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THE  
ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME.

BY

✓  
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PART VI.

THE VIA SACRA.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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EXCAVATIONS IN ROME,

FROM 1438 TO 1882.

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PARKER AND CO.

OXFORD, AND 6 SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND,  
LONDON.

1883.



# THE VIA SACRA IN ROME.

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## VIA SACRA.—PREFACE.

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A PORTION of this volume has been published before, in 1876, in that part of the Archæology of Rome which contains the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra. When a new edition of that volume was required in 1879, it was found better to omit the Via Sacra, on account of the great excavations which were then going on there, whereas those in the Forum had been suspended for a time. The part belonging to the Forum was therefore enlarged considerably, adding to it other market-places or fora, with the general title "Forum Romanum et Magnum." At the present time, 1882, great excavations are again going on in the Forum, but the Via Sacra has now been thoroughly explored, including that part of it called the Caput Viæ Sacræ, which has never before been understood. It has been ascertained by excavations made there in 1882 that the Caput Viæ Sacræ was on the highest part of the Velia, as might naturally have been expected; modern Roman antiquaries had considered the Summa Sacra Via as equivalent to the summit, or highest part, and had conjectured the Caput to be in the valley between the Palatine and the Coelian. This was evidently a delusion: the Summa was the higher part, after ascending the Clivus Sacer, from the level of the Forum; but the Caput has been found to be as high above the Summa as that is above the Forum.

The foundations of the Sacellum Streniæ have been found, and this is known to have been the highest point from which the processions started on New Year's Day, descending gradually, and winding round the south and the west sides of the Velia to the Regia, at the corner of the Forum, having passed by the Summa. At the Regia the Via Sacra, ordinarily so called, goes into the Forum, but in another sense it was continued along the eastern side of the Forum to the Capitolium, the arch of Septimius Severus being built over that end of the Via, and the Tabularium made at the foot of the Capitolium, where the Via Sacra joined it. The Arch of Titus is also built over another part of the Via Sacra, on the Summa. There appear to have been two other triumphal arches between that and the Sacellum Streniæ. According to the authentic Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century, the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina is in the Via Sacra, and this was immediately opposite to the Regia, at



the corner of the Forum ; this is the finest temple in Rome. Just beyond this was the Temple of Venus and Roma, which was made in the Middle Ages into the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, with the Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, added to it as a sort of vestibule. It was this which had connected the older temple with the Via Sacra ; in the time of Hadrian this had not been done, and it was one of the things that Apollodorus said that Hadrian ought to have done.

The celebrated Marble Plans of the principal buildings in Rome were attached to the eastern wall of the Temple of Roma, under a portico facing the Forum Pacis, a large market-place, and the plans were drawn on three different scales, according to the distance from the eye. This has been erroneously called a general plan of Rome in the third century, but the wall of the temple to which these marble slabs were attached is not large enough to have held a tenth part of Rome, on either of the scales on which the plans are drawn. Unfortunately all these slabs fell down in the great earthquake of the fourteenth century, described in Petrarch's letters, and were all mixed together in utter confusion ; but the shafts of the metal hooks, by which they were attached to the wall, remain in their places.

The recent great excavations have brought many things to light in this part of Rome : they have shewn that the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine is built upon the great pepper warehouses of Domitian. A branch of the Via Sacra passed between that and the Temple of Roma, leading to the Carinæ, but at the original low level, so that part of it passed *under* one corner of the great Basilica, and this part was dark, of which in the Middle Ages the robbers took advantage, and the celebrated arch of the robbers (*Arco de' Ladroni*) was there, and underground. They have also confirmed what I before conjectured, that the Porticus Liviae was a grand double colonnade, made by Augustus on the site of the house of Vedius Pollio, and that the great Colossus of Nero was removed to the centre of that Porticus. In the Middle Ages the church and monastery of S. Francesca Romana were made there, but the bases of the columns of the great colonnade remain visible on both sides of it. The Colossus was destroyed as an idol of the Sun by Pope Silvester, in the time of Constantine.

The church of S. Francesca Romana was originally called S. Maria Nova, and the remains of an older church, called S. Maria Antiqua, have now been found very near to it. This had been made in the ruins of the bath-chambers of Heliogabalus in A.D. 800, originally

a small church in the form of a Greek cross, but to this a long nave was added about fifty years afterwards. At the further end of this is what is supposed to have been a Baptistery. The campanile, or belfry-tower, is of the thirteenth century, and the finest in Rome; it is nearly on the site of the great Colossus, and of about the same height. In tracing the line of the highest part, along which the procession passed, the original pavement has been found in several places; one of these is in what is now called the Via del Colosseo, from which the path wound round near where the Colosseum now stands, and so came to the Summa Sacra Via. This part was also made in one of the great Fossæ Quiritium, by which the Velia, which had been a promontory from the Esquiline Hill, was cut off from it and made part of the Palatine.

It is obvious that in a work of this kind, which is chiefly grounded on architectural history, the plates must be of more importance than the text; an accurate representation of a building must give a better idea of it than the best description of it, or the most learned dissertations upon it or about it. To insure accuracy I have employed photographs as far as possible, but a photograph can only shew the exterior and general effect of a building, plans and sections are often necessary to make it properly understood. This is true, indeed, of other things as well as buildings; for instance, the manner in which one of the Fossæ Quiritium cuts off the Velia from the Esquiline Hill can be seen more clearly by the section given in Plate XXIII., and the very picturesque bird's-eye view of the Caput Viæ Sacræ, shewn in XXIX., is hardly intelligible without the plan and sections which follow. The manner in which one building has been erected upon another during the many centuries that Rome was the capital of the civilised world, could not be understood until the great excavations were made during the last ten years for historical objects, not in search of statues, &c., for museums, which was the purpose for which all previous excavations in Rome had been made. This manner is admirably shewn in Plate XVIII., in which we see the great Basilica of Constantine built upon the pepper-warehouse of Domitian. The ancient foss-ways or hollow-ways (that is, paved roads made at the bottom of the great fossæ of the Kings, which were in some cases thirty feet deep) have also been made intelligible in the same manner.



Another part of this volume consists of a summary account of all the EXCAVATIONS IN ROME, of which we have any authentic account by eye-witnesses, from the fifteenth century to the year 1882 inclusive, merely translating and abridging the words of each witness of what was done in his time. These are not always in *strict* chronological order, because one writer sometimes overlaps the other to a certain extent, and it is obviously better to give the account of each writer as completely as possible, and not regard that another writer was keeping a similar account at the same time. All these records had been collected by Fea, in the early part of the nineteenth century, in a volume which he calls MISCELLANEA, which is now scarce and difficult to be obtained, but can always be seen in a public library. I have not thought it necessary to translate accurately the words of each writer, it was better for my purpose to give his *facts* in as small a number of words as I could, having a long story to tell, which I fear some will think tedious but others will consider very interesting.

I was led into combining this subject with the account of the VIA SACRA by the great excavations that were made there, which rendered it necessary to separate my account of the VIA SACRA from that of the FORUM ROMANUM, where still greater excavations have been made, and are still going on, at the expense of the Italian Government. All persons of education must rejoice at this being done; it is only the ignorant who complain of the expense. To the ideas of Englishmen they do the greatest credit to the Italian Government, and we rejoice that ROME has at last fallen into hands that can appreciate its enormous historical interest. No other place can be equally interesting, and the ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF ROME is the test of the truth of the legendary history of the city, handed down originally by word of mouth only from father to son for five hundred years, before it was committed to writing by Fabius Pictor, who is the earliest authority referred to both by Livy and Dionysius, and who is mentioned by Livy as living in the sixth century of Rome. Architectural history is always the best test of the truth of all other history; it is history written in stone by the inhabitants of each succeeding generation in a language that cannot be forged, and it can be more easily learned and remembered than any other language. The architectural history of Rome is also of importance to all branches of the great ROMAN EMPIRE, every one of which is obliged to trace the history of its architecture back to Rome; not that the Romans *invented* perhaps any style, but they adopted that of each country they conquered, and moulded it to



suit their purpose. It was from Rome that the various styles were distributed to all parts of their empire, including all the countries of modern Europe, and, to a considerable extent, the civilised parts of Asia and Africa also.

The expenditure of money on this object, at which some ignorant persons rail, may very well be defended even upon commercial grounds; the excavations give employment to a large number of people who were much in want of employment, and the results obtained by them attract well-informed foreigners more and more every season. It may reasonably be expected that before many years are over an English schoolmaster will often consider it necessary for his own education to spend a winter in Rome, with his family if he has one, for he will find the young people very useful, because they are generally keen observers, and are not blinded by prejudice, as their seniors frequently are. To those who have spent ten or more seasons in Rome, and have witnessed the results obtained by the excavations, it seems impossible that the theory of Niebuhr can still be taught as true history by English schoolmasters. It is not too much to say that the walls of the fortifications of the Etruscan Kings now stare you in the face in all directions. With a good plan in the hand, and a tolerably good guide, one cannot fail to see the walls of Roma Quadrata to begin with; then those of the Capitoline Hill, of the same period; after that, though not quite so easily seen at first sight, remains of the wall that connected the two hills in one city; and the enormous FOSSÆ QUIRITIUM (so called by Festus) that isolated the city on the two hills from all the adjacent country.

Geologists see that the *hills* of Rome are in fact *promontories* from the high table-land on either side into the valley of the Tiber; these promontories are cut off by the *fossæ*, and so made into separate hills. In the present volume it is shewn that the Velia was originally a promontory from the Esquiline, and so made part of the Palatine. To make the city on the two hills secure it was necessary that the great foss should go from the Tiber on the north side of the Capitoline Hill, then pass round the east end of it, where the Forum of Trajan is made in that part of the foss which cuts off the Capitol from the Quirinal, and go in a straight line to the part before mentioned, that cuts off the Velia, and the Palatine with it, from the Esquiline. This great foss afterwards passes round two sides of the Palatine, with the Circus Maximus made in it on the western side, and joins the Tiber again to the south of that city. A wall was also built against the bank of the Tiber, called the

PULCHRUM LITTUS, partly to secure the city from an attack by boats, and in part also to secure it against any ordinary flood of the Tiber.

We then see remains of the fortifications on each of the other hills, and of the great foss at the foot of them; the walls having been built up against the scarped cliffs (the usual fortifications of that period) when this was called for, because the soft tufa will not stand long unless supported by a wall. The walls were not all built at the same time; this could not have been done, as each of the hills was at first a separate fortress, and then added one by one to THE CITY. The later Kings saw that to make the city on the seven hills secure it was necessary to carry the great foss across the base of each promontory, to cut it off from the high land behind it. This was done by SERVIUS TULLIUS, a great part of whose wall remains, though it is mutilated and destroyed in some parts. Tarquinius II. was not satisfied with this protection, but began and completed about half of an outer rampart, at a distance of nearly or quite a mile from the inner wall. This was, however, too great a work for the population of Rome at that period, and was the chief cause of the successful rebellion which ended in the Republic. The English engineers of the railway insisted on making the station *within* that wall and in a part of the great Thermæ of Diocletian, for which there was not the slightest necessity, instead of keeping it just outside; the space between the inner and outer wall of Rome was almost waste land or only market-gardens, and it would have been perfectly easy to keep the line on the outside of the inner wall; this would also have saved an enormous expense.

Three of the Regiones of Augustus are made in this interval between the two walls, which was called the Pomœrium. In the first Regio this is quite clear; the Porta Capena is in the inner wall of Servius Tullius, and the distance from that to the Porta Appia (or di S. Sebastiano) is just a mile. The whole of this district was called by the name of Porta Capena, and in this nearly all the buildings mentioned in the authentic Regionary Catalogue as in Regio I. have been traced by their remains. The site of the Porta Capena had been entirely forgotten until I found remains of it by excavations in the year 1867. The part of the wall of Tarquinius that was not built, owing to the rebellion, is rather more than a mile from the Prætorian Camp to the Pincian Hill, and this is the weak point where Rome has always been taken. There was no earthen rampart in that interval behind the magnificent wall of Aurelian, which no doubt was thought sufficient; it is probably the finest wall round

a city that ever was built, but still experience has proved that the earthen rampart was the more effectual protection.

It is generally understood in Rome that the great excavations now being carried on under the direction of Signor Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, have not only his own cordial and energetic support, but are also approved of by the other members of the Government, and that the King and Queen of Italy take great interest in them, and are in some degree the originators of this great work, although the king, being a constitutional monarch, is quite aware that the ministers are responsible; they, however, maintain that the money is well expended, and does much good in more ways than one. Well-informed people in all parts of Europe and America are attracted to spend a winter, or part of it, in Rome, for the purpose of seeing the results obtained by these enormous excavations, and these are the people who spend the most money in Rome. In the Easter vacation of 1883 about forty of the Oxford students went to Rome for this purpose, probably an equal number went from Cambridge; and the desire to see them was not confined to the two great Universities,—the Scotch Universities, and youths from the public schools, were equally desirous to go and see these things whenever they were able to do so. Every one wishes to judge for himself whether what he hears is true or not.





## VIA SACRA.—CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PLATE
GENERAL Plan of the Forum Romanum and Via Sacra . . . . .	.	I.
TEMPLE of Antoninus and Faustina . . . . .	3	II.
The splendid monolithic columns had been half-buried in the Middle Ages and houses built against them—these were destroyed by Palladio, who also made excavations here . . .	<i>ib.</i>	III.
The temple, built about A.D. 165, was consecrated as a church by Martin V. in 1430; it was approached by a grand flight of 21 steps . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
It is represented on a coin of Antoninus, engraved in Plate XXVII. of the volume on the Forum Romanum Magnum . . .	4	XII.
The pavement of the old Via Sacra at the foot of the steps . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XIII.
The Via Sacra continued from the Forum Romanum on the same level to the foot of the Clivus Sacer, just beyond the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	IV.
TEMPLUM URBIS, or of Venus and Rome . . . . .	5	V.
Plans of the chief buildings of Rome engraved on slabs of marble were attached to the east wall of the temple, under the portico facing the Forum Pacis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	VI. VII.
The temple was originally covered with bronze plates; these were given by the Emperor Heracleus to Pope Honorius I., for a covering to the church of S. Peter in the Vatican, then building, A.D. 625 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The south doorway of the time of Hadrian, excavated in 1868 . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Account of the building of the Temple, by Dion Cassius . . .	6	
— by Panvinus, published by Cardinal Mai . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
MARBLE PLANS OF ROME according to Panvinus, Flaminus Vacca, Garrucci, and du Peyrac . . . . .	7	IX. X.
These slabs of marble, with the Plans engraved on them, fell down in an earthquake, when a fragment of the upper storey of the great Basilica of Constantine fell down in front of the east wall of the temple to which the slabs were at- tached, and still lies there buried . . . . .	8	
The temple was damaged by fire and partly rebuilt, A.D. 307 . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Marble Plans are of the time of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 192—217 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Excavations were made there by Tocco in 1867 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
— again in 1882: all the fragments have been found there . . .	9	
The Plans are on three different scales and have not been a pavement . . .	10	
This temple is mentioned by Aurelius Victor in A.D. 350 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
— is represented on a coin of Hadrian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The circular temple (now part of the church) is that of Romulus the son of Maxentius . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE	PLATE
A drawing and plan of it in the seventeenth century, by Ligori, is published by De Rossi . . . . .	11	
The church of SS. Cosmas and Damian made out of three temples	12	
The Clivus Sacer began at this point . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
This is mentioned in the Acts of the martyr Pigenius, and by S. Gregory . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
A narrow street passed on the south side of this temple . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The church is described by Anastasius as in the Via Sacra, and in Tribus Fatis, or Fanis (?) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The temple made into a church by Felix IV., A.D. 527 . . . . .	13	
The fine doorway and bronze door replaced in the original site on the lower level in 1881 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Mosaic picture in front of the arch of Pope Felix, A.D. 527 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Church repaired by Pope Sergius, A.D. 687, and restored by Pope Hadrian I., A.D. 780; a marble altar of A.D. 1130 in the original apse of the church, now the crypt . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Below the crypt is a small burial-chapel, in imitation of a catacomb	<i>ib.</i>	
The plan of the church is a wide nave without aisles; this was a common form in the thirteenth century . . . . .	14	
The vault of the apse, with the mosaic picture, is made in the cella of the Templum Urbis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The circular temple was used as a vestibule to the church . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Bronze plates of the roof replaced with lead by Sergius I. . . . .	15	
Church <i>restored</i> by the Franciscan Friars in 1626 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Pope Hadrian I. endowed the church, and the relics of martyrs were then translated from the Catacombs, A.D. 772—795 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
In the <i>Mirabilia Urbis Romæ</i> this church is called the church of the Asylum . . . . .	16	
Church of SS. Peter and Paul, made in the north aisle of the Basilica of Constantine by Paul I., A.D. 760, on the spot where Simon Magus fell (?) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Marble casing of the temple remained in 1527 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The restoration completed under Urban VIII. in 1638 . . . . .	17	
Porticus of the Temple of Romulus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	VIII.
Modern poor church of the Via Crucis, destroyed in the excavations of 1881; which shewed that this was in a branch of the Via Sacra	<i>ib.</i>	
Arco de' Ladroni, in a subterranean passage <i>under</i> the corner of the Basilica of Constantine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Passage paved with great tiles, with the stamp Offsrfocen . . . . .	18	
——— filled up and given to the Friars, who made it a catacomb	<i>ib.</i>	
——— had led to the Forum Pacis of Vespasian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Arco de' Ladroni described by Ligori in the sixteenth century . . . . .	19	
Macellum Editum excavated by Tocco in 1867 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Main line of the Via Sacra divided into two branches, one on the right-hand descends to the Arch of Constantine, the other was continued on the higher level and wound up to the Caput . . . . .	20	XIX.
Summa Via Sacra means the <i>higher</i> part, not the highest . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Pepper warehouse of Domitian found under the Basilica in the excavations of 1879-80 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XVIII.

	PAGE	PLATE
The Macellum, or market-place to which the cross-street leads, is mentioned by Varro . . . . .	21	
King Tatius was buried on the Velia; this is cut off from the Esquiline Hill by one of the Fossæ Quiritium . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The cross-street continued along the south side of the Forum Pacis	22	
Horace mentions the descent of the Clivus Sacer . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The modern idea that the <i>Caput Viæ Sacræ</i> was in the valley be- tween the Palatine and Celian is evidently erroneous . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Varro mentions it in connection with the Carinæ and the Suburra, and the Sacellum Streniæ . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
TEMPLUM PACIS AND BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE . . . . .	23	XIV.
The Templum built by Vespasian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XV.
Dion Cassius and Suetonius say that the great Colossus was moved from hence, and was placed in the Via Sacra . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XVI. XVII.
The <i>Basilica Nova</i> of the <i>Curiosum Urbis</i> is the BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE of the <i>Notitia</i> , one of the most remarkable buildings in Rome . . . . .	24	
Not the same as the <i>Basilica Constantiniana</i> , which is the church of S. John Lateran. This Basilica, in the Via Sacra, was built by Maxentius as the TEMPLUM PACIS . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
It was much damaged in the great earthquake of 1349, and the north-east corner of the attic storey fell over in front of the wall on which the Marble Plans were fixed, and still lies there buried . . . . .	25	IX.
Ammianus Marcellinus calls it "Forum Pacis" . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The winding staircase of brick is in perfect preservation . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
There are remains of the attic storey; the two apses are additions . . . . .	26	
The spoils of Jerusalem brought to Rome by Titus were depo- sited here . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
PORTICUS LIVIÆ . . . . .	27	XXI.
Plan of this given on one of the fragments with the Marble Plans	28	
The mention of it by Strabo agrees with this site . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
THE COLOSSUS was placed on the <i>Summa Sacra Via</i> , in the middle of the double colonnade called a <i>porticus</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The modern theory makes the elephants to be employed to drag the Colossus <i>down hill</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Marble Plans were made before the time of Maxentius . . . . .	29	
The excavations of 1873-74 made this more clear . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The substructure of the Porticus agrees with it . . . . .	30	XXII.
What Apollodorus said to Hadrian also agrees . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
It is on the site of the house of Vedius Pollio . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Porticus built by Augustus was first dedicated to Caius and Lucius Cæsars, afterwards to Livia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Extracts from Dion Cassius and Pliny in support of this . . . . .	31	
Ovid mentions a temple of Concord in connection with this Porticus	<i>ib.</i>	
Division of Regiones III. and IV. explained . . . . .	32	
Templum Solis et Lunæ, another name for this Porticus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
A Porticus is either an arcade or a colonnade . . . . .	33	



	PAGE	PLATE
A double arcade (one over another), part of the porticus of Nero, remains against the cliff of the Velia . . . . .	33	
Several things previously unknown were found in the excavations of 1873-4, between the Arch of Titus and the Colosseum . . . . .	34	XXIII.
1. Guard-chambers of the second century . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
2. Bath-chambers of the third century . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
3. A church made in the ruins of these by Leo III., A.D. 800, in the form of a Greek cross; to this a long nave was added by Benedict III., A.D. 855 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XXVI. XXIV.
This church was dedicated to S. Mary, and when another S. Mary was built near to it, it was called S. Maria Antiqua . . . . .	35	XXV.
The Colossum Altum of the Regionary Catalogue is the same as the Colossus of Nero . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XXI.
This was originally placed in the vestibule of Nero's golden house by Decrianus, and moved by Apollodorus to make room for the Templum Urbis of Hadrian; twenty-four ele- phants were employed to drag it up the Clivus Sacer . . . . .	36	
The Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine was built long after the time of Nero and Hadrian . . . . .	37	XVIII.
The Marble Plans were placed on the eastern wall of the Templum Urbis Romæ, and the shafts of the metal hooks on which they were hung remain in the wall . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	X.
The Podium close to the wall of the Colosseum was that of a colossal figure of Gordianus I. . . . .	38	
The great bronze Colossus of Nero was destroyed by Pope Silvester as an idol of the Sun . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
A temple of the Sun was made here by Heliogabalus out of the Porticus and the Colossus . . . . .	39	
This temple is mentioned in the Mirabilia Urbis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
A temple of Sol and Luna had previously been made by the Emperor Hadrian out of the Porticus Liviae and the Colossus of Nero . . . . .	40	
Church and Convent of Santa Francesca Romana, made within the Porticus . . . . .	41	
—— of SS. Peter and Paul, made in part of the Basilica of Constantine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
—— S. Francesca Romana, rebuilt by Nicholas I., A.D. 860 . . . . .	42	
Tomb of S. Francesca, made by Bernini in 1643 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Tombs of Cardinal Alamanno, 1122; Cardinal Vulcani, 1322; Antonio Rido, 1475 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
—— Gregory VI., 1377, on the return of the Pope from Avignon, which is represented in <i>alto-relievo</i> by Paul Olivieri . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Campanile is of the thirteenth century, and the finest in Rome . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XX.
The cloister and entrance-porch were built by Gregory XI., 1370-78 . . . . .	43	
Two apses, back to back, in this monastery are miscalled by modern writers the Temple of Venus and Roma; no temple ever had an apse to it . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Clivus Sacer is a steep incline from the lower level to the upper one, called Summa Sacra Via, or Upper Via Sacra . . . . .	44	XI. XXVII.
The Arch of Titus is on this upper level . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XXVIII.



	PAGE	PLATE
The Temple of Jupiter Stator (?) . . . . .	44	
The Clivus Sacer not a synonym of the Via Sacra, but part of it . . . . .	45	
There were four parts: 1. From the Temple of Antoninus to the foot of the Clivus; 2. The Clivus Sacer; 3. The Summa Sacra Via; 4. The Caput Viæ Sacræ . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	XXIX.
Every fresh excavation brings to light fresh evidence of the truth of the old history . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Varro says that the Caput Viæ Sacræ and the Sacellum Streniæ were near the Carinæ . . . . .	46	
The Palace of King Ancus Martius and the Ædes Larium were on this Caput . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Sacellum Streniæ was on this Caput according to Varro and Festus . . . . .	47	XXX.
The procession of the Augurs on New Year's Day, with branches of verbenæ, started from this small temple on the Caput, and wound round the south end of the Velia, descending gradually to the Summa Sacra Via, and down the Clivus Sacer to the Regia at the junction of the Via Sacra with the Forum Romanum . . . . .	48	
A Sacellum was a small temple without a roof . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
On a tomb of the Aterii, of the first century, are bas-reliefs of several temples; one is circular or hexagonal, probably the Sacellum Streniæ; another has the inscription Arcus ad Isis; another, Arcus in Summa Sacra Via: there appears to have been a series of arches at intervals on the line of the procession, the last of which was the Arch of Titus . . . . .	49	XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV.
Several markets were held on the Upper Via Sacra; these are mentioned by Varro and Festus, and by Ovid and Terence, one was called Forum Cupedinis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
There were also steps to the Caput called <i>Scalæ deum penatium</i> . . . . .	50	
The Arch of Titus is not mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue, its chief object was to record the conquest of the Jews by Titus, and trophies of that war are carved upon it . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
In the Middle Ages it was converted into a tower and gateway of the Castle of the Frangipani, which was not entirely destroyed until the time of Pius VII., c. A.D. 1820 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The arch was then repaired in travertine instead of marble . . . . .	51	
The FOSSÆ QUIRITIIUM were important parts of the defences on the two hills . . . . .	52	
One of these cuts off the Velia from the Esquiline Hill, and it was then reckoned as part of the Palatine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The inhabitants of this early city were called Quirites, as is mentioned by Festus and Varro . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The Quirinal Hill was named from the Temple of Quirinus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The bottom of the ancient foss was paved and it became a street, now called the Via del Colosseo . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The tops of a row of arches remain visible outside of the wall, near the Temple of Mars Ultor . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
The union of these two great fossæ made a large space used as the Forum Pacis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE	PLATE
The great foss at the foot of the Palatine, on the west side, was made into the Circus Maximus . . . . .	53	
On the north side of the Capitoline Hill the foss continued to the Tiber, and was made into a street with a northern gate of Rome in it, where for centuries all processions for state purposes were formed; this is specially mentioned at the funeral of Augustus. The theatre of Marcellus also stands in part of this great foss . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	
Manuscript of Pietro Ligori, <i>Sulle Antichità de Roma</i> . . . . .	54	

REGIONARY CATALOGUE OF REGIO IV., TEMPLUM PACIS,  
OR VIA SACRA.

Contents according to the <i>Notitia</i> and the <i>Curiosum Urbis</i> . . . . .	55
Limits of the Regio . . . . .	56
<i>Porticus Absidata</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Area Vulcani . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Temple of Concord . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Temples of Vulcan and Mars . . . . .	57
Aureum Bucinum . . . . .	58
Apollinem Sandaliarum . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Templum Telluris . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Carinæ . . . . .	59
Horrea Chartarea . . . . .	60
Tigillum Sororium . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Meta Sudans . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Basilica Pauli Æmilii . . . . .	61
Forum Transitorium . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Suburra . . . . .	62
Carinæ . . . . .	63
Vicus Sceleratus . . . . .	64
Balneum Daphnidis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Ædes VIII. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Aqueducts in this Regio . . . . .	65

## VIA SACRA.—LIST OF PLATES.

---

### PLATE

- I. Plan of the Via Sacra and Forum Romanum (Introduction).

#### PART I. ON THE LEVEL OF THE FORUM.

- II. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. View of the Portico in 1876.  
III. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. Section and Plan.  
IV. Plan of the Discoveries in 1882.  
V. Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian in 1875.  
VI. Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. Plans.  
VII. Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. Longitudinal Section.  
VIII. Porticus of the Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, from the manuscript of Panvinus, in the Vatican Library.  
IX. East Wall of the Temple on which the Marble Plans were fixed.  
X. Details of the Wall on which the Marble Plans were fixed.

#### PART II. ON THE CLIVUS SACER.

- XI. Bird's-eye View of the lower part and Clivus, as excavated in 1881.  
XII. Plan of the lower part of the Via Sacra, as excavated in 1881.  
XIII. Sections of Buildings on the lower part of the Via Sacra.  
XIV. Basilica of Constantine. View of Front in 1875.  
XV. Basilica of Constantine. View of Back, and Interior of Apse in 1875.  
XVI. Basilica of Constantine. Sections in 1875.  
XVII. Basilica of Constantine. Plan of the platform in 1875.  
XVIII. Basilica of Constantine. North-western part of the Front, as excavated in 1881.

#### PART III. THE SUMMA SACRA VIA (OR UPPER PART).

- XIX. Plan of part of the Summa Sacra Via.  
XX. Part of the Summa Sacra Via, or higher part of the Via Sacra.  
XXI. Porticus Liviæ and Colossus of Nero, on the platform of the Summa Sacra Via. Restoration.  
XXII. Substructures of the platform on which S. Francesca Romana stands.  
XXIII. Three Sections of the Via Sacra and the Velia, between the Colosseum and the Arch of Titus.  
XXIV. Photographic View of the Church of S. Maria Antiqua.  
XXV. Church of S. Maria Antiqua, on the higher part of the Via Sacra.  
XXVI. Plan and Section of the Church of S. Maria Antiqua.  
XXVII. The Arch of Titus, on the Summa Sacra Via.  
XXVIII. Sculpture on the Arch of Titus, with the seven-branch candlestick.

## PART IV. THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

## PLATE

- XXIX. Bird's-eye View of the Caput Viæ Sacræ, with the excavations in 1882.  
XXX. Plan of the Caput Viæ Sacræ, with the three lines of Sections, in 1882.  
XXXI. Section A—B of the Caput Viæ Sacræ.  
XXXII. Section C—D of the Caput Viæ Sacræ.  
XXXIII. Section E—F of the Caput Viæ Sacræ.  
XXXIV. Triumphal Arches on the Caput Viæ Sacræ.  
XXXV. Sculpture from a Tomb or Temple on the Summa Sacra Via.

# THE VIA SACRA.





## THE VIA SACRA.

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AT the south-east corner of the Forum Romanum, where it joins to this street, stands the celebrated Temple of Antoninus and Faustina<sup>1</sup>, which is not in the Forum, but in the Via Sacra. It is the most perfect in Rome, and stands just opposite to the remains of the Temple of Vesta and the modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice, on the site of the REGIA of the Kings. The splendid monolithic columns, with the beautiful sculpture on the frieze, of griffins, &c.<sup>2</sup>, are so well known as scarcely to need any further account of them. These columns were buried to half their height, and houses built up against them and between them, in the Middle Ages; the marks of the roofs of those houses are still visible on the columns. These remained until the sixteenth century, when they were removed by Palladio, who had more respect for antiquities than most of his contemporaries. He excavated these columns down to their bases<sup>3</sup>. There are seven columns in front and three on the flanks. The *cella* is constructed of large masses of tufa, and was ornamented with pilasters, but of these only the small capitals and the frieze remain; the rest of the wall has been cased at a barbarous period. Considerable excavations were made here in the time of Palladio, who gives an account of them in his work on architecture<sup>a</sup>.

The temple was built about A.D. 165, and consecrated as a church in 1430 by Martin V., whose portrait and arms were placed in the church at the restoration of it in 1602. The frieze, of white marble, is one of the most beautiful examples of sculpture of that kind in Rome. The eight columns of the portico are of the green marble called *cipollino*, the entablature of square blocks of travertine. Among the ornaments on the frieze are candelabra guarded by griffins. It was originally begun by Antoninus Pius, to the memory of his wife Faustina, but being unfinished at his own death, it was called after both their names<sup>b</sup>.

The approach to this temple is said by Palladio (who saw them in an excavation) to have been by a grand flight of steps, twenty-one in number, from the street below, though these were long deeply

<sup>a</sup> Palladio, *Architectura*, lib. iv. c. 9. Templo, et flaminicis et statuis aureis

<sup>b</sup> "Tertio anno imperii sui Faustina et argenteis." (Julius Capitolinus in *Antonino Pio*, c. 6.)

<sup>1</sup> Plates II. and III., Photos., No. 839.

<sup>2</sup> No. 824.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1220.

buried by the filling-up of the *Via Sacra*, until they were excavated again in 1876 by the Italian Government. The crypt was only a burial-place formed by the introduction of a modern floor in the original lofty temple, when it was converted into a church; this floor was placed at what was then the level of the ground, after the filling-up of the foss-way.

This temple is represented on a coin of Antoninus<sup>c</sup>. Mr. Donaldson observes upon it:—"The cornice is of the simplest composition, but noble and imposing; the frieze is enriched on the flanks with a magnificent series of griffins and candelabra, superb in design and exquisite in execution. The shaft of each column consists of a monolithic block of cipollino marble, 38 ft. 9 in. high by 4 ft. 10 in.<sup>d</sup>"

Close under the steps of the Temple of Antoninus is the paved street for horses, but probably the whole space was open for foot passengers from that pavement to the Temple of Vesta, and the Arcus Fabianus would then be the only entrance to the *Via Sacra* from the Forum. Between this temple and that of Vesta, on the opposite side of the street, was the Arcus Fabianus, which is frequently mentioned by Horace and others for the great traffic that passed through it. In the time of Augustus, the traffic between the Forum Romanum and the *Via Sacra* was perhaps nearly as great as that through Temple Bar, between the Strand and Fleet-street, in the time of Queen Victoria. There is also one jamb of a small arch or doorway standing north and south, between the pavement and the wide foot-way, which has the lower part of one of the marble columns on the jambs, the other side has been destroyed. A Roman pavement is usually 15 ft. wide, as has been before mentioned.

The *Via Sacra* continued on a level from this Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, at the south-east corner of the Forum Romanum, to the foot of the Clivus Sacer, in front of the round Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, now part of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian.

<sup>c</sup> Donaldson, Coins, 4; Photos., No. 487 c, and Plate II.

<sup>d</sup> Canina says 43 ft. 3 in., Roman feet,

including the base, and 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.



TEMPLUM URBIS, OR OF VENUS AND ROME.

THE Temple of Venus and Rome, called also *Templum Urbis*, is considered by modern authors to be the building with two apses, back to back<sup>e</sup>, in the garden of the monastery of S. Francesca Romana, on the great oblong platform near the Arch of Titus, in the *Intermontium*, or valley between the Palatine proper and that part of it which was called the Velia (on one corner of which the great Basilica of Constantine is built). But it is evident that this is a mistake; the Porticus Liviae, of the time of Augustus, afterwards made into the Temple of the Sun, was on this site, and the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian is on the site of the Temple of Roma, the east wall of which faced to the Forum Pacis (now built over),—the Marble Plans of the chief buildings of Rome in the second century were attached to this wall of the Temple of Rome: they were protected by a portico, also of the third century, fragments of which were found with the slabs. This wall, faced with brick<sup>f</sup>, formed the east side of the *cella*, the south wall of which also remains, and is faced with squared stones of the character of the first or second century. The original north wall was destroyed by the monks, and the materials sold to the Jesuits for their great church of S. Ignatius, which was building from 1626 to 1685.

This Temple of Rome was originally covered with bronze plates, and these remained upon it until A.D. 625, when Honorius I. obtained a grant of them from the Emperor Heracleus, on his visit to Rome in that year, for the church of S. Peter in the Vatican, then rebuilding<sup>g</sup>. The marble columns of this fine portico were probably carried off at the same period, and for the same purpose; the portico must have faced the east towards the street now called the Via del Tempio della Pace. The lofty brick wall before mentioned is carried down to a considerable depth, probably to the level of the ancient foss-way, from which the flight of steps ascended to the floor of the temple, below the present level of the ground.

In the south wall, a stone doorway of the time of the early Empire, and very probably of the time of Hadrian, was shewn by some excavations made in 1868<sup>h</sup>. It was then in the narrow courtyard between the church and the Basilica of Constantine, and the pavement of an old street was found about ten feet below the present level. There was also another pavement at a lower level, as the

<sup>e</sup> See Plate XX.

<sup>f</sup> Photos., No. 850.

<sup>g</sup> “Hic [Honorius I.] cooperuit ecclesiam omnem [S. Petri] ex tabulis

æneis quas levavit de templo quod appellatur Romæ ex consensu piissimi Heraclei Imperatoris.” (Anastasius, 8.)

<sup>h</sup> Photos., Nos. 782, 783.

proportions of the doorway were too wide to have been the original design. The following account of the building of this temple is given by Dion Cassius :—

“ . . . . These he [Hadrian] spared ; but Apollodorus the architect, the same who constructed the works of Trajan at Rome,—the Forum, the Odeum, and the Gymnasium,—he first banished, and afterwards put to death, on the pretence that he had been guilty of some excess. But the truth was, that when Trajan was conferring with him about his works, he said to Hadrian, who was interrupting them by some observation or other, ‘Go thou home and draw pumpkins, for of these matters thou understandest nothing.’ Now it happened that at that time Hadrian prided himself upon some drawing of the kind.

“When, therefore, he became emperor, he bore in mind the offence, and could not tolerate Apollodorus’ freedom of speech. For [on another occasion] when Hadrian sent him a plan of the temple of Venus and Rome, for the purpose of shewing that without his aid a great work could be executed, and asked whether the design was a good one, Apollodorus replied, that with regard to the temple, *it should have been* on an elevated site, and excavated underneath ; that owing to its more lofty position, it *might have been* a conspicuous object from the Via Sacra, and [at the same time] receive the stage machinery into the excavated space, so that it could be suddenly put together, and secretly introduced into the theatre (or amphitheatre—the Colosseum) ; and with respect to the statues, they had been made too large in proportion to the height of the building. For if the goddesses, said he, should wish to stand up and walk out, they would not be able to do so.

“At his writing in this bold, straightforward style to him, Hadrian was extremely indignant, and greatly grieved that he had fallen into an error which admitted of no remedy<sup>1</sup>.”

Cardinal Mai found in the Vatican Library a manuscript in the handwriting of Panvinus, well known to him, but written in a very small hand, and which he had considerable difficulty in deciphering and transcribing. This was the Preface to his great work on the Antiquities of Rome, which had not previously been published, and in this he states that the present church was made out of three temples.

“The first is round, and is that of Romulus, son of Maxentius.

“The second is nearly square, and is more ancient—(with the apse added in A.D. 527).

“The third is the most ancient of all, and is also nearly square, with a façade on the east side<sup>k</sup>, and had a portico (under which the Marble Plans of Rome were placed<sup>l</sup>). The travertine was removed from the north side to build the church of S. Ignatius<sup>m</sup>, in the chief establishment of the Jesuits.”

<sup>1</sup> Dionis. Cassii, Hist. Rom., lix. 4, and Summary by Ziphilinus.

<sup>k</sup> “Postrema pars Quadrata est, sed oblonga ex saxisque Quadratis.” (Mariano Topogr. Urbis Romæ, lib. iii. c. 6.)

<sup>l</sup> See Marble Plans of Rome, and

for an account of the Mosaic Pictures of the sixth century see Part XI. of this work, on Mosaics and on Pagan Remains in Churches in Rome.

<sup>m</sup> Martinelli, Roma Ricercata, giorni vi.



## MARBLE PLANS OF ROME.

*According to Panvinus, writing in the Sixteenth Century, in the Preface to his projected work on Roman Antiquities.*

“IN the time of the Emperor Severus, as is evident from an inscription(?), a plan of the whole city(?) was incised in marble, which was affixed to the back wall of the temple of the city of Rome for a long period, until it was broken into fragments and thrown down by the force of the fire which destroyed the city(?) and the empire(?). Which marble was three years since in almost minute fragments, and some larger slabs in the ground adjoining to the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, which was the Templum Urbis, according to the authority of writers. I also can bear witness that they were found deep in the rubbish with which they had fallen, by some excavators searching for what they could find for profit<sup>n</sup>.”

Flaminius Vacca writes soon afterwards to the same effect:—

“I remember to have seen excavations made *behind* the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, and found there the Plan of Rome incised on marble, which Plan served as an incrustation on the wall<sup>o</sup>.”

Gamucci testifies to the same fact, in his “Guide to the Antiquities of Rome:”—

“There were found in our time by means of John Antonio Dosi, of S. Gimignano, . . . behind the temple (of Roma), a facing on which was the drawing of the city of Rome<sup>r</sup>.”

Du Peyrac<sup>q</sup>, ten years later, bears witness to the same fact, that Marble Plans were found *behind* the Church of Romulus and Remus, now called after the Saints Cosmas and Damian, in the time of Pius IV.

Whether the destruction of it was caused by fire, as supposed by Panvinus, is more doubtful; there are no marks of fire on the slabs

<sup>n</sup> “Severi imperatoris principatu, ut ex marmorea inscriptione liquet, lapideis tabulis accuratam totius Urbis ichnographiam inciderunt, QVAE POSTICO TEMPLI URBIS ROMAE LONGO TEMPORE AFFIXA, cum imperii et Urbis interitu ignis vi conscissa corruit. Cujus infinita pæne marmorea frustula et aliquot tabulas triennio ante in campo qui Basilicæ SS. Cosmæ et Damiani adjacet, quam Urbis templum fuisse præter scriptorem auctoritatem eo etiam testimonio confirmari potest, ruderibus alte egestis casu aliquot fossores terræ viscera lucris causa perscrutantes invenere.” Panvinus, in the Preface to his projected work, *Romane Antichità*, ap. Maii Spicil. Rom., t. viii. p. 654; Codd. Vat., No. 6780. De Rossi republished this in his *Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana* for 1867, p. 63.

<sup>o</sup> Fea, *Miscellanea*, t. i. n. 1.

<sup>p</sup> “Mi ricordo aver veduto cavare

*dietro* alla chiesa dei SS. Cosma e Damiano e vi fu trovata la pianta di Roma profilata in marmo e detta pianta serviva per incrostatura del muro.” (F. Vacca, ap. Fea *Miscellanea*, vol. i. No. 1.)

“S’è ritrovato nei tempi nostri per mezzo di M. Giovanni Antonio Dosi da san Gimignano . . . *dietro* al Tempio [di Romulo] una facciata, nella quale era il disegno della pianta della città di Roma.” (Le Antichità della Città di Roma, 1565, Gamucci, p. 33.)

<sup>q</sup> “Dietro al detto tempio [di Romolo e Remo] fu trovato cavandosi ivi al tempo di Pio III. diverse lastre di Marmo sopra le quali era perfilato la pianta di Roma: (è detto santi Cosmo e Damiano.” (Du Peyrac, *Romane Antichità*, 1875.) [*Dietro*, ‘behind,’ is the right word; but *dentro*, ‘within,’ is the word used by Fea, but erroneously. Vacca says *Dietro*; Gamucci says ‘in the façade.’]

or fragments, and it seems more probable that the fall was caused by an earthquake. The marble pavement under the portico was also found about twenty feet below the present level of the soil, and there was lying upon it a great mass of the Basilica of Constantine, which had fallen down from an angle of the upper storey, and had turned over in its fall: it contains the upper part of a newel, or corkscrew staircase, of which the lower part remains in its place.

It is recorded that the Temple of Rome was much damaged by a fire in A.D. 307, in the time of Maxentius, and it was then partly rebuilt. The great height of the wall, and a set-off that is visible a few feet below the level of the ground, make it appear that there had been a subterranean chamber under what was the yard of the monastery, and was long let to a stone-mason; but the marble pavement found about twenty feet below the present level of the ground does not agree with this. This high wall would be supported by the portico in front of it; it has been pierced with modern windows for the convenience of the monks, when it was turned into a monastery, probably in the time of Urban VIII., A.D. 1638, when the church was last rebuilt<sup>r</sup>. The *cella* had stone walls at the north and south ends without windows, and the brick wall at the east end was also originally without windows, which are not required in a *cella*.

The MARBLE PLANS OF ROME, which hung up against the east wall of the temple<sup>s</sup>, under the original portico (facing towards the great Forum of Peace, the largest market-place in Rome in the second and third centuries), were of the time of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 192—217, and the wall of the Temple of Hadrian is faced with brick of that time to receive them. It is evident that the wall of the temple to which the plans were attached is not nearly large enough for a plan of the whole of Rome, and this was not attempted. *Plans of the principal buildings only* were given; these plans were protected by the portico of the temple under which they were placed<sup>t</sup>. Parts of the cornice of the third century were found with the plans, when a pit was excavated in 1867, at the expense of

<sup>r</sup> De Rossi considers that the large chamber behind the altar, originally the *cella* of the Temple of Rome, was then made into the *matroneum*, or place for women. He supports this opinion by a passage from the life of Sixtus III. in the *Liber Pontificalis*, from which it appears that the aisle behind the altar in the church of S. Maria Maggiore, as rebuilt in the fifth century, was used for the same purpose. That aisle has been destroyed, but a similar one remains at

the Lateran; this applies to the subterranean church, and has no reference to these windows, which are quite modern, though they may replace earlier and smaller ones. (*Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana*, 1867, p. 72.)

<sup>s</sup> See Plates IX. and X.

<sup>t</sup> Another explanation of these plans is, that they were those of the architects under these Emperors, in whose time many of the great public structures were rebuilt.



a Roman archæologist named Tocco. Another fragment of the cornice was found in 1882, in removing the bank of earth, with a road upon it, that crossed the line of the Via Sacra near the Forum. All the fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome that have been discovered, both in the seventeenth century<sup>u</sup> and also in 1867, were found buried between that mass of building and the wall to which the map was attached<sup>v</sup>. The vibration of the marble plates, caused by the fall of such a mass of building in front of them, seems to have broken the metal hooks by which they had been attached to the wall. Remains of the hooks so broken off are still visible in the wall<sup>x</sup>, and the fragments of the Marble Plans found there in 1867 are shewn in the photographs<sup>y</sup>. The larger number of these fragments were found on the same spot in the seventeenth century, and placed on the wall of the staircase of the Capitoline Museum.

These Plans were evidently intended to display the magnificence of Rome, and not at all to serve as a guide for strangers. The upper part of it, being more distant from the eye, was made on a larger scale; there was also an intermediate part, on a scale between the other two; and as all the fragments were mixed together and buried alike where they fell, and half of them have probably been burnt into lime, any attempt to restore a complete plan of Rome of the third century from these fragments is hopeless. The German Archæological Institute in Rome tried to do so for years with persevering industry and zeal, but then abandoned it<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>u</sup> See the contemporary witnesses cited in page 7.

<sup>v</sup> Excavations were begun in April, 1875, at the back of this church, in a small garden which had belonged to the monks of SS. Cosmas and Damian. I had rented this garden of them for three years, from 1869 to 1872, for the purpose of making excavations there in search of more fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome; my plan was to have made a tunnel from a deep pit in this garden to the part under the back door of the monastery, where Signor Tocco was not permitted to excavate, and where some fragments of the marble plans might be found; but the monks, after first giving permission to dig there, afterwards retracted it. The Italian Government took possession of this monastery and its gardens in 1875, and began excavations there, which have since been continued.

<sup>x</sup> These are shewn in the photograph, No. 783. This photograph, published in 1868, No. 850 in my Cata-

logue of Historical Photographs, is from a drawing of Signor Lanciani, made at the time of the excavations, and since republished in the *Bullettino del Municipio* for 1874; and by Professor Jordan in his work entitled *Formæ Urbis Romæ Regionum XIII.*, edidit Henricus Jordan. Berlin, 1875, folio.

<sup>y</sup> See Hist. Photos., Nos. 782, 816.

<sup>z</sup> What has been done by Professor Jordan in Berlin, in 1875, is, perhaps, all that can be done. He has reproduced, by lithography, the plates published in the first instance at the time the fragments were originally found, with notes by Bellori, and republished in the fourth volume of the great collection of works upon ancient Rome, under the title of *THESAURUS ANTIQUITATUM ROMANARUM CONGESTUS A J. G. GRÆVIO, MDXCVII.*, in folio. In this valuable work the Editor suggested the Regio to which each fragment probably belonged, and supported his suggestions by passages from the Classics, or what by modern

That the portions of the Marble Plans of Rome in the sixteenth century were found on the same site as those that came to light in 1867, is evident from several passages in the writings of that period by persons who probably saw them when first discovered. The common opinion that they formed part of the *pavement* of the temple is evidently erroneous. The Plans were composed of a series of marble slabs fixed against the brick wall, at the foot of which some more of the fragments were found in 1867. These have the lines quite sharp; they have never been trodden upon or worn in any way, and this is equally the case with the other fragments.

The Templum Urbis [Romæ] is mentioned by Aurelius Victor<sup>a</sup>, writing about A.D. 350: this and the Forum of Peace are mentioned together by Ammianus Marcellinus<sup>b</sup>, writing also in the fourth century. Cassiodorus, in his Chronicle written in the sixth century, says that the Temple of Rome and Venus is *now* (that is in his time) called Templum Urbis.

The Temple of Venus and Rome is represented on a coin of Hadrian, A.D. 128, as a lofty square temple; the portico, of ten columns, is presented to view, the central space left wider to shew a female figure. On the top of the pediment are the figures of Venus and Rome, with Cupid; at the lower angles, or *acroteria*, are trophies. The temple, standing on a platform, is raised on four steps, and at each end of the platform is a pediment, on which is a detached column carrying a figure. The legend is VRBS ROMA AETERNA S. C.<sup>c</sup> It is also represented on another coin of Antoninus Pius, with the legend ROMÆ AETERNAE VENERI FELICI. This temple is considered to have been one of the most superb of Roman art; it was called by various names, TEMPLUM URBIS, TEMPLUM VENERIS, TEMPLUM ROMÆ ET VENERIS.

The circular temple which now forms the vestibule to the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian was the Temple of Romulus, the son of

Roman writers are called "*texts*." These are adopted by Professor Jordan, and arranged according to their respective *Regiones*. To these he has added the fragments found in 1867, of which I published photographs at the time, and reproduced Signor Lanciani's drawing of the wall against which the Plans were placed, as mentioned above in note x.

<sup>a</sup> "Adhuc cuncta opera quæ magnifice construxerat, Urbis Fanum, atque Basilicam Flavii Constantini meritis Patres sacravere." (Aurelius Victor de Cæsaribus, xl. 26.)

"... Quandoque trahet feroces  
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus  
Fronde Sycambros."

(Horatii Od. iv. 2, 34.)

From this it appears that there was a chain along the side of the slope, and the upper road on the bank of the lower, and parallel to it. Possibly the custom of having a chain across the road at the head of the Via Sacra, near the Arch of Titus, may be an ancient one.

<sup>b</sup> Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xvi. c. 10—14.

<sup>c</sup> See Plate XXVII. of the Forum Romanum Magnum.



Maxentius, dedicated by the Senate to Constantine after the death of Maxentius<sup>d</sup> (as has been said). De Rossi<sup>e</sup> has given a drawing by Ligorio of the ruins, as he saw them in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and as described by Panvinus with an inscription on the cornice :—

IMP . CAES . CONSTANTINO MAXIMO  
TRIVMPH . PIVS . FELIX . AVGVSTVS

This inscription is supposed to prove that the Temple of Rome, and the other temples erected by Maxentius, were dedicated (after his defeat and death) to Constantine by the Senate. The drawing also contains a plan of the two temples, with the church between them<sup>f</sup>; and the view represents the portico of the circular temple, with columns in front of the piers, between the arches, and four niches on each side of the door<sup>g</sup>, two below and two above. Of this portico there are ruins on both sides of the door; on the north, remains of the brick vaults and niches; the marble columns are gone, but are mentioned by the writers of the seventeenth century as then remaining.

On the south side of the door the two marble columns remain erect in their places, with a portion of the cornice on one of them; both were buried to two-thirds of their length, and a modern chapel, called the Church of the Via Crucis, had been made behind them out of the ruins of the Portico<sup>h</sup>. Panvinus calls the chambers of the Porticus, on the north side, next the Capitol, the *Diaconia*, or the place where the poor were fed<sup>i</sup>. Joannes Diaconus, in his Life of Gregory the Great, mentions Felix IV. among his ancestors, and says that “he built the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian the martyrs in the

<sup>d</sup> Chronographus anno 354, Maxentius Imper. an. vi., “Hoc imp. templum Romæ arsit et fabricatum est.”

<sup>e</sup> Bullettino Cristiano for 1867, (pp. 66—72).

<sup>f</sup> See Plate VIII.

<sup>g</sup> Statues supposed to have belonged to these niches were found, some in front of the church, others near to it, with the inscription, FABIVS TITIANVS. V. C. CONSVL PRAEF. VRBI . CVRAVIT. He was Prefect of the city from 339 to 341, and Governor of Rome under Constantine, and again in 350 and 351. It seems quite probable that he completed the decoration of the edifice left unfinished by Maxentius. (Vide Orellii, Inscriptiones, &c., n. 17.) Constantine himself, writing about this temple in his rescript, says, “Ædem Flaviæ hoc

est nostræ gentis ut desideratis magnifico opere perfici volumus ea observatione perscripta ne ædis nostro nomini dedicata cujusquam contagiose superstitionis fraudibus polluatür.” (De Rossi, Bull. Cristiano, 1867, p. 69.)

<sup>h</sup> See Photos., Nos. 268, 418, 419; for the situation see the Plan, and the view from the Palatine, No. 784 A.

<sup>i</sup> “A latere ecclesiæ versus Capitolium erat diaconia nunc tota diruta, conjuncta pantheo . . . ut de reditu eorum pauperes Christi reficerentur.” (Panvinus, Lib. Pont. in Hadriano I., lxxxi.)

The use of the word Pantheon for the round temple is worthy of notice. Pantheon is a hall for men, here applied to a vestibule.

Via Sacra, *against the ancient Temple of Romulus*, as we now see it<sup>k</sup>." In the Acts of the martyr Pigenius, mention is made of the "Temple of Romulus on the *clivus of the Via Sacra*." The *clivus* began just in front of this church, and went up to the platform near the Arch of Titus; it was (in 1876) all buried except the upper part, in front of the Basilica of Constantine, where the pavement was excavated and left visible, and the slope of this leads down in a direct line to the front of the round temple; the foss-way at the foot of the *clivus* or slope was filled up to a depth of about thirty feet. Gregory the Great mentions this church in his Homilies as the *Basilica beati Felicis*, and in his second letter he mentions that the Litanies of the damsels began at this point<sup>l</sup>, being the beginning of the Clivus Sacer, on which some martyrdoms took place, and which was the alleged site of the miraculous death of Simon Magus.

A narrow street or passage went from the Via Sacra into the Forum Pacis, along the south side of the Templum Urbis Romæ of Hadrian, and the doorway of the temple remains in that street<sup>m</sup>. This passage was considered as a branch of the Via Sacra, which would lead from the Forum Romanum, with the Temple of Roma on the left-hand side and the Templum Pacis on the other; the latter was afterwards called the Basilica of Constantine. The Clivus Sacer and the Summa Sacra Via seem clearly to have gone at first in a straight line.

The church of SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN is described in Anastasius and in mediæval documents, sometimes as IN VIA SACRA, in other instances as IN TRIBUS FATIS, said to be from an image of the three Fates, or the Sybils, which at one period gave a name to that part of the Via Sacra. It seems quite possible that *fatis* is an error of the scribe for *fanis*. It is also called IN SILICE, that is, on the pavement of the Via Sacra where Simon Magus fell, according to the apocryphal Roman legend—it is so called in the Register of Pope Innocent IV.<sup>n</sup>: and by modern writers, in Campo Vaccino, the modern name of the Forum Romanum and Via Sacra.

<sup>k</sup> "Basilicam SS. Cosmæ et Damiani martyrum via sacra juxta templum Romuli, sicut hactenus cernitur, venustissime fabricavit." (Joannes Diaconus in Vita S. Greg., i. 1.)

<sup>l</sup> "Litania ancillarum Dei ab ecclesia beatorum Martyrum Cosmæ et Damiani." (Gregorii, Epist. ii.)

<sup>m</sup> This was partially excavated under

my direction in 1870, and I have drawings and photographs of that doorway then made visible (No. 850). The whole street was excavated to the original level by the Italian Government in 1879.

<sup>n</sup> Vide Maii Spicilegium, tomo ix. p. 399; Mezzadri, Disquisitiones Hist. de SS. Cosma et Damiano, pp. 52—54.



It was made into a church by Felix IV., A.D. 527<sup>o</sup>, and is described as near the temple of Roma, which was behind or on the eastern side of that of Romulus<sup>p</sup>, the son of Maxentius. The upper part of this circular temple forms a vestibule to the oblong church erected by Felix. The lower part of the temple, now part of the crypt of the church, is vaulted, but the vault to support the floor is a modern insertion. The fine classical doorway, with its columns and frieze and bronze doors<sup>q</sup>, was long removed from its original site on the lower level, where it had been buried by the filling-up of the street in front of it; in 1881 it was replaced on its original site, and now forms the fine entrance to the church. The apse, which was part of the work of Pope Felix, is filled with very fine mosaic pictures of the sixth century<sup>r</sup>, and the arch of triumph in front of it is also covered with mosaic-work in the same manner.

This church was repaired by Pope Sergius, A.D. 687, who presented an ambo, a ciborium, and other donations. It was restored by Pope Hadrian I., A.D. 780. Leo III., A.D. 795, gave a silver corona and a coffer. A ciborium was presented by Innocent II., A.D. 1130. In the original apse, now part of the crypt, there is a good plain marble altar of the twelfth century, and some paintings on the walls, of apparently as early a period. Below the crypt is a small burial-chapel or cubiculum with the *arco-solia* on the sides, exactly like one of the cubicula in the Catacombs; this was the place where the bodies of the saints were deposited when they were brought from the Catacombs in the eighth century, but even this has been rifled of its contents and left a ruin. The pavement of the crypt is a fine mosaic of the twelfth century, and in it is a tomb of the same period, with a fresco of the Madonna at the back. In the sacristy is a tabernacle for the Holy Eucharist, which is of the thirteenth century, and a chalice and paten said to have been given by Pope Felix in the sixth century, but which appears more like the work of the fourteenth or fifteenth.

The large central chamber, with the apse added by Pope Felix in A.D. 527, is described by Panvinus<sup>s</sup> as the site of a third temple; the construction of this apse is of the sixth century, and very good brickwork for that period. This chamber is built between the round

<sup>o</sup> "In loco qui appellatur Via Sacra juxta templum urbis Romæ." (Anastasius, 90.)

<sup>p</sup> Two inscriptions were found during the excavation behind this church, nearly identical, with the name of the same Consul on each; they appeared to have been on the *portico*.

TIB. FABIVS . TITIANVS . V. C. CONS.  
P. PRAEF. VRB. CVRAVIT.

Tiberius Fabius Titianus was consul A.D. 337, and prefect A.D. 340.

<sup>q</sup> Photos., Nos. 418, 419, 3250, 3251.

<sup>r</sup> Nos. 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445.

<sup>s</sup> See Plate VIII.

temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, perhaps originally the Temple of Venus and the square "Templum Urbis." Canina has given a plan of this church divided into nave and aisles by columns, but this is a mistake; it never could have been so, the width of the apse, with the mosaic of the time upon it, proves the contrary. This plan for a church—a wide nave without aisles—was common in the fifth century; it occurs in the Santi Quattro Coronati, where aisles have actually been *inserted* in the twelfth century (just as Canina has drawn them here), and in other instances. In the present instance side-chapels have been added, instead of introducing arcades and making aisles. The addition of side-chapels was very common in France and other countries in the thirteenth century, when more altars were wanted for relics, generally sent from the Catacombs of Rome. The original plan of this church, and of others of the same period, was a large square chamber with an apse at the east end, in which is the mosaic picture, with the figure of Pope Felix holding a model of the church in his hand. The wall of the apse is, therefore, evidently part of the work of Felix; the flat wall at the west end is also of his period, but the side-chapels have been added subsequently. The vault of the apse, with the mosaic picture upon it, made in the *cella* of the Templum Urbis, is carried on three arches, as may be seen in what is now the crypt of the church, with the altar standing in front of them on the chord of the apse, as usual. It is also evident that the apse was an addition to a wall previously existing; the wall of the apse is dated A.D. 526—530, by the inscription in the mosaic picture, from which it follows that the wall of the square temple is of an earlier period. This mosaic picture was evidently intended to be seen from below, and from a much lower level than it now is.

The circular temple was used as a vestibule to the church, and the bronze covering was probably stripped off this at the same time as that of the square temple behind, but the bronze doors were suffered to remain<sup>t</sup>. These were brought up from their original level in 1503, after the foss-way, called the Via Sacra, had been filled up, and the present floor and vault to carry it had been introduced into the church, to make it level with what was then the road. They were restored to their original place in 1881. The bronze plates of the roof were replaced with lead by Sergius I., A.D. 695<sup>u</sup>. The word used is *trullum*, a name given at that period to a round building

<sup>t</sup> The bronze was used to adorn S. Peter's, then rebuilding. The Pope applied to the Emperor Heraclius for

permission to do this. (Anastas. 119.)

<sup>u</sup> Liber Pontificalis, ap. Anastasius 168, in Sergio I., A.D. 690.



with a vault upon it, and this *trullum* was covered with lead. The present roof is of the seventeenth century, of the same period as the floor and vault, which divide the original height into two nearly equal parts. All this was done by the Franciscan friars, to whom the church was granted, in 1503, by Julius II. They *restored* the church in 1626, and to help towards the expense of it, they sold the travertine stone from the north end of the old *cella* of the *Templum Urbis* to the Jesuits for building their church of S. Ignatius Loyola, at the Roman College<sup>x</sup>.

Pope Hadrian I. not only restored the church, but endowed it also "with land, vineyards, olive groves, labourers, money, and furniture, in order that from the returns the deacons might be enabled to supply the wants of the poor Christians<sup>y</sup>." At that period, A.D. 772—795, also the relics of the martyrs were translated from the catacomb in the suburbs, in which they had originally been deposited, and which had been damaged in the Lombard invasion. They were removed to this church, where a small crypt, called a catacomb, was made to receive them, in exact imitation of a *cubiculum* in one of the usual catacombs. This was painted in the same manner, and there are remains of the paintings on the wall of the staircase. The cave itself is made partly by excavating the rock, and partly by building brick walls, the character of which is of the eighth century. The relics of Felix II., A.D. 355, are said to have been found here in 1582. The catacomb in which the relics of a martyr had once been deposited was always considered as still sacred, and was restored and painted as before. The same history applies to many other churches and catacombs in Rome, but in this instance the new catacomb is visible, which is not usually the case. It is in the same miserable dilapidated state as all the other catacombs, stripped of all the tombstones and inscriptions.

In a *bullæ* of Innocent II., of the date of 1139, this church is mentioned as *juxta templum Romuli*<sup>z</sup>, literally, *against* the Temple of Romulus; and in the *Ordo Romanus* of Canon Benedict, of the same period<sup>a</sup>, it is said, "The Pope went up before the asylum,

<sup>x</sup> Martinelli, Roma Ricercata, Giornata x. p. 93.

<sup>y</sup> "Idem egregius præsul basilicam scilicet beati Hadriani martyris et sanctorum Cosmæ et Damiani a novo restauravit, diaconias constituit, in quibus et multa bona fecit per suam sempiternam memoriam, concedens eis agros, vineas, oliveta, servos, ancillas et peculia diversa atque res mobiles, ut de redditu eorum crebris exactionibus diaconiarum proficientes pauperes Christi reficeren-

tur." (Pontif. Reg. in Hadriano I.)

<sup>z</sup> Maii Spicilegium Rom., tom. ix. p. 399.

<sup>a</sup> "Ascendit ante asylum per silicem, ubi cecidit Simon Magus, juxta templum Romuli pergit sub arcu triumphali Titi et Vespasiani, qui vocatur Septem lucernarum; descendit ad Metam sudantem ante triumphalem arcum Constantinum," &c. (Mabillon, Museum Italicum, p. 294.)

on the pavement on which Simon Magus fell." In the *Mirabilia Urbis Romæ*<sup>b</sup>, the church of S.S. Cosmas and Damian is called "the Church of the Asylum."

About A.D. 760, "Paul I. dedicated a church to the two apostles Peter and Paul, on the Via Sacra, on the spot where Simon Magus fell<sup>c</sup>:" the tradition is that on the spot where the Apostles knelt on their way to martyrdom the prints of their knees were impressed on the stone pavement. This church was made in the north aisle of the great Basilica of Constantine, and was separated from the church of S.S. Cosmas and Damian towards the east end by part of the ancient street, long a narrow courtyard, towards the western end. It is described in the *Liber Pontificalis* as *juxta templum Romuli* in some of the MSS., and *juxta templum Romæ* in others. Remains of mediæval paintings and other indications of a church have been found in that aisle; it was destroyed in the great earthquake in 1349. After this period, in 1375, the site of this miracle was transferred to the top of the *clivus*, to the church now called S. Francesca Romana, and the stone said to be marked by the knee of S. Paul on that occasion, was placed as a relic in the wall of the south transept of that church<sup>d</sup>.

This apocryphal legend is of early date, but not earlier than the fourth century, if so early. It is not mentioned by Justin Martyr, nor Irenæus, nor the author of the *Philosophumena* (usually supposed to be Origen), nor by the classical historians or poets of the period, Suetonius, Dion, Juvenal; and in so central and celebrated a part of Rome as the Via Sacra, if such an event had occurred in their time, they would hardly have been silent about it.

Fulvius, writing in 1527, mentions<sup>e</sup> remains of the marble casing of the temple as existing in his time, when the church was rebuilding. These are probably the same fragments of a rich cornice, with foliage of the character of the third century, which were dug up with the fragments of the Marble Plans in 1867, and were, in

<sup>b</sup> Montfaucon, *Diarium Italicum*, p. 294.

<sup>c</sup> "Hic fecit noviter ecclesiam in via sacra juxta templum Romuli in honorem sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, in loco in quo ipsi beatissimi principes apostolorum tempore quo pro Christi nomine martyrio coronati sunt, dum Redemptori nostro funderent preces, propria genua flectere visi sunt. In quo loco usque hactenus eorum genua pro testimonia omnis in postremo venturæ generationis in quodam fortissimo silice, marmore scilicet, esse noscuntur

designata." (*Pontificale Romanum*, ed. Vignoli, tom. ii. p. 130; ed. Bianchini, tom. i. p. 175; apud de Rossi, *Bullettino*, 1867, 4to., pp. 69, 70.)

<sup>d</sup> "Ibidem in uno altari est lapis signatus per genuflexionem S. Pauli, quando oravit in volatu Simonis Magi, qui ante eandem ecclesiam cecidit, ubi locus lapidibus est signatus." (Cod. Vat., 4265, p. 213, written A.D. 1375; ap. De Rossi, *Bullettino*, 1867, p. 70.)

<sup>e</sup> Fulvii, *Antiq. Urbis Romæ*, 1527, p. lxxxii. 6.



February, 1868, preserved by the monks, together with the other fragments and the tiles found at the same time, which have the stamp of Domitian upon them<sup>f</sup>. The same facts are mentioned by Du Peyrac and Pompeius Ugonius<sup>g</sup>, who also gives the inscription in honour of the saints to whom the church was dedicated in the sixth century, who were two medical officers of the imperial court, martyrs in the persecution under Diocletian<sup>h</sup>.

The *restoration* of this church was completed under Urban VIII. in 1638, who refitted the nave and put in the present ceiling. A paschal candlestick supported by two lions, and a painted image of the Madonna, are of the twelfth century. The altar and the stalls bear the date 1638 and 1639.

The modern poor church called the VIA CRUCIS was part of the Temple of Romulus. It had nothing worth notice either inside or out, except two antique columns in front of it, one of which retains its Corinthian capital, the other has lost it; and both were buried deep in the earth owing to the filling-up of the foss-way. These originally belonged to the portico in front of the Temple of Romulus<sup>i</sup>, now part of the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian.

The excavations of 1881 have made it necessary to destroy this miserable innovation of an ignorant period. In these excavations it was seen that the Via Sacra had divided into two branches; a branch on the left side passed between some little shops, then brought to light, where probably the people sold fruit, as mentioned by Varro and Ovid<sup>j</sup>. This branch was the shorter way to go to the Carinæ; the site of these is indicated by the small church of S. Maria in Carinis.

#### ARCO DE' LADRONI.

In this passage between the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian (originally the Temple of Venus and Roma, with that of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, added to it) and the Basilica of Constantine (originally begun for the Templum Pacis by Maxentius), the pavement of the old street was found at a considerable depth, and it was ascertained that this had been a branch of the Via Sacra.

<sup>f</sup> Photos., Nos. 782, 795, 798.

<sup>g</sup> P. Ugonii Stationi, p. 178 b.

<sup>h</sup> MARTYRIBVS MEDICIS POPULO

SPES CERTA SALUTIS—VENIT ET EX  
SACRO CREVIT HONORE, LOCUS.

<sup>i</sup> See Plate VIII.

<sup>j</sup> "Huiusce, inquam, pomaria Summa Sacra Via, ubi poma veneunt contra auream imaginem." (De Re Rustica, c. 16.)

"Cum bene dives ager, cum rami pendere mutant,

Offerat in calatho rustica dena puer.

Rura suburbano poteris tibi dicere missa

Illa vel in Sacra sint licet empti Via."

(Ovidii, De arte Amandi, lib. ii.)

I had previously made excavations there in 1870, and had found the doorway of the temple opening into this street. A little further to the east of that doorway an arch was found at the low level, passing under the corner of the great Basilica of Constantine, and shewing that the platform of that Basilica is on a considerably higher level. This subterranean passage, or tunnel, had been filled up in the Middle Ages, and given to the friars of the monastery of SS. Cosmas and Damian. That tunnel is 15 metres long and 4.20 metres wide, paved with great tiles, which have the stamp OFFSRFOCEN. In the walls it is easy to see the damage done by the shock of carriages. At that period the arch had acquired a bad name from the frequent robberies that were made in this dark lane; for that reason the passage had been entirely closed, and the friars had made it a burial-place, a sort of catacomb with *loculi* for tombs in the walls under arches; these are now brought to light. This passage had originally been the shortest way from the Forum to the Carinæ, and is mentioned by Dionysius<sup>k</sup>. It is also mentioned by Varro<sup>1</sup> and Livy<sup>m</sup>. This street also led to the Temple of the Household Gods, or *Penates*, and it is probable that remains also of this will be brought to light. It led also into the great Forum of Vespasian, the largest market-place in Rome, which was on the northern side of the Velia, probably made in that part of the great Fossæ Quiritium, and the gate from the Forum of Nerva (of which the arch is visible under the celebrated figure of Pallas or Minerva) led into it. Some say it was the same as the Macellum Altum and the Forum Cupidinis. It was also called the Forum Pacis.

The Arco de' Ladroni appears to have been well known by that name in the Middle Ages. Ligorio, a Neapolitan architect of the sixteenth century (who has preserved accounts of many remains of ancient and mediæval Rome that are not recorded by others), gives an account of this in a work that is still in manuscript only, illustrated by his own drawings, and is preserved in the Bodleian

<sup>k</sup> "They shew you a Temple of Rome, not far from the Forum, in the street that leads the nearest way to the Carinæ, which is small and darkened by the height of the adjacent buildings; this place is called by the Romans in their own language VELIÆ." (Dionysius Hal., i. 68.)

<sup>1</sup> "Huic Germalem et Velias conjunxerunt, quod in hac regione scriptum est."

"Germalense quinticeps apud ædem

Romuli : . . . Veliense sexticeps in Velia apud ædem deum Penatium." (Varro, v. 54.)

<sup>m</sup> "Regnum eum affectare fama ferebat, quia nec collegam subrogaverat in locum Bruti, et ædificabat in summa Velia : ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore. . . . Delata confestim materia omnis infra Veliam ; et, ubi nunc Vicæ potæ est, domus in infimo clivo ædificata." (Livii Hist. ii. 7.)



Library<sup>n</sup>. He says that from a side-way behind the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, and touching the Templum Pacis, there is the street that passes under the arch which is now called Ladroni. The bad name of this passage has already been mentioned, and to remove this, Ligorio says that an image of Christ was carried from the church of S. John in the Lateran, by noble Romans, to the church of S. Maria Maggiore, in the procession that took place in the middle of the month of August. But as that ceremony did not have the desired effect, the robbers were not frightened by it, so the friars closed the passage altogether, and made a cellar of it and a burial-place.

After that tunnel this branch of the Via Sacra passed into an open market-place, which was the Forum Cupedinis and Macellum Editum, discovered in the excavations of Tocco in the year 1867<sup>o</sup>. That Macellum was called Editum, or high, from its elevated situation above the Forum Romanum; there were sold all sorts of provisions<sup>p</sup>. The Forum Cupedinis, against the west wall of which Tocco discovered the site of the Marble Plans of Rome, was paved with precious marbles of *pavonazzetta* and *porta santa*. Another indication that this was the site of the Macellum Editum is given by the name of the neighbouring church of S. Maria in Macello (*martyrum*), at the Colonnacce, near the Forum of Pallas<sup>q</sup>.

The manner in which Cicero<sup>r</sup> mentioned the Summa Sacra

<sup>n</sup> Codd. Bodl. Canon. Ital., 138. Antichità di Roma, Di Pyrro Ligorio Napolitano che contiene diversi Tempj edificati nella città, et molti luoghi diversi si dichiarano. Havendo posto in questo libro le piante et profili di que pochi Tempj che rimasti sono in Roma et narrato d'alcun altri che ci erano più famosi convenevol cosa et di dichiarare donde niene, *che si trovano scritti con varij vocabili co altri edifizij* hora l'an sia mandone una casa sacra altri sacello ædicola phano et Tempio. (Lib. VI.)

This manuscript is not complete, it begins with the sixth book, and other books are wanting. It appears to have been the author's own copy, and in the later books blank spaces are left for drawings, which have not been supplied. The plans are accurately drawn, and the measurements are generally given; his drawing of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina *appears* very much out of proportion, but this is because those grand monolithic columns were *then* buried to half their height, as is shewn by the marks of the roof of a house cut in the upper part of the

columns. These were not entirely visible till the excavation of 1876.

It does not relate only to the city of Rome, the later books are of tombs on various roads out of Rome, some of them well known, such as the great tomb of Cecilia Metella, and those called the Painted Tombs, in the Via Latina, of which the exterior only is given. There are numerous inscriptions from the tombs. Some further particulars of this manuscript will be found on p. 54 of the present volume.

<sup>o</sup> See the Annali dell' Inst. di corrisp. Archeol., 1867, pp. 409—416.

<sup>p</sup> Varro de Ling. Lat. (ed. Mueller, Lipsiæ, 1833), lib. v. c. 147, 152; Donatus in Terentiæ Eunuch., act. ii. sc. 2.

<sup>q</sup> "Dicitur a sacræ antiquitatis piis viris in Macello martyrum, quod aliqui credunt dicendum a celebri loco, ubi carnes cæteraque obsenia vendebantur prope Viam Sacram." (Martinelli Fioravanti, Roma Ricercata, p. 181.)

<sup>r</sup> "Equidem, si quando, ut fit, jactor in turba non illum accuso, qui est in *summa sacra via*, quum ego ad Fa-



Via evidently implies that the lower part of it was in a direct line facing the arch of Fabianus. When he was standing at that arch he could see that part of the *Summa* on which the Porticus of Livia was afterwards built. Horace<sup>s</sup> mentions the captive Britons in chains passing down the slope of the Via Sacra.

The main line of the Via Sacra passed before the Basilica of Constantine, and there is again divided into two branches, one passed between S. Francesca Romana, with the two Basilicas on the Summa Sacra Via, and that part of the Porticus of Nero on the same level; another under the arch of Titus and by the sloping road, or *clivus*, to that of Constantine. It appears that the top of the Velia was called Ceriolensis and Cerionia, from the vicinity to the Carinæ. The site of the small temple of Strenia, which stood on the highest part of the Via, called Caput Viæ Sacræ, was discovered in 1882, and in the Via del Colosseo, made in the foss between the Palatine and the Esquiline, the pavement of the ancient street was found, near the Via della Polveriera.

This street or pavement for the great procession on New Year's day, wound round the upper part of the Velia, passing on the side next the Esquiline (this part is now made into the Via del Colosseo), then passing the end nearest to the Celian, and where the Colosseum was afterwards built, turned to the north on the side next the Palatine, and this part being still *on higher ground* than the Forum and the level of SS. Cosmas and Damian and the Temple of Antoninus, was called Summa Via Sacra. Summa means the higher part, *not necessarily the summit*.

During the great excavations made in the Via Sacra in 1879-80, large subterranean chambers were found under the platform of the great Basilica, and an arcade of five arches was brought to light and left visible (see Plate XVIII.). These appear to be remains of the great pepper warehouse of Domitian, recorded to have been on this site, as before shewn. The work is extremely plain; the arches are merely semicircular arches, with flat soffits and massive square piers, built of the ordinary flat Roman bricks, with no capitals, but a square molding as an impost. On the north-west side of this is the narrow street or passage that led to the Carinæ, and had the Templum Urbis Romæ on the opposite side, with the doorway before mentioned. Beyond this it is still so far subterranean that it is below the level of the mediæval street. The entrance to this

bium fornicem impellor; sed eum, qui  
in me ipsum incurrit atque incidit."  
(Ciceronis Oratio pro Plancio, c. vii.)

<sup>s</sup> "Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet  
Sacra catenatus viâ."  
(Horatii, Epodon, Ode vii.)

dark passage passing under the north-east corner of the great platform of the Basilica is visible in the photograph from which the plate is taken. In the Middle Ages, near this vault, some niches or *loculi*, similar to those in the catacombs, to bury the dead bodies, were excavated, because this arch was connected with the church, as is seen by the gateway of the twelfth century and the vaulted roof. In the Middle Ages the burying-place, or catacomb, of the monks of SS. Cosmas and Damian appears to have been to the left of this passage, which goes off obliquely to the right; the burying-place would then join on to the monastery.

The cross-street from the Via Sacra to the Macellum, or market-place, is also mentioned by Varro<sup>t</sup>. It will be seen that Varro also mentions that King Tatius was buried here, which agrees with what has been before stated, that the Velia was originally a promontory from the Esquiline Hill, overlooking the Palatine, and was cut off from it by one of the great Fossæ Quiritium (Romulus and Tatius), one of those enormous trenches of the city on the two hills, and so was made part of the defences of the Palatine fortress. This passage from the foot of the Clivus Sacer to the Carinæ passed *under* one corner of the platform of the Basilica of Constantine, and to support this was the arch, originally of the third or fourth century, and this passage being thus underground for a few yards became in the Middle Ages a lurking-place for robbers, and hence the arch had the bad name of *Arco de' Ladroni*, or the Arch of the Robbers. At a later period the monks of SS. Cosmas and Damian were placed in possession of this part of the passage, which is close to their monastery, and made it into a burial-place, and called it a *catacomb*, and in imitation of the regular catacombs they made *loculi* in the walls, that is, places for bodies embalmed, and laid horizontally, the outer side being covered by a slab of marble, or sometimes by three Roman tiles, each of which was two feet square. It is probable that this dark passage was part of the donation to the monastery given by Pope Hadrian I. or (Adrian I.), A.D. 772—795, as recorded

<sup>t</sup> “Hæc omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quæ ad victum pertinebant, et ædificatus locus; appellatum Macellum, ut quidam scribunt quod ibi fuerit ortus; alii quod ibi domus fuerit quoi cognomen fuit macellus, quæ ibi publice sit diruta e qua ædificatum hoc quod vocetur ab eo Macellum.” (Varro, Ling. Lat. v. 147.)

“Ad Corneta Forum Cupedinis a Cupedio quod multi Forum Cupedinis a cupiditate.” (Ibid., 146.)

“In eo Lauretum ab eo quod ibi sepultus est Tatius rex, qui ab Laurentibus interfectus est, vel ab silva laurea, quod, ea ibi excisa, est ædificatus vicus, ut inter Sacram viam et macellum editum Corneta a cornis, quæ abscissæ loco reliquerunt nomen.”

“Ut Esculetum ab esculo dictum et Fagutal a fago, unde etiam Jovis Fagutalis, quod ibi Sacellum.” (Ibid., 152.)



by Anastasius the librarian. This pope was a great benefactor to the abbey.

The cross-street continued along the southern side of the great market-place, called the Forum Pacis, and close under the north side of the Velia, which has the Basilica of Constantine cut out of the east side of it. Probably the street was wider when the temple was built, before the great building of Maxentius was erected: it passes close under the side of the apse added by Constantine, but at a considerably lower level. The earth of the Velia remains half way up the arches of that great building at the back, on the same level as the Sub-Velia on the other side. When Horace mentions the *descent* of the Via Sacra, he is alluding to the going down from the upper part by the steep incline called the *clivus sacer*, to the lower part, which was on the same level as the Forum, and extended in front of the temple of Romulus and of Antoninus into the Forum, and then along the west side of it.

The idea of some modern Roman antiquaries, that the Caput Via Sacra was in the valley between the Palatine and the Celian, is evidently erroneous. It is mentioned by Varro<sup>x</sup> in connection with the *Carinæ*, and these with the Suburra, and the branch of the Via Sacra, passing on the south of the Temple of Roma, and north of the Basilica of Constantine, would lead into the valley at the west end of the Esquiline Hill, between that and the south corner of the Quirinal and the west end of the Viminal. In this valley were the *Carinæ* (keels), which were probably good houses with high-pitched roofs, having gable ends, resembling the keels of ships reversed. This idea was a common one, and continued till the Middle Ages, when the high roof of the nave of a church (*navis*) was also considered as the keel reversed. In the extract given in the note Varro also mentions the Sacellum Streniæ as belonging to the *arx* or citadel, and the Via Sacra as leading to it from the Forum by the *clivus*. The road appears evidently to have then wound round the south-east end of the Velia. Some excavations made in 1882, on the highest part of the Velia, brought to light the foundations of the Sacellum Streniæ; the pavement of the road winding round that end of the hill was also found (see Plate XXX.).

<sup>x</sup> "Ceroliensis a Carinarum iunctu dictus Carinæ, postea Cerolia, quod hinc oritur caput Sacræ Viæ ab Streniæ sacello, quæ pertinet in Arcem, qua sacra quotquot mensibus feruntur in

Arcem, et per quam Augures ex Arce profecti solent inaugurare. Huius Sacræ Viæ pars hæc sola volgo nota, quæ est a foro eunti primore clivo." (Varro, Ling. Lat. v. 47.)



# TEMPLUM PACIS AND BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

THE Templum Pacis, built or rebuilt by Vespasian, which gave its name to one of the *Regiones* of Rome, must have been an important building, and, in all probability, was on the site of the great Basilica, now called after Constantine. Suetonius<sup>y</sup> says it was *near* to the Forum Pacis<sup>z</sup>, and this site would touch one corner of it. The two are mentioned together in the ancient catalogue of the Emperors, published by Eccard<sup>a</sup>, as on the site of a great warehouse for pepper, which had been built there by Domitian. This temple was celebrated also for the extreme richness of its decoration, and the treasures taken from the Temple at Jerusalem were displayed there, but the greater part of these were said to have been destroyed by a great fire in the time of Commodus; and the contemporary writer, Herodian, in the history of his own time, says that it was the largest, the finest, and the richest temple in the city, with gold and silver ornaments<sup>b</sup>.

Dio states that "when Vespasian and Titus were consuls, the Temple of Peace was dedicated," and "the Colossus as it is called was placed in the Via Sacra<sup>c</sup>; it is said to have been a hundred feet high<sup>d</sup>, and to have had the head of Nero, or, as some say, of Titus." These two things are placed together by Dio as one event. Suetonius, in describing the Golden House or Palace of Nero, says that this Colossus stood originally in the vestibule of the Golden Palace<sup>e</sup>. This shews that the Basilica of Constantine is on the site of the Temple of Peace; the vestibule of the Golden Palace would include the sites both of that and of the Temple of Roma, now the eastern part of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. The celebrated horses now in the Piazza dei Cavalli, in front of the Quirinal Palace, originally stood also in this vestibule, which must therefore have been of great extent, to correspond with the *porticus*, a mile long, which is mentioned by Suetonius in connection with it, and to which it was the entrance. This *porticus* extended to the Basilica of Constantine, as we see by the remains of it against the western cliff of the Velia, between this building and the Colosseum.

<sup>y</sup> "Fecit et nova opera Templum Pacis foro proximum." (Suetonius in Vespasiani, c. 9.)

<sup>z</sup> "Limina post Pacis Palladiumque forum." (Martial, Epig., tib. i. Epig. 2.)

<sup>a</sup> "Horrea Piperataria ubi modo est basilica Constantiniana et forum Vespasiani." (Catal. Imp. Rom. ed. Eccard, in Domitiani.)

<sup>b</sup> Herodian's History, book i. c. 44.

<sup>c</sup> Dio Cassius, lxvi. 15.

<sup>d</sup> Pliny says 110 feet, Nat. Hist., xxxv. 18. See p. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Suetonius, Nero, 31.

The BASILICA NOVA of the *Curiosum* is the BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE of the Notitia. It is an enormous mass of building 320 feet long by 240, consisting of three very large halls<sup>f</sup>, or a central nave and two aisles, all of equal width, with apses added, and arches between grand vaults of stucco ornament, and an upper storey, of which only some fragments remain<sup>g</sup>. These vaults are richly ornamented with stucco ornaments in sunk panels or caissons; exactly similar ornaments occur on the two apses back to back, near to this, between it and the Colosseum. This is one of the most remarkable buildings in Rome, and one perhaps more often referred to in England than any other<sup>h</sup>. Its architecture was taken as a model by the Roman architects of the Renaissance school, and in England its plan is continually referred to as authority for that of a church, and yet it is perfectly certain that it never was a church at all; it was built for a Curia and Basilica, or a law-court and market-hall. The building so frequently mentioned by Anastasius and other early ecclesiastical writers as the BASILICA CONSTANTINIANA, is undoubtedly the one now known by the name of the church of S. John Lateran; numerous passages could easily be referred to in proof of this. Aurelius Victor<sup>i</sup> mentions this great building and the Temple of Rome among the magnificent works of Maxentius<sup>k</sup>.

It is a singular fact, that although the fourth Regio was called by Augustus *TEMPLUM PACIS*, the best Roman antiquaries are not at all agreed as to the site of the Temple of Peace. It is always identified by the populace with this magnificent ruin, now called the Basilica of Constantine<sup>l</sup>. It is certain that this was on or near

<sup>f</sup> See Photos., No. 203.

<sup>g</sup> Within a stone's-throw of this building, on the other side of the Arch of Titus, are remains of the BASILICA JOVIS, the great state hall of the Emperors. This great hall on the Palatine was the type followed in the early Christian churches, and a restoration of this earlier type has been made in a drawing for the present work, to shew what a Basilica of that kind really was. See Photos., Nos. 3912, 3913.

<sup>h</sup> This was called the Temple of Peace until the time of Nibby (*Roma Antica*, vol. ii. p. 248), who had excavations made there, and found a medal or coin of Maxentius, with a view of the Temple of Venus and Roma, which was close to that site, as we have said.

<sup>i</sup> "Adhuc cuncta opera quæ magnifice construxerat Urbis fanum atque Basilicam Flavii meritis Patres sacravere." Aurelius Victor de Cæsaribus, c. 40.)

<sup>k</sup> See Plates XIV. to XVIII.

<sup>l</sup> As this building is nearly in the centre of ancient Rome, and the platform on the top of its magnificent vaults is very easy of access, it is an excellent point for a panoramic view to give a general idea of the magnificence of the ancient city. The first person to point out that this great building was the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine was Nibby, who relates, in his *Roma Antica*, (pars. ii. pp. 247, 248,) that in 1828 a piece of the vault fell down, in which was a silver coin of Maxentius, with his head on the obverse, with the legend MAXENTIVS P. F. AVG., and on the reverse the temple of Roma, with the legend CONSERV. VRB. SVAE. Nibby also mentions that the construction of the walls of that part of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian that originally belonged to the temple, is identical with that of the great basilica.



the same site, although the present building is not on the plan of a temple, nor of a basilica of the ordinary type<sup>m</sup>.

In the great earthquake of the year 1349, this large building was much damaged, and the north-east corner of the attic storey fell over on to the pavement in front of the Marble Plans of Rome (as before said). This is described in the Letters of Petrarch<sup>n</sup>.

The walls were ornamented with fine fluted marble columns of the Corinthian order, some of which were remaining in the time of Poggio the Florentine, in the fifteenth century, under Martin V., A.D. 1420; he mentions one of large size particularly, this was removed by Paul V. [Borghese], A.D. 1620, and placed in front of the church of S. Maria Maggiore to carry a bronze image of the Virgin, where it now stands. Seven other marble columns were found during the excavations in the early part of the sixteenth century, and were used to form the triumphal car of Alexander Farnese, in the palace of his family. Colonettes of *giallo antico*, cornices, and other parts of the decorations were also found, but of a bad style of art; also some paintings, and an altar of the eighth century<sup>o</sup>.

Ammianus Marcellinus<sup>p</sup>, who lived in the latter part of the fourth century, and therefore after the present building was erected, calls it "Forum Pacis," which seems to agree with its being on the site of the temple of the same name, and its having been a market-hall.

The winding staircase at the south-east end, by which we ascend to the platform on the summit, is very interesting; it is a brick staircase of the beginning of the fourth century, in very perfect preservation, with the central newel round which the stairs wind formed of circular tiles, the edges of which are polished: the stairs and

<sup>m</sup> See Photos., Nos. 203, 204, 205, and a set of plates of the restoration of it in the great work of Canina on the Antiquities of Rome.

<sup>n</sup> "Ecce Roma ipsa insolito tremore concussa est tam graviter ut ab eadem Urbe condita supra duo annorum millia tale nihil acciderit. Cecidit ædificiorum veterum neglecta, civibus stupenda peregrinis moles. Turris illa toto orbe unica, quæ Comitum dicebatur, ingentibus rimis laxata dissiluit et nunc velut trunca caput superbi verticis honorem solo effusum despicit. Denique ut iræ cælestis argumenta non desint multorum species templorum atque in primis Paulo Apostolo dicatæ ædis bona pars humi collapsa et Lateranensis Ecclesiæ dejectus apex jubilæi ardorem gelido horrore contristant. Cum Petro mitius est actum." (Petrarch, lib. x. ep. ii.

p. 873, ap. Nibby, p. 248.)

<sup>o</sup> The following inscriptions are said by Canina to have been dug up in or near this building, and these settle the question that the Temple of Peace was on the same site. One is:—PACI. AETERNAE. DOMVS. IMP. VESPASIANI. CAESARIS. AVG. LIBERORVMQ. EIVS. SACRVM. TRIB. SVC. IVNIOR.; the other gives the time of the dedication:—DEDIC. V. R. DEC. L. ANNIO COS. C. CAECINA PAETO.

<sup>p</sup> "... inter alia cuncta sperabat, Jovis Tarpei delubra, quantum terrenis divina præcellunt, lavacris in modum provinciarum exstructa, amphitheatrum molem . . . et Urbis templum, Forumque Pacis et Pompeii Theatrum et odeum et Stadium, aliaque hæc decora Urbis æternæ." (Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xvi. c. 10, s. 14.)



the vault under them are of brick, faced with tiles. The doorways at the top and bottom of the stairs are well preserved, and by the side of the door at the top is a small window of the same period, with a triangular head faced with two tiles. There are remains of another staircase of the same kind at the opposite end, the upper part of which fell over on the pavement in front of the *Templum Urbis Romæ*, in the great earthquake of the fourteenth century, and still lies buried there. It was visible in the excavation of Tocco in 1867. There was an external roof, with a vault over the present brick-vaulted ceilings, as usual. Of this upper roof the piers and springings, with the transverse arches to carry the vaults, are all that remain. The general effect of this ruin is grand and picturesque in the highest degree.

The apses in the present building are shewn by the construction to be additions, but made soon afterwards. It seems probable that Maxentius rebuilt the *Templum Pacis*, and Constantine added the apses, and made it into a basilica. The plan is not the usual one, either for a temple or for a basilica. It is an enormous building, almost square, divided into three compartments of nearly equal size, with apses added in the centre of the east side and at the north end, and with an attic-storey over the vaults of the three compartments. Canina mentions having found in the cellars under this basilica remains of an earlier building of importance; these belonged to the pepper warehouses built by Domitian<sup>a</sup>, and were brought to light again by the excavations made in 1881.

The principal spoils of Jerusalem brought to Rome by Titus were deposited by Vespasian in this Temple of Peace, and representations of them carved upon the arch opposite to it<sup>r</sup>. The originals were carried into Asia by Genseric, or at least taken from Rome with that intention, and lost. But the sacred Ark was deposited in the church of S. John Lateran, and is said to have been of wood, but the authenticity of this is considered doubtful by Nardini; it is not mentioned by Josephus, who enumerates the other spoils carried away from Jerusalem.

<sup>a</sup> "Domitianus . . . horrea Pipertaria ubi modo est Basilica Constantiana et forum Vespasiani." (Catalo-

gus Imp. Rom., ed. Eccard.)

<sup>r</sup> See Plate XXVIII.

## PORTICUS LIVIÆ.

THE new fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome found in 1867<sup>s</sup>, on the eastern side of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, have been mentioned, and amongst these fragments was one with the name of PORTICUS LIVIÆ upon it<sup>t</sup>; this was a very important discovery, as it shews us what *that porticus* was like. It was a double colonnade of large columns round the edge of an oblong platform, with the mark of a fountain at each corner, and some building in the centre marked by a thick square line, a smaller square within it, and within that a circle. At one end is a flight of steps leading up to it—assuming this was the north end, we have then on the eastern side a narrow street interrupted by a portico of four columns larger than the others. The only place in Rome that could fit such a colonnade is the platform on the Summa Sacra Via, on which the church of S. Francesca Romana now stands; and here the coincidences are very remarkable. It has the steps leading up to the platform<sup>u</sup>, numbers of large columns lying about it on all sides<sup>v</sup>, and four of the bases remaining in their original places, which can be identified with the Marble Plan<sup>w</sup>; these are in a double row, and on the east side is a pavement of early character, intercepted in the middle by a recess, in which are four arches of the upper tier of a *porticus* or arcade of two storeys of the time of Nero, which may very well have had four columns in front of it. At the south end the level platform has been enlarged by carrying it out upon rude vaulted substructures beyond the natural cliff<sup>x</sup>, as has been done in several other instances.

The streets towards the north are wanting, but we have historical evidence that streets and houses that stood here were demolished by the Popes in the seventeenth century, to make the open space called the “Campo Vaccino” in ridicule by the wags of that day, which name it long retained. The pavement of the sloping street in the Palatine, excavated in 1869 by Signor Rosa, and left open<sup>y</sup>, would agree very well for one of those westward, and the road up to the back gate, where the monastery of S. Bonaventura now stands, would agree well with another<sup>z</sup>. Strabo has been supposed to imply that the Porticus Liviae was visible from the Forum

<sup>s</sup> Photos., No. 782.<sup>t</sup> Nos. 816, 3227, and Plate XXI.<sup>u</sup> Nos. 1060, 1061.<sup>v</sup> Nos. 785, 1118.<sup>w</sup> They are so marked in our plan

of the Via Sacra.

<sup>x</sup> See Plate XXII.<sup>y</sup> Photos., No. 3228.<sup>z</sup> Nos. 300, 1055.



Romanum, and this platform is the only site where such a colonnade would be visible from thence; his words do not necessarily imply this, but it is the most natural and the most probable interpretation of them:—

“If any one should visit the old forum and see the temples, basilicas, and porticoes, and should see the Capitol, with the great works on it, and those on the Palatine, *and the Porticus Liviae*, each successive place would cause you speedily to forget what you have before seen. Such is Rome<sup>a</sup>.”

The base in the centre of the plan of the Porticus Liviae on a fragment of the Marble Plans of Rome of the third century, has very much the appearance of being that of the great Colossus of Nero, dragged to this elevated spot in the Summa Sacra Via, or *upper* Via Sacra, up the Clivus Sacer from the original site at the foot of that Clivus, where the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian now stands, with the wall on which the Marble Plans were placed, facing to the great “Forum Pacis,” of the time of Nerva, now at the back of that church, the present entrance to which is from the Via Sacra; that entrance is through the round temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, which was built between the Temple of Venus and Rome and the Via Sacra. That temple was, therefore, not visible from that street when Apollodorus answered Hadrian, and said that the Emperor *ought to have* made it visible from that point. The modern theory which places the temple of Rome on this platform, has no real foundation; the texts in the classical authors, which are quoted to support this view, apply as much to the one site as the other. According to this theory, the elephants were employed by Hadrian to drag the Colossus *down hill* from this platform, to what they call the *podium* or base for it under the wall of the Colosseum. This base is faced with brickwork of the third century, and is not large enough for a Colossus of that height. The feet of a Colossus 120 ft. high must have been twenty feet long; it is also mentioned that the head was visible from the gulf or central passage in the substructures of the Colosseum, which has been found 21 ft. below the level of the arena, and in a direct line with this platform. If the Colossus had stood on the brick basement close to the great building, it would have been under the shadow of it, and hardly visible from the Forum Romanum, and could not have been said to have its head in the skies or in the stars, as the poets describe. The most probable site for the Colossus is near where the tall campanile of S. Francesca Romana now stands, a most conspicuous object from the Forum and all the neighbourhood; this was on the great platform which has the bases

<sup>a</sup> Strabo, lib. v. c. iii. s. 8.



of the double row of columns round the edge of it. This platform is 500 ft. long by 300 wide; at the south end it is supported by a wall built of the large blocks of the time of the Kings, which were no doubt taken from the fortifications at the south end of the Palatine fortress, very near to this spot.

One objection taken to this opinion is, that the buildings now remaining within that double colonnade do not agree with the marble plan of this *porticus*; but those buildings commonly, but erroneously, called the "Temple of Venus and Rome," are of the time of Maxentius at the beginning of the fourth century; his brick-stamps were found by Nibby in the walls<sup>b</sup>. The Marble Plans were made thirty years *before* these buildings were erected, and we do not know what was there before. The plan represents a single column (?) or statue (?) standing on a large square base. The ruins have not the usual character of a temple or temples; the vaults which stand back to back are of the same character as the vaults of the great basilica of Constantine close by, which was built by Maxentius, and only named after Constantine by the senate after the death of Maxentius. It is probable that the two other halls were also basilicæ for some public purpose, and not for temples. Probably—for the use of the three markets, which were held on the site of the Summa Sacra Via from a very early period (as has been shewn)—three great halls called basilicæ were built. The basilica of Constantine, on the side of the Clivus Sacer, and on the level of the Summa Sacra Via, was one of these, the site for it was cut out of part of the Velia. It is quite possible that the two other great halls, *miscalled* the temple of Venus and Roma, on the Summa Sacra Via itself, were also great market-halls. Both these, and the one called after Constantine, were built or rebuilt by Maxentius, or *soon after* his time; and the construction is exactly the same, with the same kind of vaulting in all the apses. These two halls were built in the beginning of the fourth century, within a large double colonnade, probably, as we have said, the Porticus Liviae.

Further light has been thrown on this interesting point by the excavations of 1873-4<sup>c</sup>, under the south end of the great platform, which is supported by rude rubble walls and vaults of the time of the Republic. These, when excavated, were found in so rough

<sup>b</sup> See Nibby, *Roma Antica*, parte ii. p. 732. He also found in *the drains under it* bricks with the stamps of the Consuls Petinus and Apronianus—Servianus III. and Varus, all of the time of Hadrian, but these were found in the substructure only, and have nothing to do with the buildings on the surface, which have

evidently been erected on older foundations. He describes this drain as a very fine one, of travertine, 9 ft. high and 3 ft. wide; such drains would be required for the fountains above, and the construction is described as of the time of Hadrian.

<sup>c</sup> See Plate XXII., and Photo., No. 3191.

a state that they could not have been used at all. There does not appear to have been any original entrance to them, but it is to this space that Apollodorus alluded when he said that if the Temple of Rome had been built on that high ground, which at this lower end is 28 ft. above the level of the pavement in front of the Colosseum, the space under it *might have been* used for the scenery or apparatus of the Amphitheatre, *but was not*. Upon this wall is a small aqueduct, which turns the corner at both ends from the south-east, to run up the two sides of the platform, and seems evidently to have supplied the fountains at the corners represented on the Marble Plans. If Hadrian had built his temple on this platform (as is commonly said) he would also have rebuilt the substructure, as Apollodorus suggested.

The platform was lengthened to build the great house of Vedius Pollio upon it in the time of the Republic, and the substructure has not since been rebuilt. Vedius Pollio, at his death, bequeathed his large property to Augustus; this great house, which he had built, therefore reverted to Augustus, who, building a *porticus* round the site, inscribed it not to Pollio, but to Livia. This was dedicated to Caius and Lucius Cæsars in A.U.C. 765, A.D. 12<sup>d</sup>. Trajan administered justice there, as in the Forum of Augustus, and in other places<sup>e</sup>. Vedius Pollio had been a great libertine and gourmand, and Augustus had found it necessary to forbid his feeding his fish (lampreys) on human flesh<sup>f</sup>; but instead of resenting this, he respected the justice of the emperor, and left him a considerable part of his property, which was very large<sup>g</sup>. The sumptuousness of his house, and its prominent and conspicuous position, had given offence to the republican feeling of the Romans, and Augustus thought it better to destroy it and erect a public building on the site, which is mentioned by Ovid, who says that where the *porticus* of Livia then stood had been a house with an immense roof; that one house was the work of a city, and the space it occupied was enough for the walls of a town<sup>h</sup>; that its luxury gave great offence, and that when Cæsar became heir to

<sup>d</sup> Dio Cassius, lvi. 27.

<sup>f</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., ix. 39 and 78.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., lxxiii. 10.

<sup>g</sup> Dio Cassius, liv. 25.

<sup>h</sup> “Disce tamen, veniens ætas; ubi Livia nunc est  
porticus, immensæ tecta fuere domus  
Urbis opus domus una fuit: spatiumque tenebat,  
quo brevius muris oppida multa tenent.  
Hæc æquata solo est, nullo sub crimine regni,  
sed quia luxuria visa nocere sua est.  
Sustinuit tantas operum subvertere moles  
totque suas heres perdere Cæsar opes.  
Sic agitur censura, et sic exempla parantur;  
quum iudex, alios quod monet, ipse facit.”

(Ovidii Fasti, vi. 638—648.)



it he entirely destroyed it. One cause of this offence seems to have been that it was a conspicuous object from the Forum.

“I have somewhat to say of Vedius Pollio, who died about this time, though he never did anything in his life that deserved to be mentioned, he was the son of a freedman, yet by reason of his extraordinary riches and his inhuman temper, all the Histories make mention of him. He had fish-ponds full of Lampreys, which he fed with human flesh, so that he often threw his slaves in to be devoured by them. Having once invited Augustus to dine with him, a page broke a crystal glass, upon which he commanded him to be immediately thrown to the lampreys. The child fell prostrate at his feet for mercy, and Augustus, who also interceded for him, seeing Pollio inexorable, ‘Bring me,’ he says to the page, ‘all the rest of the glasses, for I have a use for them;’ which being done, he broke them all. Upon this, Pollio, having somewhat else to mind than a broken glass, was appeased against his will. Dying soon after, he left his house to Augustus, with a seat of pleasure called *Pausilypa*, which lies between Naples and Puteoli. But Cæsar, to abolish the memory of Pollio at home, pulled his house to the ground, and built a gallery [Porticus] in its room, which he called by the name of Livia.” (Dion Cassius, by Manning, pp. 160, 161.)

“Vedius Pollio, a Roman of equestrian rank, and one of the friends of the late Emperor Augustus, found a method of exercising his cruelty by means of this animal, for he caused such slaves as had been condemned by him to be thrown into preserves filled with *murænæ*; not that the land animals would not have fully sufficed for this purpose, but because he could not see a man so aptly torn to pieces all at once by any other kind of animal.” (Pliny, Nat. Hist., ix. 39.)

“We have lately heard of a remarkable instance of length of life in fish. *Pausilypum* is the name of a villa in Campania, not far from Neapolis; here, as we learn from the works of M. Annæus Seneca, a fish is known to have died sixty years after it had been placed in the preserves of Cæsar by Vedius Pollio; while others of the same kind, and its equals in age, were living at the time that he wrote.” (Pliny, Nat. Hist., ix. 78.)

Ovid also mentions a Temple of Concord in connection with this porticus; as there was another Temple of Concord of an earlier period in the Forum, the name of this seems to have been changed to the Temple of Peace, the great *Templum Pacis*, rebuilt by Maxentius on a more magnificent scale, but not finished at his death, and then made into a Basilica and inscribed to Constantine, the great building on the western slope of the Velia, known by the name of the Basilica of Constantine, which is separated from this porticus only by the pavement of the Summa Sacra Via.

Several passages in Cicero’s Orations mention his house on the Palatine, and near the Via Sacra, as being behind that of Marcus Scaurus, purchased by Clodius, and on a slightly higher level, but forbids Clodius to raise his house higher, as it would impede the view from the windows of that of Cicero<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> “Demonstrasse vobis memini me, quæ, cum Sacra Via descenderis, et per hanc domum in ea parte Palatii esse proximum vicum, qui est a sinistra



The objection to this site is, that the Colossus was in Regio IV., *Templum Pacis*. It is possible that the division of the *Regiones* crossed the middle of the great platform. The northern line of Regio III. may very well have been the ridge on which the north-west end of the colonnade stood on the rock; and the *portico* at the south-east end, on the raised substructure, may have been the only part called *Porticus Liviæ*, and not the whole colonnade on all sides of the platform. It is on this part of the Marble Plans that the name occurs. The *Meta Sudans* was in Regio IV., *TEMPLUM PACIS*, which also included the *Via Sacra*, and this is on the *Summa Sacra Via*; but the Arch of Constantine was in Regio XI., also the *Circus Maximus*, and is much further from that circus than the *Meta Sudans* is from the *Basilica of Constantine*.

There was also a *Templum Solis et Lunæ* in Regio XI. This temple was close to the Arch of Constantine, and the same Regio may very well have included both. It is certain that the old fortifications were frequently the boundaries of the *Regiones*; some were in *the city*, others outside of it, and in this instance the cliffs of the Palatine at the south-east corner, and of the Velia opposite to it, were the forts to protect the principal gate, near the Arch of Titus. This is the natural plan of a fortification, and we find the same plan followed at the *Porta Capena*, between the western side of the Celian and the Aventine, and at S. Clemente, between the eastern side of the Celian and the Esquiline, and there can be little doubt that the *Porta Mugionis* would be protected in the same manner. Regio XI. would then extend nearly to the ridge on which the Arch of Titus stands. The boundaries of the *Regiones* are only the conjectures of the learned men of the seventeenth century; we really know nothing more about them than what the Catalogue tells, and this puts the *Porticus Liviæ* in Regio IV. There is no other site in Rome that would fit the plan of the *porticus* found in 1867, and the place here assigned to it fits all the requirements in a remarkable manner. It seems impossible that these can only be accidental coincidences. On carefully examining the ground on which the monastery stands, Signor Cicconetti, the architect and surveyor employed, found what appeared to him to be remains of the *podium*,

parte, prodieris, posita est." (Cic. in Orat. pro Marcus Scaurus, x. 45.)

It seems probable that this is the house, of the time of Sylla, still standing at the west end of the bottom of the great foss of *Roma Quadrata* (which

had been made into a street). A house at the back, or west side of this, would shut out the view of the *Circus Maximus*. This street would lead on the left hand, or in an opposite direction, to the *Via Sacra*.

or large basement, on which the Colossus stood. It was large in proportion to the enormous statue; this basement is under a great part of the monastery of S. Francesca Romana. The head of the Colossus, placed on this basement, would then stand up clear against the sky above the great colonnade, and it was quite natural for Martial to say that the head "was in the stars." As the Colossus was that of Apollo or the Sun, this colonnade, with the statue in the centre and an altar in front, would become a Temple of Apollo or the Sun.

On the eastern side of this platform is a narrow street, or rather path, the pavement of which is of the Early Empire, and this again agrees very nearly with the Marble Plans: this street, or path, is interrupted on the plan by a portico of four large columns; and we have now remaining on the corresponding spot four arches of the Porticus of Nero. But the word *porticus* has two meanings: the Porticus of Livia was a colonnade, as we have seen; the Porticus of Nero was an arcade, and a mile long, extending from the vestibule in which the Colossus originally stood, on the site where the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian now stands, to the Esquilæ or public burial-ground. There are remains of it at the south end near the Lateran, and at intervals, against the cliff of the Esquiline in several places. Perhaps the most perfect part of it is just that near the great Basilica of Constantine, and in the narrow street, or path, before mentioned. That *porticus*, like several others in Rome, was a double arcade, one over the other; and there are here four of the upper arches remaining, the construction of which is very evidently of the time of Nero<sup>k</sup>. It is extremely probable that four large columns stood in front of these (as shewn on the Marble Plans), and that this is the reason why these four arches have been preserved, while the rest have been destroyed. There are remains of four marble columns of a larger size than the rest. The back wall of this arcade remains for a considerable distance, and supports the cliff of the Velia; it has evidently been cut through when the Basilica of Constantine was built, the site of which was cut out of part of the Velia. The foundations of this platform were uncovered by the Pontifical government in 1828 and 1830. Near the Arch of Titus some of the marble steps leading up to the platform have been preserved; they were originally five hundred feet long in one uninterrupted line on the two sides of the platform, and three hundred at the end next the Via Sacra.

On the opposite side of the platform, between the Arch of Titus

<sup>k</sup> Photos., Nos. 796, 1062, 3161, 3162.



and the Colosseum, great excavations were made in 1873 and 1874, bringing to light several things that were previously unknown<sup>1</sup>. They consist of three distinct parts.

1. Close under the eastern cliff of the Palatine is a series of guard-chambers, near the road which is called the *Clivus Triumphalis*, similar to those on the western side of the hill, which are of the second century. This was the line of march of the army in the triumphal processions, when they passed through the triumphal arches of Constantine below<sup>m</sup>, and of Titus<sup>n</sup> above.

2. In front of these are bath-chambers of the third century, considered to be the *Lavacrum* of Heliogabalus, which was a building for gratuitous washing-places for the poor (corresponding nearly to the public baths and wash-houses of modern times), begun by him and finished by Alexander Severus. These are mentioned by Lampridius<sup>o</sup> in connection with the restoration of the amphitheatre, after the burning of the upper storey, as the temple of the Sun (a name given to the *Porticus Liviae* after the colossal figure of Apollo or the Sun was placed by Hadrian in the centre of that magnificent double colonnade). Of these baths there are considerable ruins, but they had become so before the ninth century.

3. In these ruins a church was made at that time<sup>p</sup>. It was begun under Leo III.<sup>q</sup>, A.D. 800. At first a small church was built on the plan of a Greek cross, the four arms nearly equal, but with an apse at one end, in which stand (in 1875) the remains of the altar, which is hollow, making a sort of sarcophagus for relics in it, with a marble pavement in the path round it, the walls also lined with marble<sup>r</sup>. In front of the flat end, opposite to the altar, are remains of a portico; two of the columns have the lower part standing. This small church had a long nave added to it in the time of Benedict III., A.D. 855, and at the further end of this nave is another apse, with a similar hollow altar, or perhaps a baptistery(?). The semi-circular structure in the apse being hollow, may be a font for baptism by immersion, made out of an old bath. The construc-

<sup>1</sup> Photos., Nos. 2727, 2728.

<sup>m</sup> No. 808.

<sup>n</sup> No. 303.

• “Opera publica ipsius (præter ædem Heliogabali dei quem solem alii, alii Jovem dicunt, et amphitheatri instaurationem post exustionem et lavacrum in vico Sulpicio quod Antoninus Severi filius cœperat) nulla extant: et lavacrum quidem (Antoninus) Caracallus dedicaverat et lavando et populum admittendo, sed porticus defuerant, quæ postea ab hoc subditicio Antonino ex-

tructæ sunt et ab Alexandro [Severo] perfectæ.” (Lampridius — Antoninus Heliogabalus, ap. Script. Hist. Aug., c. 17.) Photos., No. 2727.

<sup>p</sup> Plates XVI., XVII., XVIII.

<sup>q</sup> “Pariter et ecclesiam sanctæ Dei Genetricis semperque Virginis Mariæ dominæ nostræ, sitam in Fonticana quæ per obitana marcuerat.” (Anastas., 362.)

<sup>r</sup> This marble lining was nearly all carried away in 1875.



tion of the walls of both parts of the church is rough stone-work of the ninth century, but where the brick walls of the third conveniently remained they were used and adopted by the builders as part of the plan. In front of the portico of the original small church a steep flight of steps descends to a deep well, which is under the nave and near the entrance. There is a holy well in the same position in the church of S. Prassede, which is of about the same period; it is said in that case to have been used as a secure place for some of the most precious relics of the martyrs brought from the Catacombs. Both Leo III. and Benedict IV. brought many relics from the Catacombs into Rome for security, and several churches were built at that period to receive them, with crypts under part of them, called Catacombs, because the relics of the martyrs were placed in them<sup>s</sup>.

This church was dedicated to S. Mary; and as another church, also dedicated to S. Mary, was made close to it a short time afterwards, this was called S. Maria Antiqua<sup>t</sup>, and the other was called S. Maria Nuova; but the name of the latter was afterwards changed to Santa Francesca Romana.

There were also figures of the three *Parcæ* or Fates, which are said to have given the name of IN TRIBUS FATIS to this part of Rome, mentioned in Anastasius, when the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian was founded, and by Procopius<sup>u</sup> in speaking of the bronze Janus.

The *Colossus altum* of the Regionary Catalogue is usually called the Colossus of Nero. This gigantic statue is described as 110 ft. in height, and it had round the head seven rays of glory, each  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long; other authorities say 120 ft. high and the rays 12 ft. It was erected c. A.D. 65. As this Colossus was dedicated to the Sun, Hadrian ordered Apollodorus to make a second, to be dedicated to the Moon, and a temple of the Sun and Moon is mentioned in Regio XI. The Colossus is described by Pliny as cast in bronze in his time by Zenodorus. He mentions its dedication to Sol, and gives the height as 110 ft.<sup>v</sup>

“But all the vastness of statues of that time, Zenodorus in our age surpassed, having made a Mercury in a city of Gaul for the Auvergnats, (that engaged him) for ten years, the price 40,000,000 sesterces (£354,166 13s. 4d.). After he had

<sup>s</sup> See our Chronological Table, A.D. 772—816; Photos., Nos. 3248, 3249.

In the time of Nicolas I., A.D. 858—867, Anastasius, 592.

<sup>u</sup> Procopius De Bello Gothico, lib. i. c. 25.

<sup>v</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiv. c. 18.

proved his skill there, he was summoned to Rome by Nero, where he made a colossus 110 feet high, intended to represent that prince, (but) it was dedicated to the worship of the Sun (or Apollo), (when) the crimes of that prince (met with) condemnation. We admired in the workshop, not only (a striking model) in clay, but also, from very little (studies), what the first sketch of the work was. That statue shewed that the art of casting in bronze was not lost, since Nero was prepared to lavish both gold and silver, and Zenodorus is considered second to none of the ancients in the art of designing metal-work <sup>w</sup>."

This was originally placed in the vestibule <sup>x</sup> of Nero's Golden House by the architect, Decrianus, under Vespasian, and was moved by Apollodorus, under Hadrian, to make room for the TEMPLUM URBIS. This is particularly described by Dion Cassius <sup>y</sup>, and Spartianus.

"When Vespasian was consul for the sixth time and Titus for the fourth, the Temple of Peace was dedicated, and the Colossus, as it is called, was placed in the Via Sacra, which is said to have been a hundred-and-twenty feet high, and to have been the image of Nero, or, as some say, of Titus <sup>z</sup>.

"Vespasian gave a handsome gratuity to the artist who repaired the Colossus <sup>a</sup>."

"Hadrian removed the Colossus, standing and suspended or (kept upright) by Decrianus the architect, from that place where the Temple of Rome now stands, an immense undertaking, so that twenty-four elephants were required for the work. And he dedicated the image to the Sun or Apollo, which before had been called after Nero, whose likeness it bore. Another similar to this, which Apollodorus the architect had made, he dedicated to the Moon <sup>b</sup>."

The Colossus was moved by Hadrian to make room for the temple of Roma, and on account of the enormous weight of this great bronze statue, the twenty-four elephants were employed to drag it up to the top of the Clivus Sacer, on the spot where the church of S. Francesca Romana now stands, in front of the Colosseum, between that and the Forum Romanum. This is a very lofty spot; the

<sup>w</sup> "Zenodorus . . . . Postquam satis ibi artem approbaverat, Romam accitus est a Nerone, ubi destinatum illius principis simulacrum, colossum fecit, cx. pedum longitudine, qui dicatus Solis venerationi est, damnatis sceleribus illius principis. Mirabamur in officina non modo ex argilla similitudinem insignem, verum et ex parvis admodum surculis, quod primum operis instar fuit. Ea statua indicavit interisse fundendi aeris scientiam, cum et Nero largiri aurum argentumque paratus esset, et Zenodorus scientia fingendi cælandique nulli veterum postponeretur." (Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiv. 18.)

<sup>x</sup> "Nou in alia re tamen damnosior, quam in ædificando. Domum a Palatio Esquilias usque fecit, quam primo *Transitoriam* mox incendio absump-

tam restitutamque *Auream* nominavit. De cujus spatio atque cultu suffecerit hoc retulisse. Vestibulum ejus fuit, in quo colossus centum viginti pedum staret ipsius effigie." (Suetonius in Nerone, c. 31.)

<sup>y</sup> Dion Cassius, lib. lxix. c. 4.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., lib. lxvi. c. 15 (A.U.C. 828, A.D. 75).

<sup>a</sup> Suetonius in Vespasiano, c. 18.

<sup>b</sup> "Transtulit et Colossum stantem atque suspensum per Demetrianum Architectum de eo loco in quo nunc templum Urbis est ingenti molimine, ita ut operi etiam elephantos viginti quattuor exhiberet. Et cum hoc simulacrum post Neronis vultum, cui antea dicatum fuerat, Soli consecrasset, aliud tale Apollodoro architecto auctore facere Lunæ molitus est." (Spartianus in Hadriano, c. 19.)



present campanile or belfry-tower of S. Francesca Romana is nearly on the site once occupied by the Colossus ; it is of about the same height, and a very conspicuous object<sup>c</sup>. This agrees with the notices of it by Martial<sup>d</sup>, and with all the other passages from Classical authors on the subject. To this platform the sloping roads or inclines (*clivus*) ascend both from the north and from the south, and it is on the boundary between two *Regiones*. There is no authority for the exact line of the boundaries of the *Regiones*, we know only what the Catalogue tells us.

It seems almost certain that the place where the Colossus originally stood was in the vestibule of the Golden House, and that this was near the south-east end of the Via Sacra<sup>e</sup>. The third of the three temples out of which the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian was made agrees well with this site<sup>f</sup>. The fact is now thoroughly established, that the Marble Plans of Rome were fixed upon the eastern wall of that temple ; that wall still stands, with remains in it of the metal hooks by which the marble slabs had been attached to it<sup>g</sup>. The great Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, which stands opposite the south side of that church, was not built until long after the time of Nero and of Hadrian ; and the arcade of the time of Nero built against the cliff of that part of the Palatine, called the Velia, extends to that Basilica, and is cut off by it. There is no improbability, therefore, in supposing that the arcade or *porticus* extended to the vestibule, in which stood the Colossus and the colossal horses, that were fit companions to it ; these were removed in the time of Constantine to his thermæ on the Quirinal, near to where they now stand. Flaminius Vacca<sup>h</sup> observed, at the time they were again moved, that on that part of the base which had been built into the wall of the thermæ there were mouldings of the time of Nero, of the same character as on other buildings well known to be of his time.

The *podium* or basement in front of the Colosseum, usually shewn as that on which the Colossus was placed by Hadrian, is not nearly

<sup>c</sup> See Plates XX., XXI., XXII.

<sup>d</sup> "Hic ubi siderius proprius videt astra Colossus  
Et crescunt media pegmata celsa via."  
(Martialis, Ep. de Spectaculis, I. ii.)

"Nec te detineat misi radiata Colossi  
Quæ Rhodium moles vincere gaudet opus."  
(Ibid., I. lxxi.)

<sup>e</sup> See pp. 23, 24, Basilica of Constantine. built by Hadrian, A.D. 119.

<sup>g</sup> See Photos., No. 783.

The Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, was *added* by him, A.D. 310, to the original Temple of Rome,

<sup>h</sup> Flaminius Vacca, *Memorie*, No. 10. ap. Fea, lviii.



large enough for a statue of that height. It is also faced with brickwork of the third century, which is the date of the medal of Gordianus of the Colosseum, in front of which is represented a colossal figure, but only about fifty feet high. A Colossus is represented on a coin<sup>i</sup> of Gordianus I., in the third century, resting on such a base as the *podium* before mentioned, with the inscription over it—MUNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AVG.; this figure stands in front of, and under the shadow of, the Colosseum, not extending to the summit<sup>j</sup>. Fragments of a colossal bronze statue were found near this *podium* or base, or between that and the Meta Sudans, and are now preserved in the courtyard of the palace of the Conservatori on the Capitoline Hill. These are said by F. Vacca<sup>k</sup> to have been found near the Meta Sudans, between that and this pediment or *podium* on which they stood. The head and a foot and a hand are preserved; the head is not that of Nero, and has no marks of rays round it. A measurement of these fragments shews that the figure of which they formed a part could not have been more than fifty feet high. The character of the sculpture is that of the third century, and would agree very well with the time of the Gordians, but not at all with the time of Nero.

This great bronze Colossus is said in the *Mirabilia*<sup>l</sup> to have been destroyed as an idol of Apollo or the Sun, by order of Pope Silvester, in the time of Constantine. That Nero was represented in the character of the Sun is evident from the rays round his head, each twenty feet long; and after the Colossus was placed in the centre of the great colonnade of Livia that became the sacred enclosure, with the statue of the god, and probably an altar at the foot of it. A temple of the Sun in front of the Colosseum is mentioned in several of the Acts of the Martyrs.

<sup>i</sup> On some bad impressions of this coin there appear to be two figures, one considerably shorter than the other, and these have been supposed to be father and son; but on better impressions it is seen that what appears to be the shorter figure is the Meta Sudans,

with the one figure behind it.

<sup>j</sup> See our Plate of Coins or Medals, Plate XXIV., Part VII., the Colosseum.

<sup>k</sup> Flaminius Vacca, *Memorie* (written about 1590), No. 71, ap. Fea, lxxxv.

<sup>l</sup> *Mirabilia Civitatis Romæ* ap. Codex Urlichs, p. 136.

## TEMPLE OF THE SUN.

A Temple of the Sun was built by the Emperor Heliogabalus, and it is mentioned by Lampridius<sup>m</sup> in connection with the Amphitheatre and the Lavacrum; this porticus, with the Colossus in the middle of it, would be a Temple of the Sun, and it is between the other two buildings. This is most probably the temple intended, rebuilt by that emperor; the massive columns of Egyptian granite are more likely to have been erected in the third century than in the time of Augustus, although the name of PORTICUS LIVIÆ seems to have been retained for the portion of it towards the Colosseum, as shewn in the fragment of the Marble Plans.

In the *Descriptio plenaria totius Urbis* of the twelfth century, the Temple of the Sun is placed "in front of the Palatine and before the Colosseum, where the ceremonial worship was performed before the image that stood on the slope in front of the Colosseum<sup>n</sup>." In the *Graphia aurea Urbis Romæ*, of the thirteenth century, the same words are repeated<sup>o</sup>. In the anonymous Itinerary of the fifteenth century, known by the name of *Anonymus Magliabecchianus*, which is to a great extent a reproduction of the *Mirabilia Urbis Romæ* of the thirteenth, it is also stated that there was a temple of the Sun in front of the Colosseum (*ante*<sup>p</sup>), where ceremonies were performed, standing in front of the image in the middle of the same temple<sup>q</sup>. In the corresponding passage in the *Mirabilia*, the word *ante* before *Colosseum* is omitted, which makes it nonsense<sup>r</sup>. It is stated

<sup>m</sup> Script. Hist. Aug., Lampridii Antoninus Heliogabalus, c. 17.

<sup>n</sup> "... in fronte Palatii templum Solis. . . . *Ante* Coloseum templum Solis, ubi fiebant cerimonie simulacro quod stabat in fastigio Colosei." (*Descriptio plenaria Urbis*, ap. Urlichs, p. 110.)

<sup>o</sup> *Graphia Urbis*, ap. Urlichs, p. 121.

<sup>p</sup> "*Ante* Colliseum fuit templum Solis, ubi fiebant cerimonie simulachro adstanti in medio dicti Collisei cum corona in capite aurea et palla in manu ad representationem totius orbis, ut supra dictum est." (*Anonymus Magliabecchianus*, ap. Urlichs, p. 167.)

<sup>q</sup> "(*Ante*) Coloseum fuit templum Solis miræ magnitudinis et pulchritudinis, diversis camerulis adaptatum, quod totum erat coopertum æreo celo et deaurato, ubi tonitrua fulgura et coruscationes fiebant et per subtiles fistulas pluvie mittebantur. Erant ibi præterea signia supercelestia et planetæ Sol et

Lunæ quæ quadrigis propriis ducebantur. In medio ejus Phebus i.e. deus solis manebat, qui pedes tenens in terra cum capite celum tangebatur, qui pallam tenebat in manu, innuens quod Roma totum mundum regebat. Post vero temporis spatium beatus Silvester jussit ipsum templum destrui et alia palatia, ut oratores qui Romam venirent non per edifica profana irent, sed per ecclesias cum devotione transirent, caput vero et manus prædicti ydoli ante palatium suum in Laterano in memoriam fecit poni, quod modo palla Samsonis falso vocatur a vulgo. Ante vero Coliseum fuit templum, in quo fiebant cerimonie prædicto simulacro." (*Mirabilia Urbis Romæ*, ap. Urlichs, p. 136.)

<sup>r</sup> The word *ante* was wanting in one of the MSS., but there was a damaged part of the parchment, with space for that word, which is supplied by the other MSS., as above cited.



that the head of the statue of Phœbus, the God of the Sun, *touched the skies*, and stood in the middle of it (*in medio ejus*), this is the true reading. The whole passage may be then translated or paraphrased.

“*Before the Colosseum was the Temple of the Sun, of a wonderful size and beauty, surrounded by various small vaults, all covered with a gilt bronze ceiling, whereby they would make (an imitation of) thunder, and flashes of lightning, and send rain by means of small pipes [supplied by the aqueduct]. There was besides an imitation of the celestial signs, and the planets (Sol et Luna), who drove their own carriages and four (quadrigæ). In the middle stood Phœbus, that is, the Sun-god (or Apollo), who holding his feet on the earth touched the sky with his head, and held in his hand a Pallium, to intimate that Rome governed the world. But after a short space of time the blessed Silvester ordered the temple to be destroyed, with many others, that the orators who went to Rome should not go to profane buildings, but should go with devotion to the churches. But he caused the head and the hands of the said idol (or Colossus) to be placed before his palace in the Lateran as a memorial, which, however, the common people called the ‘pallium of Samson;’ but before the Colosseum was the temple in which the ceremonies (worship) to the said image were performed.*”

Putting these medieval traditions together, and comparing them with the recent excavations and the fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome, found in 1868, with the name of Porticus Liviae upon them, there can be no doubt that this magnificent double colonnade of the time of Augustus was made into the Temple of the Sun and Moon by the Emperor Hadrian, who placed the great Colossus of Nero in the character of Phœbus, or Apollo, or the Sun, “on the slope of the Palatine, in front of the Colosseum,” and ordered another Colossus of the Moon to be made. This agrees with the tradition of the Pilgrim. A deep slope would be very inconvenient either for a fine colonnade, or for the house of the time of the Republic that was pulled down by Augustus to erect this colonnade; the ground was therefore made level by cutting off some of the tufa rock on the summit of the ridge, called the SUMMA SACRA VIA, and by making a substructure of rubble-stone under the platform at the lower end, opposite to the Colosseum (excavated in 1873-4), by which it was brought up to a level, and had an aqueduct upon it to convey water to the four fountains at the four corners. This agrees also with the account given by Strabo, that it was visible from the Forum Romanum; and with Martial, who says that the head of the Colossus was among the stars. Also with the account of the Pilgrim, that an imitation of rain was made by water conveyed in small pipes (with holes in them) carried in the bronze vault over the double colonnade.



SANTA FRANCESCA ROMANA <sup>s</sup>.

THE CHURCH AND CONVENT OF S. FRANCESCA ROMANA, formerly called S. Maria Nuova, which occupy a part of the site of the great platform between the Colosseum and the Forum, is on a plan very usual in the early churches of Rome, a T cross, with an apse at the east end, and a porch of three bays at the west, and side chapels added in 1615. The walls of the nave are still those of the ninth century, with the double-brick arches over the windows (now blocked up), as at S. Prassede and other works of that period. The transept was rebuilt in 1216. The campanile belongs to the latter period, and the mosaic pavement in the chancel and transept; also a painting of the Madonna and infant Christ on a gold ground, in the apse. It was again almost rebuilt and reduced to its present form by Paul V. in 1615, and the carved ceiling is of that time; on it is represented the history of S. Francesca Romana. In the transept there is another painting of the Madonna, of the sixteenth century, inscribed, SINIBALDUS . PERUSINUS . D. INSTIT. M. D. XXIIII. Sinibaldus was a native of Perugia, and a pupil of Perugino.

Some modern writers have considered this church to be the same as that of SS. Peter and Paul, built by Pope Paul I. in A.D. 760, but De Rossi has shewn that this is a mistake; that church was made in part of the great Basilica of Constantine, and near to the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. Others have considered it to be the same as that of S. Maria Antiqua<sup>t</sup>, mentioned before the eighth century; but that older church, built by Leo IV.<sup>u</sup>, was not quite on the same site, though very near to it. The road on the *clivus* passes between them. The remains of this church of S. Maria, afterwards called Antiqua, when another church of S. Maria

<sup>s</sup> RIONE I.—MONTI.

<sup>t</sup> This church, dedicated to S. Peter and S. Paul, was made by Pope Paul I., A.D. 760, as recorded by Anastasius:—“Hic fecit noviter Ecclesiam infra hanc civitatem Romanam in Via Sacra, juxta templum Romæ in honorem Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ubi ipsi beatissimi Principis Apostolorum tempore quo pro Christi nomine martyrio coronati sunt, dum redemptori nostro funderent preces propria genua flectere visi sunt.” Some editions read “Templum” Romuli for “Romæ;” the mention of the Via Sacra identifies it with this. The legends respecting the

place of martyrdom of these Apostles are contradictory. This church was made in part of the great Basilica of Constantine.

<sup>u</sup> “Ecclesiam autem Dei Genitricis semperque Virginis Mariæ, quæ primitus Antiqua, nunc autem Nova, vocabatur, quam domnus Leo quartus papa a fundamentis construxerat; sed picturis eam minime decorarat, iste beatissimus præsul pulchris ac variis fecit depingi coloribus augens decorem, et plurimis corde puro ornavit speciebus.” (Anastasius 592, Nicolaus I., A.D. 858.)

was built close to it, were excavated in 1873 by Signor Rosa, for the Italian Government. It was made out of some of the chambers of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, of which the ruins were also brought to light at the same time<sup>v</sup>. The church of S. Francesca Romana was restored or rebuilt by Nicolas I., A.D. 860, and the mosaic picture in the apse is attributed to that period. It represents a cross on a Calvary, between the palm-trees and the monogram of Christ. A hand coming out of the clouds puts a crown on the head of the Blessed Virgin, on her right are the figures of S. Peter and S. Andrew, and on her left those of S. James and S. John. The ancient painting of the Madonna is said to have been brought from Troia by the Cavaliere Angelo Frangipani, on his return from Palestine about the year 1100.

The tomb of S. Francesca was made by Bernini in 1643, with bronze figures ornamented with precious stones, with colonettes of jasper, a balustrade and lamps. There are also tombs of Cardinal Alamanno, of the Aduman family of Pisa, who died in 1122; and of Cardinal Vulcani, of Naples, who died in 1322; and that of Antonio Rido, of Padua, who was commandant of the fortress of S. Angelo in the time of Eugenius IV., and General of the Pontifical army under Nicolas V., he died in 1475, and is represented on horseback, and in armour. The tomb of Gregory XI. was erected in 1384 by the senate and people, to commemorate the return of the Pope from Avignon in 1377. This return is represented on a fine alto-relievo by Paul Olivieri.

THE CAMPANILE is quite of a different construction from the nave, regular brickwork of the thirteenth century, and it cuts right through the old wall with a straight vertical joint, passing through two of the old arches, and cutting off a portion of them. It is very tall, and perhaps the finest campanile in Rome<sup>w</sup>. The three upper storeys are remarkably open, with windows of three lights, separated by marble shafts only; these, with the entablature, or cross pieces, which they carry, are cut out of antique marble tombs, with portions of the old carving left, and the shafts are slightly of the balustre form, as is the case in several other campaniles in Rome. The surface of the wall is ornamented as usual with small round pateræ of majolica ware, chiefly green; some of these have patterns upon them—one a spread eagle; another, a trellis-work pattern in yellow, on a green ground; an-

<sup>v</sup> See p. 10.

<sup>w</sup> This campanile was considered by Mr. Gally Knight as of the ninth century, and Sir George Head falls into the same mistake, which is indeed com-

monly entertained; but an examination of the construction compared with that of the church adjoining, or with that of S. Prassede and several others, clearly shews that this is an error.



other, a sort of star : all these are in the style of the twelfth century, which in Rome is continued in the thirteenth.

THE CLOISTER of the adjoining convent, and the entrance porch, were built in the fourteenth century by Gregory XI. (Roger de Beaufort of Limoges, 1370—1378), as recorded on an inscription over the inner door. The cloister is of two storeys, with rather large and wide semicircular arches, quite plain and square-edged, resting on octagonal piers, with very short capitals of foliage, and bases moulded, a style of architecture which was never used in England after the twelfth century. The cloister is much defaced, and the arches filled up with a modern wall, but the porch is tolerably perfect, and affords a curious proof how much Rome was behind England in the changes of style during the Middle Ages. The outer cloister of *Ara Cæli* is of the same style and the same period, and there the bases have the foot-ornament at the angles also, a sort of rude imitation of what we have in England at St. Cross, near Winchester, in the middle of the twelfth century.

A passage from Prudentius <sup>x</sup> is commonly cited by modern authors in proof that the TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROME was on the site where S. Francesca Romana now stands, because he mentions them as *gemini*, or twins, and in the monastery of S. Francesca Romana are two apses, back to back, which the modern Roman antiquaries call those of Venus and Rome, but when Sir Gilbert Scott was in Rome he pointed out that no temple ever has an apse to it ; this is obviously true, and it is remarkable that no one ever observed it before. The temples on the site of SS. Cosmas and Damian are equally close together, and were probably under one roof. Prudentius also mentions the lowing of the cattle <sup>y</sup> sacrificed in these temples, and the incense used at their sacrifices.

The Clivus Sacer <sup>z</sup> was a steep incline from that point to the

<sup>x</sup> “ Ac sacram resonare viam mugitibus ante  
Delubrum Romæ ; colitur nam sanguine et ipsa  
More Deæ, nomenque loci, ceu Numen habetur,  
Atque Urbis, Venerisque pari se culmine tollunt  
Templa, simul geminis adolentur thura Deabus.”

(Prudentius contra Symmachum, lib. i. 214.)

<sup>y</sup> The cattle were probably in the great market-place called the Forum Pacis, to which the portico faced. Procopius mentions the driving of cattle into that Forum.

<sup>z</sup> In the life of Felix IV., in Anastasius, it is stated that this church was erected in the Via Sacra. In the direc-

tions for the Church Processions in the Middle Ages, given in the Ordo Romanus, the rise and fall of the ground is clearly indicated :—

“ Subintrat aream Nervæ inter templum ejusdem deæ [Palladis] et templum Jani, ascendit ante Asylum per silicem ubi cecidit Simon Magus juxta



upper level, called the SUMMA SACRA VIA, on which stands the arch of Titus, and the present church of S. Francesca Romana. This large level platform is partly natural rock at its northern end, but as the level space was not large enough for the great house of Vedius Pollio in the time of Sylla, afterwards the site of the *porticus* or colonnade of Livia in the time of Augustus, it was extended on rude vaulted substructures at the south-east end towards the Colosseum. This great platform is part of the SUMMA SACRA VIA. That part of the Via Sacra which passes along the north-east side of the Summa Sacra Via, close under the Velia, is kept always on the high level from the top of the Clivus Sacer, and at its east end now leads into the road on the same level that passed and still passes on the north-east side of the Colosseum.

The Temple of JUPITER STATOR<sup>a</sup> is supposed by some authors to have been the small temple on the Palatine, by the side of the *clivus*, and nearly behind the Arch of Titus, (the foundations of which were excavated by Signor Rosa in 1865); and the *Cella Lavernæ*, named in an inscription, printed by Dodwell, to have been another small temple near the Forum. The position thus assigned to the Temple of Jupiter Stator agrees with the description of Plutarch in his life of Cicero, as being "at the head of the Via Sacra." Dionysius mentions this temple as being on the Palatine, "Romulus consecrated the Temple of Stator of the Forum, near the Porta Mugonia, leading from the Via Sacra into the Palatine." The site of this gate is a matter still undecided, but the most probable one is that left open by Signor Rosa, near this spot.

templum Romuli, pergit sub arcu triumphali Titi et Vespasiani que vocatur septem Lucernarum, descendit ad Metam Sudantem ante triumphalem arcum Constantini reclinans manu leva ante amphitheatrum et per sanctam viam juxta Colosseum revertitur ad Lateranum." (Ordo Romanus, apud Mabillon, Museum Italicum, tom. ii. p. 143; Urlichs-Codex, p. 80.)

The *sancta via* of the Middle Ages was evidently the prescribed path for visiting the relics of the martyrs, starting from the Lateran palace and returning round the Colosseum back to the Lateran. It was distinct from the Via Sacra of the classical period.

<sup>a</sup> Plutarch in his Life of Cicero mentions this temple as at the head of the Via Sacra, where we ascend into the *Capitol*, but this must mean the *capitol* of the Romans, or Roma Quadrata, not the capitol of the united people on the

hill of Saturn, afterwards called the Capitoline Hill, which is not consistent with its being on the Palatine. There was a *clivus* or steep ascent at each end of the VIA SACRA, which has caused a confusion of ideas, this street being considered by some to have extended along the Forum to the foot of the *Clivus Capitolinus*. The CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ would in that case apply to either end. This is, however, supposed to be an error of Plutarch, as Dionysius mentions this temple as on the Palatine: "They built temples and consecrated them to those gods to whom they had addressed their vows during their battles, Romulus to Jupiter Stator, near the gate called Mugonia, which leads to the Palatine Hill from the Holy Way." (Dionysius Hal., book ii. c. 50.) Festus says that this gate was named from Mugius, the person who had the charge of protecting it.

The Clivus Sacer of Horace<sup>b</sup> and Martial is not a *synonym* of the Via Sacra as some have imagined, it was only a part of it.

There were four parts:—

I. Starting from the Forum it begins at the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina (see Plate II.), according to the Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century, which is the only real evidence we have on the subject; opposite to this temple was the Regia, or residence of the Kings till the time of Augustus<sup>c</sup>; from thence to the foot of the Clivus, where the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian now stands. This is the part more usually called Via Sacra, leading from the Forum to the foot of the slope at the same low level<sup>d</sup>. At a later period, after the Temple of Romulus was built, the Clivus was sometimes called Mons Romuleus.

II. The Clivus Sacer, on the left-hand, or north-east side of which stands the great Basilica of Constantine, and on the right-hand, just at the top of the Clivus, stands the Arch of Titus.

III. The Summa Sacra Via, or upper part of the Via Sacra, extends from that point to the cliff opposite the Colosseum on the Sub-Velia, and on which stand the Arch of Titus and the church of S. Francesca Romana.

IV. The Caput Viæ Sacræ, on the highest part of the Velia, is at the back of the great Basilica of Constantine; on this was the Sacellum Streniæ, the foundations of which were excavated in 1882.

It is remarkable how every fresh investigation, with excavations, brings to light some new evidence of the truth of the old history, as recorded by Dionysius and Livy. In a slight excavation on the summit of the Velia, in what is now the garden of the Mendicanti, made for me under the eyes of Dr. Fabio Gori and Professor Cicconetti, a very ancient paved platform of concrete was found, which seems probably to have been that of the Sacellum Streniæ.

This appears to have been on the same spot, the highest part of the Velia. Varro<sup>e</sup> says that the head of the Via Sacra was at (or

<sup>b</sup> “Concines majore poëta plectro  
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces  
Per sacrum clivum, meritâ decorus  
Fronde, Sicambros.”  
(Horatii Carmin., lib. iv. Od. 2, 34.)

<sup>c</sup> In one sense the Via Sacra may be said to continue along the eastern side of the Forum to the Capitol, as Varro says that it went to the *arx*, which is always understood to mean the Capitoline fortress. But the well-known procession on New Year's day went from the Sacellum Streniæ, on the Caput, to

the Regia only, and not to the Capitol. The eastern side of the Forum has not yet been excavated, it is quite possible that the continuation of the pavement of the Via Sacra may be found there.

<sup>d</sup> Modern Roman antiquaries make the Forum extend to the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, but this is evidently a mistake, the Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century makes the Via Sacra begin with the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.

<sup>e</sup> “Huic (Cælio) junctæ Carinæ et



near) the Carinæ, and that the Via Sacra led from the Sacellum Streniæ (which was near the Carinæ) to the *arx* or Capitol. The excavations of 1880 shewed that precisely at that point where the slope begins, in going from the Forum, it is divided into two branches, one of which goes on straight, as already mentioned. The other branch turns sharp to the left, or east, and passes between that church and the great Templum Pacis, now called the Basilica of Constantine, on the low level of the old foss-way, going through the Arco de' Ladroni towards the Carinæ, where the church of S. M. in Carinis now stands.

The passage, or text as the modern Romans would call it (quoted in the note e), from the manuscript then in the possession of the Farnesi, agrees well with what has been said; it has not hitherto been so understood, because so much of this important street had been buried for centuries, and has only now been brought to light.

From passages in various classical authors we learn that the palace of King Ancus Martius<sup>f</sup>, and the temple of the tutelar gods, were situated on the Caput Viæ Sacræ, on the highest part of the Velia, in a strong fort then recently made. An *ædes larium*, or temple of the tutelar gods, is also mentioned by Solinus<sup>g</sup> in connection with this house of Ancus Martius. The Sacellum Larum, mentioned by Tacitus<sup>h</sup>, seems to agree with the same situation, and to be the same as the Sacellum Streniæ. It is also mentioned by Cicero, and an altar of Orbona with it, both of which he saw consecrated, so that they must have been erected or rebuilt in his time<sup>i</sup>; they

inter eas quem locum Ceroliensem appellatum apparet, quod primæ regionis quartum sacrarium scriptum sic est: Ceroliensis, quarticeps circa Minervium qua e Cælio monte iter in Tabernola est. Ceroliensis a Carinarum junctus dictus Carinæ, postea Cerolia, quod huic oritur caput Sacræ Viæ ab Streniæ sacello, quæ pertinet in Arcem, qua Sacra quotquot mensibus feruntur in Arcem, et per quam Augures ex Arce profecti solent inaugurare. Hujus Sacræ Viæ pars hæc sola volgo nota, quæ est a foro eunti primore clivo." (Varro, lib. v. c. 47.)

"Sacram viam quidam appellatam esse existimant, quod in ea foedus ictum sit inter Romulum, ac Tatium. Quidam, quod eo itinere utantur sacerdotes iduliam sacrorum conficiendorum causa. Itaque, ne catenus quidem, ut vulgus

opinatur, sacra appellanda est a Regia ad domum Regis sacrificuli, sed etiam a Regis domo ad Sacellum Streniæ, et rursus a Regia usque in arcem, nec appellari debere ait Verrius, sed disjuncte, ut cæteras vias Flaminiam, Appiam Latinam. Ut ne novam viam quidem, sed novam viam." (Festi Frag. e cod. Farn. l. xviii. p. 290 (100).)

<sup>f</sup> "Ancus Martius in summa sacra via ubi ædes Larium est." (Solinus, l. 23.)

<sup>g</sup> Solinus, c. 2.

<sup>h</sup> "Inde certis spatiis interjecti lapides, per ima montis Palatini ad aram Consi, mox ad curias veteres, tum ad sacellum Larum." (Taciti Annales, xii. 24.)

<sup>i</sup> "Febris enim Fanum in Palatio, et Orbonæ ad Ædem Larum . . . consecratam vidimus." (Cicero de Natura Deorum, iii. c. 24.)



are also mentioned in a similar way by Pliny<sup>k</sup>, Symmachus<sup>l</sup>, and others, and were probably on different parts of the Summa Sacra Via, which was chiefly on the Sub-Velia.

The Sacellum Streniæ was on the Caput Viæ Sacræ, according to Varro<sup>m</sup> and Festus. A *sacellum* is a small temple open to the sky, without a roof. These were also probably on the higher ground above the level of the Porticus Liviæ, now the monastery of S. Francesca Romana. There was from the earliest period of the history of Rome a grand procession of the Augurs on New Year's day along the Via Sacra, carrying branches of verbenæ from this small temple on the Caput and the sacred grove on the Summa Sacra Via<sup>n</sup>, to the Regia or palace of the King, at the north end of the Via Sacra, under the Palatine, and considered as on that hill. This custom is as ancient as the time of Tatius, as mentioned by Symmachus, and was continued in the time of the Empire, as recorded by Tacitus<sup>o</sup> in his Annals, by Cicero<sup>p</sup>, and Lucian<sup>q</sup>. The name of *strenia* was applied to New Year's gifts, which were considered as of good omen. Tullus Hostilius also resided on the Velia<sup>r</sup>, probably near the site of the Sacellum Streniæ.

The *Caput* was distinct from the *Summa*, and on a higher level<sup>s</sup>. Here has been found a pavement of concrete, which has evidently been used for a small circular or hexagonal temple, or *sacellum*.

<sup>k</sup> "Ideoque etiam publice Febris Fanum in Palatio dicatum est, Orbonæ ad ædem Larium ara, et Malæ Fortunæ

in Exquiliis." (Plinii Nat. Hist., ii. 5.) Orbona was the special goddess of parents who had lost their children.

<sup>l</sup> Symmachus, lib. x. epist. 20 et 28.

"Et modo pavonis caudæ flabella superbæ  
Et manibus dura frigus habere pila  
Et capit iratum talos me poscere eburnos  
Quæque nitent Sacra vilia dona Via."

(Propertius, iii. 17, 11.)

<sup>m</sup> "... Quam rem etiam carius in sacra via quam sed venit." (Varro, De Re Rustica, i. 2.)

<sup>n</sup> "Sacra via in urbe Roma appellatur, quod in ea foedus ictum sit inter Romulum ac Tatium. Itaque ne catenus quidem ut vulgus opinatur sacra appellanda est, a regia ad domum regis sacrificuli, sed etiam a regis domo ad sacellum Streniæ et rursus a regia usque in arcem." (Festus, pp. 290, 291, 293.)

<sup>o</sup> Taciti Annales, xii. 23.

<sup>p</sup> Cicero, de Legibus, ii. 8.

<sup>q</sup> Lucian, pseudal. 8.

<sup>r</sup> "Tullius Hostilius in Velia ubi *postea* Penatium ædes facta est." (Solinus, i. 22.)

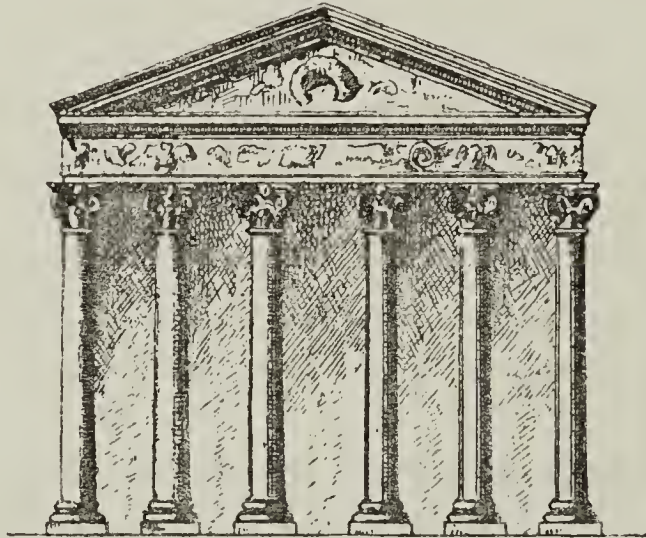
<sup>s</sup> Professor Cicconetti has made an

excellent plan and bird's-eye view of them, which are copied on Plates XXIX. and XXX.

When I was in Rome this was the garden of Cardinal Pio, and was quite inaccessible. The exact site of this, with the foundations of the *Sacellum Streniæ* upon it, were ascertained in 1882, by some excavations made at my suggestion, and at my expense, on the higher part of the Velia, at the back, that is, on the north-east side of the great Basilica of Constantine, in a garden now belonging to the Hospital of Mendicants, in which permission was obtained to have excavations made under the direction of Dr. Fabio Gori.

The procession, before mentioned, on New Year's day to the Regia at the corner of the Forum and of the Via Sacra, with sprigs of verbenæ, would start from that point. A *sacellum* was a small temple without a roof, as we are told by Festus<sup>t</sup>; and Symmachus<sup>u</sup> explains this by telling us that King Tatius planted the verbenæ shrubs there for use on the New Year's day procession, and hence sprigs of verbenæ became a customary New Year's gift.

On a basso-relievo of the tomb of one of the family of the Aterii, of the first century, which was found at the burial-place of Cento-Celle, in the Via Labicana in 1849, and is now preserved in the Lateran Museum, are some remarkable carvings of a circular or hexagonal building (probably the *Sacellum Streniæ*?), and two arches, with the inscription *ARCUS IN SUMMA SACRA VIA* upon one, and *ARCUS AD ISIS*<sup>x</sup> on the other.



One of the Temples represented on the Tomb of the Aterii, of the first century.

There appears to have been a series of arches at intervals on the line of the grand procession on New Year's day. The first was probably on the Caput, and near the *Sacellum Streniæ*, and was called *Arcus ad Isis*; the second on a lower level, probably on the curve near which the Colosseum was built, on the lower ground; this was called *Arcus in Summa Sacra Via*. Of these two we have only the representation, in the first century, on the tomb of the architect belonging to the Gens Aterii: none of these are likely to have been

<sup>t</sup> "Sacella dicuntur loca Dis sacrata sine tecto." (Festus, p. 318, edit. Müller, 1839.)

<sup>u</sup> "Strenam vocamus, quæ datur die religioso, ominis boni gratia, a numero, quo significatur alterum, initiumque venturum similis commodi, veluti trenam, præposita s. littera, ut in loco, et lite solebant antiqui." (Ibid., p. 313.)

<sup>x</sup> "Ab exortu pœne urbis Martiæ

streniarum usus adolerit, auctoritate regis Tatii, qui verbenas felicis arboris ex luco Streniæ anni novæ auspices primus accepit." (Symmachi Epistolæ, x. 35.)

<sup>x</sup> See my Historical Photographs, Nos. 1500, 1501, and Plate XXXIV.

The person interred seems to have been an architect, from the peculiar sculptures on his tomb.



earlier than that period. The third will be that still standing *in situ*, called by English people the Arch of Titus, by the Roman antiquaries, perhaps more correctly, that of Titus and Vespasian, who were joint Emperors; the last one, at the lower end of the street as it enters the Forum, called Arcus Fabianus. There was a similar series of arches on the line of the grand procession of the army into Rome, when coming from the south by the Porta Capena, in the inner wall; it had previously passed under the Arch of Drusus, close to the Porta Appia, in the outer wall.

Several markets were held on the upper Via Sacra, especially it appears for the use of country people bringing the produce of their gardens to market. Varro<sup>y</sup> mentions apples and honey as sold at the foot of the golden image, which probably was a gilt statue of Cupid that stood there in his time, B.C. 200. Ovid also mentions the western market<sup>z</sup> for the people in the suburbs, and on the Via Sacra. This was afterwards called the Forum Cupedinis, which is believed to have been on the high ground, probably the part discovered in 1882, on a higher level than the Arch of Titus, in the upper Via Sacra, a part of which was also called at one period *Corneta*, from a grove of cornel-trees (?), or perhaps from that fruit being sold there, as mentioned by Varro. This market-place is also mentioned by Terence in the *Eunuchus*<sup>a</sup>. Varro and Festus<sup>b</sup> treat the Macellum and the Forum Cupedinis as identical.

Steps appear to have descended from the Sacellum to the market-place, in a lower part of the Via Sacra; this is usually said to have been called after Cupid, probably from an image of that god, but Paulus<sup>c</sup> gives a different account of the name. "Cupes and Cupedia (an epicure), and delicacies, the ancients named the more sumptuous kind of food. Hence they called the market the Forum Cupedinis." But "cupidia" are so called from desire, *cupido*, or, as Varro says, because there was the house of Cupido, the knight who had been condemned for theft. Varro<sup>d</sup> also tells us that such steps

<sup>y</sup> Varro, de Re Rustica, c. 2, and 16.

<sup>z</sup> "Rure suburbano poteris tibi dicere missa,  
Ille tibi in sacra sint licet empta via."

(Ovidii de Arte Amandi, lib. ii. 263.)

<sup>a</sup> "Ad Macellum ubi advenimus,  
Concurrunt læti mihi obviam Cupedi-  
narii omnes," &c.

(Terentii Eunuchus.)

<sup>b</sup> "Cupes et Cupedia antiqui lautiores  
cibos nominabant, inde et Macellum et  
Forum Cupedinis Romæ, Cupedia au-  
tem a cupiditate sunt dicta." (Festus,  
de Verbis Veteribus.)

<sup>c</sup> Paulus in Festo v. in voce cuppes.

<sup>d</sup> "His in exilium actis publica  
sunt bona et ædes ubi habitabant diru-  
tæ, eque ea pecunia Scalæ Deum Pe-  
natum ædificatæ sunt ubi habitabant:  
locus ubi venirent ea quæ vescendi  
caussa in urbem erant allata. Itaque  
ab altero Macellum, ab altero Forum  
Cupedinis appellatum est." (Varro,  
de Ling. Lat. lib. v. § 146.)



were called the steps of the household gods of Rome (*scala deum penatium*).

The upper part of the Via Sacra continued in a winding course round the south-west corner of the Velia from the *caput*, or head of the street, on which stood the Sacellum Streniæ (as before stated), and the procession on New Year's day descended along the whole line to the Regia, at the lower end of the Via Sacra, and the entrance from the Forum Romanum: at that point was placed the Arch of Fabianus, or Fornix Fabianus<sup>e</sup>.

*The Arch of Titus* is not mentioned either in the *Curiosum Urbis* or the *Notitia* as in any Regio, it is just outside of the old gate of the Palatine, which is in the boundary-line of Regio X. It was erected by the senate and people of Rome in the time of Domitian, in honour of the Emperor Titus, the son of Vespasian, as recorded on an inscription on the south front<sup>f</sup>; and the chief object was to

<sup>e</sup> This is said to have been the earliest triumphal arch in the Forum, it was erected in honour of Quintus Tullius Maximus, who was consul A.U.C. 532, B.C. 121. It was the entrance to the Forum from the Via Sacra, and had the Regia on the western side, and opposite to this the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina on the eastern.

In the *Mirabilia Urbis* of the Anonymous Magliabecchianus, written about 1410-15, this arch is thus described: "Archus lateram parvus in via tria columpnarum et Sanctæ Mariæ de la gratia et Sanctæ Mariæ del inferno vetustate collapsus; in memoria fuit factus per Romulum tempore prædæ mulierum Sabinarum et pacis post guerram secutam inter Romanos et Sabinos, quia in illo loco fuit facta contractio pacis et secuta inter eos, et non fuit magni dispendii, quia fuit de tuguriis Romuli tunc temporis videtur archus Fabianus."

<sup>f</sup> SENATVS POPVLVSQUE ROMANVS

DIVO . TITO . DIVI . VESPASIANI . F. VESPASIANO AVGVSTO.

The preceding inscription published by Launus, Panvinius, and Gruter, is said to have been on the north side of this arch, which is quite probable; but it is

The following inscriptions, which had been upon it, were found in the sixteenth century, and are given by Gruter, 406-5.

Q. FABIO ALLOBROGICINO MAXIMO.

Another inscription from the Vatican Codex, 3368-4.

Q. FABIVS . Q. F. MAXIMVS . AED.  
COR. REST.

This arch is several times mentioned by Cicero in such a manner as to identify its site, as in the *Oratio in Verrem*: "Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabianum in turba Verrem: appellat hominem et ei voce maxima gratulatur victoriam." (Cap. vii. 19.)

Again in the *Oratio pro Cn. Plancio*: "Equidem, si quando, ut fit, iactor in turba, non illum accuso, qui et in Summa Sacra Via, quum ego ad. Fabium fornicem impellor: sed eum, qui in me ipsum incurrit atque incidit."

said by the anonymous author published by Mabillon, to have been on another Arch of Titus in the Circus Maximus:—

S. P. Q. R.

IMP. TITO . CAESARI . DIVI . VESPASIANI . FILIO  
VESPASIANO . AVG. PONT. MAX.

TRIB. POT. X.

IMP. XVII. COS. VIII. P.P.

PRINCIPI SVO QVI

PRAECEPTIS . PATRIAE . CONSILIISQVE . ET

AVSPICIIS . GENTEM . IVDAEORVM . DOMVIT

ET . VRBEM . HIEROSOLYMAM . OMNIBVS . ANTE . SE

DVCIBVS . REGIBVS . GENTIBVSQVE . AVT . FRVSTRA

PETITAM . AVT . OMNINO . INTENTATAM . DELEVIT.

record the conquest of the Jews by Titus. The trophies of that war are carved upon it, and among them the most faithful representation of the well-known seven-branched candlestick and the ark, or chest, of the covenant.

In the Middle Ages this archway was converted into a tower and gateway of the castle of the Frangipani, which was not entirely destroyed until 1830<sup>g</sup>. Some remains of masonry of the time of the Kings, which had been used in it, may still be seen near to it. When the arch was restored it was found to be so much damaged that considerable repairs were necessary, so that the greater part of the existing fabric is modern imitation, and in travertine instead of marble. It had been stripped of much of its original ornament by Paul III. at the same time (A.D. 1534—1550) with the temple of Antoninus, the temple of the Sun and the Colosseum, in order to provide marble and travertine and ornament for his family palace, the Farnese. Yet this same pontiff forbade the exportation of antique marbles, and appointed a commissioner to superintend ancient monuments and their conservation.

<sup>g</sup> In a picture by Claude, of about A.D. 1650, this arch is represented, and a building connecting it with the monastery of S. Francesca Romana, which looks like a barrack for soldiers. Another painting, by Hermann Swanrett, c. A.D. 1680, represents the Arch of

Constantine, and a building on which is a Guelphic forked battlement, connecting it with the Colosseum. These seem to be remains of the great fortress of the Frangipani. Both of these pictures are now in the Dulwich Gallery.



## FOSSÆ QUIRITIUM.

THE Fossæ Quiritium were an important part of the defences of the city on the two hills; they are named after the Quirites, Romulus and Tatius: the authority for this is Festus<sup>h</sup>. One of these cuts off the Velia, which was originally a promontory, from the Esquiline Hill, and so made it part of the Palatine fortress. The inhabitants of this early city on the two hills were afterwards called Quirites. This is mentioned not only by Festus, but by Varro<sup>i</sup> also. The Quirinal Hill was named from the Temple of Quirinus, but the *castra* could only be the fortification of the two hills. As we know that the dimensions of the foss of Servius Tullius, at a considerably later period, were one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, and that at this earlier time they are likely to have been larger rather than smaller, there must be remains of this enormous foss to be found, if properly sought for, and of course it was always on the outside of the great wall, of which remains are visible in several places, more particularly at the Forum of Augustus.

That market-place was just within the wall, the foss was necessarily just without. The bottom of the foss had been paved, and it had become a road before that time; accordingly near the Temple of Mars Ultor, but outside of the wall against which that temple is built, are found the tops of a row of arches, the lower part of which is buried by the filling-up of the foss-way to a higher level; but it is evident that this foss-way went on southwards to the Tor de' Conti, which is built just within the eastern foss at the angle where the wall turns to the west for some distance under the houses, as far as the gate where the altar of Pallas was placed; there it turned again to the south, to the foot of the Velia on its north side. The union of the two great fossæ of these original fortresses made a large space, in which the Forum Pacis of Domitian, the largest market-place in Rome, was made. The foss then wound round the foot of the Velia, and on its eastern side cut it off from the Esquiline Hill, and made the Velia part of the Palatine. It was originally a promontory

<sup>h</sup> "Quirites autem dicti post foedus a Romulo et Tatius percussum communionem et Societatem populi factam indicant." (Festus, p. 254, lines 1—3.)

"Quiritium fossæ dicuntur, quibus Ancus Martius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi

opera eas fecerat, appellavit Quiritium." (Ibid., p. 254, l. 16—19.)


<sup>i</sup> "Collis Quirinalis ob Quirini fanum; sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum Tatius Curibus venerunt Romam, quod ibi habuerint castra." (Varro, de Ling. Lat., lib. v. 51.)



from the Esquiline Hill, and a fort upon it commanded the only entrance for horses or cattle to the Palatine fortress (as has been said). A section of the ground from the Palatine to the Esquiline shews this quite plainly<sup>k</sup>.

The great foss then necessarily went along the foot of the Palatine Hill on its south side—again turned along the west side, and in that part of it the Circus Maximus was made; and skirting the Forum Boarium (the Smithfield market-place of Rome), we arrive at the Tiber. Returning to the Temple of Mars Ultor, where the wall is distinctly visible, and a prominent object, with the great foss outside of it, we arrive immediately at the Forum of Trajan, made in that part of the great primitive foss which cuts off the Capitoline Hill from the Quirinal. All geologists agree that the one must have been a promontory of the other, just as the Velia was a promontory from the Esquiline. The great foss then turned on the north side of the Capitoline Hill to the Tiber again, passing by the northern gate of Rome, which stands in the ancient foss, made into a street in the time of the Republic. Here for centuries all processions for state purposes were formed before they entered the City, as recorded in the contemporary record of the procession at the funeral of Augustus. Near this gate is now the fish-market, and it is probable that it was always near that place. The theatre of Marcellus also stands in part of this great foss.

<sup>k</sup> See Plate XXIII., the letter f in all three Sections.



## PYRRO LIGORI SULLE ANTICHITÀ DI ROMA.

THE manuscript of Ligori, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and referred to in p. 19, has never been published, and probably never will be, as its value depends almost entirely on the plans and drawings contained in it. To engrave these would be expensive, and they would be almost entirely repetitions of what has been done long since: but some further account of this manuscript appears desirable, the more so as it is probably the only copy in existence, and although this is very incomplete, it contains things that may perhaps be useful to persons interested in the subject. The headings that give the subjects of the books (*libri*) that are preserved are therefore here added. The language appears to be the Neapolitan patois, but may possibly be only old Italian, as it was evidently written in the sixteenth century.

“Varro ne scrive nel sesto libro della lingua Latina. In tre modi si dice, da la natura, degli Auspici et dalla similitudine. Della natura in nel cielo è detto Templum come quel poeta scrive, HECUBA MAGNA TEMPLA CAELITUM COMMISTA STELLIS SPLENDIDIS. In terra come quel poeta nella Perhibaa SCRUEA SAXA BACCHI TEMPLA PROTE AGGREDITUR. Sotto terra come nell’ Andromacha si scrive ACHERUSIA TEMPLA ALTA ORCI SALVETE INTERA.

*Lib. VI.* This heading is already given, p. 19.

*Lib. X.* Parla nominatamente di tutti i Tempij che erano nei colli di Roma, et principalmente del Capitolino, Palatino, Aventino, et Celio, et Janicolo, et Quirinalo.

*Lib. XI.* Ove si tratta particolarmente delli vici ch’ erano attorno al Foro di essa città con altre piazze et lochi.

*Lib. XII.* Ove si tratta di molte cose apparteneti alla città et altri edifitij ruinati di quella et di molti nomi delli edificatori di esse antichità.

*Lib. XIII.* Il qual tratta degli obellischi et altre varie cose degli Egitti.

*Lib. XVI.* Nel quale si tratta degli aquedotti di Roma et altre cose di Aque et luochi si dichiarano.

*Lib. XXXIV.* Dove si trattano delle cose di Napoli, Capua, et Pottoli con altre cose di diversi luochi.

*Lib. XXXVI.* Il qual tratta di varij marmi e colori di quelli.”

## REGIONARY CATALOGUE.

### REGIO IV.<sup>a</sup>—TEMPLUM PACIS OR VIA SACRA.

*Contents according to the "Notitia" and the "Curiosum Urbis."*

#### *Continet.*

Porticum Absidatum . . . . .	56	Templum Faustinae . . . . .	4
Aream Vulcani . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Basilicam Pauli <sup>i</sup> . . . . .	61
Aureum Bucinum . . . . .	58	Forum Transitorium . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Apollinem Sandaliarium <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Siburam <sup>j</sup> . . . . .	62
Templum Telluris . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Balneum Dafnidis <sup>k</sup> . . . . .	64
[Horrea Chartarea <sup>c</sup> ] . . . . .	60	Vici viii. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Tigillum Sororium <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Ædes viii. [Ædiculæ octo.] . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Colossum altum pedes cii. s. [cen-		Vico-Magistri xlviii.	
tum duo semis] habet in capite		Curatores ii.	
radia [numero] vii., singula		Insulæ iidccclvii. <sup>l</sup>	
pedum xxii. semis . . . . .	35	Domus lxxxviii. [Domus octoginta	
Metam Sudantem . . . . .	60	octo.]	
Templum Romæ [et Veneris <sup>e</sup> ] . . . . .	5	Horrea xviii.	
Ædem [Jobis] [Jovis Statoris] <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	44	Balnea lxxv. <sup>m</sup>	
Viam Sacram . . . . .	4	Lacus lxxxiii. [lxxviii., lxxix.]	
Basilicam Novam et Pauli <sup>g</sup> . . . . .	61	Pistrina xv.	
———— Constantinianam <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	23	Continet Pedes xiii. [tredecim millia.	

<sup>a</sup> In the same manner as it has been found convenient to incorporate the information which has been collected to explain the Regionary Catalogue for Regio VIII., with the topographical description of the Forum Romanum, so in this instance the materials collected to illustrate the Regio IV. are more conveniently applied here as supplementary to the topography of the Via Sacra.

<sup>b</sup> Sandaliarum, in MSS., *vide* Codex ed. Urlichs.

<sup>c</sup> In *Notitia* only.

<sup>d</sup> Vigilum, in MSS.

<sup>e</sup> et Veneris, in *Notitia* only.

<sup>f</sup> Jobis, in *Curiosum*; Jovis Statoris, in *Notitia*.

<sup>g</sup> In *Curiosum*.

<sup>h</sup> In *Notitia*; MS. B. adds "et Pauli."

<sup>i</sup> In *Notitia*.

<sup>j</sup> Suburram, in MSS.

<sup>k</sup> Daphnidis, in MSS.

<sup>l</sup> iidccclvii. in *Notitia*.

<sup>m</sup> lxxxv. in *Notitia*.



The fourth Regio contains the Via Sacra, and extends from the Area of Vulcan on the eastern side of Regio VIII., the Forum Romanum, and the Forum Transitorium on the north-west, to the Meta Sudans, the Colosseum, and Regio III. on the south, with the cliff of the Palatine (Regio X.) or the foss-way under it for its western boundary. On the east, it includes a part of the Esquiline Hill believed to be the part called by Varro the Oppia, extending to the valley between the Viminal and this part of the Esquiline, and southward to the Suburra. It there touches Regio VI., Alta Semita, and Regio V., Esquilina. It includes the Velia of the Palatine, with the great Basilica of Constantine.

*Porticus Absidata.* This is supposed by Canina and the Roman antiquaries to have been an ancient *street* from the Via Sacra, on the eastern side of the platform on the higher level (the Summa Sacra Via), and passing by the apse. But a *porticus* is not a street; it is either an arcade or a colonnade. If this view of the site is correct at all, it is most likely to be the building with two apses (*apsidata*), which they miscall the Temple of Venus and Roma. This structure is not a temple, but two basilicæ or market-halls, standing within the magnificent double colonnade, which seems to correspond with the Porticus Livie.

*Area Vulcani.* This is supposed to have been a space at the foot of the Capitol or Campidoglio, on the east side of the Forum Romanum, dedicated to Vulcan from the earliest period of Roman history, and the place where probably in ancient times the blacksmiths worked. It is mentioned by Dionysius, Plutarch, Livy, and Festus, who says that—

“A statue was ordered by the senate to be erected in this area in honour of Ludius (probably a favourite actor, called *the* player), who was killed by a stroke of lightning in the Circus, and was buried on the Janiculum; his bones were believed to work miracles and give oracular answers; they were therefore ordered to be translated and buried under the base of a statue in this place, which is on a higher level than the Comitium.”

A Temple of Concord was erected in the Area of Vulcan by Cneius Fabius, who was *Ædilis Curulis*, or magistrate of the public temples and games (A.U.C. 303, B.C. 450), which serves to identify the site, with the help of other passages, as being at the foot of the

“Statua est Ludii ejus, qui quondam fulmine ictus in Circo, sepultus est in Janiculo. Cujus ossa postea ex prodigiis, oraculorumque responsis Senatus decreto intra Urbem relata in Vul-

canale, quod est supra Comitium, obruta sunt, superque ea columna cum ipsius effigie posita est.” (Festus in voce Statua.)

Capitol, just within the boundary-wall of the Forum, but on a higher level than the Comitium<sup>o</sup>. Livy mentions among the prodigies (B.C. 181) that blood fell in the areas of Vulcan and Concord<sup>p</sup>. A statue of Horatius Cocles, said to have fallen from heaven, was placed at an early period in the Comitium, and was removed, which caused a riot, and it was eventually restored to a higher place in the Vulcanale, or area of Vulcan<sup>q</sup>. The narrow space between the temples of Concord on the east, and of Saturn on the west, is now called by this name.

The temples of Vulcan and of Mars made by Romulus were outside of the original city, or the Roma Quadrata, according to Plutarch<sup>r</sup>. This shews that the boundary of the Roma Quadrata was the foss at the foot of the scarped cliff of the Palatine Hill, but this locality became within the city when the hill of Saturn, afterwards called the Capitoline Hill, was added to it, and this temple is mentioned as in the city by Dionysius<sup>s</sup>. A lotus-tree is said by Pliny to have been planted in the Vulcanale by Romulus, which grew to so large a size that the roots of it extended into the Forum of Julius Cæsar, passing by the stations of the municipality (*municipium*?). There was also in the Vulcanale a cypress-tree of equal size, which was destroyed from neglect in the time of Nero<sup>t</sup>, towards the end of his reign.

Part of this Area touched the foot of the Capitolium, as the Temple of Concord stood in part of it, which is northward of the Arch of Septimius Severus, and on higher ground, separated from the Forum Romanum by the wall against the lower cliff, or bank, and the foss-way which passed under the Arch, and was subsequently made into a paved street, on the eastern side of the Forum Romanum. The Church of S. Hadrian, or Adrian, is in the Area Vulcani, which was originally of considerable extent, and must have passed along the whole length of the Forum to reach this Regio; it was gradually curtailed by being built upon. It

<sup>o</sup> "Eo anno Cn. Flavius . . . ædilis curulis fuit. . . Ædem Concordiæ in area Vulcani summa invidia nobilium dedicavit." (Livii Hist. ix. 46.) See also Forum Romanum, Temple of Concord, in this work, and Plate III.

<sup>p</sup> "In area Vulcani et Concordiæ sanguine pluit." (Ibid., xl. 19.)

<sup>q</sup> "Eam statuam in locum editum subducendam atque ita in area Vulcani sublimiori loco statuendam." (Aulus Gellius, iv. 5.) See also the sculpture in the Comitium, Plates XIV., XV., XVI.

<sup>r</sup> Plutarchi Quest., c. 47; Romulus 24, and 27.

<sup>s</sup> Dionysius, ii. 50; see also vi. 63, vii. 17, xi. 39.

<sup>t</sup> "Verum altera Iotos in Vulcanali, quod Romulus constituit ex victoria decumis, æquæva Urbi intelligitur, ut auctor est Masurius. Radices ejus in forum usque Cæsar's per stationes municipiorum penetrant. Fuit cum ea cypressus æqualis, circa suprema Neronis principis prolapsa atque neglecta." (Plinii Nat. Hist., xvi. 86.)



was probably named from a blacksmith's forge being there; and it is a singular coincidence, that there still is a blacksmith's forge and a wheel-wright's factory close to the church of S. Hadrian.

*Aureum Bucinum.* Probably a bronze horn gilt, perhaps in connection with the Porta Mugionia, which was so named from a bronze figure of a bull.

*Apollinem Sandaliarium.* This is supposed to have been a bronze figure of Apollo with remarkable sandals, mentioned by Suetonius in the life of Augustus<sup>u</sup>. There was also a Vicus Sandaliarius, which had the statue in it: an inscription relating to the *Vicus Sandaliarius* is preserved by Panvinus<sup>v</sup>. This street was occupied by booksellers' shops, as we learn from Aulus Gellius<sup>x</sup> and Galen<sup>y</sup>, and it was a favourite lounge in the time of the Empire. The shops were probably under a *porticus*, either an arcade or colonnade, and the titles of the books were attached to these columns. This custom is alluded to by Horace<sup>z</sup>.

On one of the fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome is a portion of a street, with the letters . . . . DLARIVS, which is supposed to be the Vicus Sandaliarius; it is a short street between two other streets, running across from one to the other. This fragment is placed by Canina to the east of the Colosseum, between the Esquiline and the Quirinal.

*Templum Telluris.* This is said to have been founded in the early years of the Republic (A.U.C. 268, B.C. 486), on the site of the house of Spurius Cassius<sup>a</sup>. The senate and people were so furious against Cassius that they demolished his house, and built this temple on the site of it<sup>b</sup>. A statue of Spurius Cassius, which had been placed here by himself when he strove to obtain the chief power,

<sup>u</sup> "Equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper celebrarunt. Omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant; item Kalendis Januariis strenam in Capitolio, etiam absenti: ex qua summa pretiosissima deorum simulacra mercatus vicatim dedicabat, ut Apollinem Sandaliarium, et Jovem tragædum, aliaque." (Suetonius in Augusto, c. 57.)

<sup>v</sup> GERMANICO. CAESARE = C. FONTEIO CAPITONE = COS = KAL. JVN. SEIAE FORTVNAE. AVG = SACR = SEX. FONTEIVS C. L. TROPHIMVS = CN. POMPEIVS. CN. L. NICEPHORVS = MAG. VICI = SANDALIARI. REG. IIIL. = ANNI. XVIII. DD. =

<sup>x</sup> "... In Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus." (Aulus Gellius, xviii. 4.)

<sup>y</sup> Galen, De Libris suis, iv. 361.

<sup>z</sup> "Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos." (Horatii, Sat. I. 4. 71.)

<sup>a</sup> "Cassius, quia in agraria largitione ambitiosus in socios . . . damnatumque populi judicio, dirutas publice ædes. Ea est area ante Telluris ædem. . . ." (Livii Hist., lib. ii. c. 41.)

<sup>b</sup> "Senatus enim populusque Rom. non contentus capitali eum supplicio afficere interempto domum superjecit, ut penatium quoque strage puniretur. In solo autem ædem Telluris fecit." (Valerius Maximus.)



was burned by order of Lucius Piso, along with many others round the Forum; those only were saved that had been ordered by the senate and people<sup>c</sup>. This probably shews that the early statues in Rome were of wood. The account given by Dionysius and Suetonius of the site of the house of Cassius is, that it was in the street leading to the Carinæ<sup>d</sup>, under the *clivus*, and outside of the Templum Telluris, which the people had built on part of the area<sup>e</sup>.

The Carinæ are believed by some authorities to have been in nearly the same district that is now called *de Pantani*, near the modern Suburra<sup>f</sup>. The *clivus* mentioned by Dionysius is said to be the steep road up the south end of the Quirinal, facing the street called Cyprius, which is the same as before mentioned, leading to the Carinæ. This incline was called *Clivus Ursi*, from the figure of a bear. There was a temple of Pallas near the Templum Telluris. This site was the scene of some of the martyrdoms of the early Christian saints, as mentioned in the *Acta S. Gordiani*. Clementianus ordered his head to be cut off before the Templum Telluris, and his body to be thrown before the temple of Pallas<sup>g</sup>. The Templum Telluris was restored or rebuilt in the time of Cicero, who mentions it in one of his Epistles to Quintus, and says he has placed the statue of his friend there<sup>h</sup>.

In one of the fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome are two temples united together with arcades, and the words IN TELL[ure]. One of these temples was probably that of Tellus or Terra, and the other that of Laverna, which is recorded to have been built near that of Tellus, at the expense of some butchers, who had sold meat without the permission of C. Titinus ædilis plebis, which they ought to have obtained. This appears from a fragment of the ancient Pontifical Books published by Dodwell<sup>i</sup>. In the Plan of Rome by Bufalini (A.D. 1551) an ancient church, now destroyed, is given by the name of S. Salvatore in Tellure, near the church of S. Quirico et Giullattæ. This probably indicates the site of the Temple of Tellus and Laverna, opposite to the Temple of Pallas,

<sup>c</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiv. c. 14.

<sup>d</sup> "Lenæus . . . schola se sustentavit, docuitque in Carinis ad Telluris ædem, in qua regione Pompeiorum domus fuerat," &c. (Suetonius de Illustribus Grammaticis, 15.)

<sup>e</sup> Dionysius, lib. viii. c. 79.

<sup>f</sup> Nardini, and Nibby, vol. i. p. 315, Roma, 1818.

<sup>g</sup> Acta S. Gordiani, and Anastasius in S. Cornelio, 22.

<sup>h</sup> "... In qua de æde Telluris et de

porticu Catuli me admones. Fit utrumque diligenter: ad Telluris quidem etiam tuam statuam locavi." (Cicero ad Quintum Fratrem, lib. iii. epist. i, c. 4.)

<sup>i</sup> C. TITINVS AED[ilis] PL[ebis] MVLTAVIT LANIOS QVOD CARNEM VENDIDISSENT POPVLO NON INSPECTAM DE PECVNIA MVLCI ATITIA CELLA EXTRACTA AD TELLVRIS LAVERNAE. (Dodwell, Prædict. Acad., Appendix, p. 665.)

in the Forum Transitorium<sup>k</sup>. Suetonius also mentions a temple of Tellus in Carinis, where was a school in which Lenacus taught. The small church of S. Maria in Carinis is in the Via del Colosseo, No. 62, near the Conservatorio de' Mendicanti. The present church or chapel is modern, and built into a modern palace, but the name indicates an ancient site. The street runs from the Colosseum into the Forum of Augustus, and the church is not far from the Temple of Pallas, though in a different street.

*Horrea Chartaria.* A number of various readings of this item in the Catalogues occur in different manuscripts or printed versions of it (*Cartaria, Cantharia, Testaria, Tastaria*), but no explanation is afforded by any one, and the most probable account of it seems to be that it was a great paper-warehouse; as the rest of these names are all unmeaning, they were probably errors of the scribes only.

*Tigillum Sororium.* The sister's gate or beam. This is said to have been near to the *TEMPLUM TELLURIS*, in a narrow street leading from the *CARINÆ* to the *VICO CIPRIO*. But this does not seem to agree with Livy's account of the origin of the name<sup>l</sup>, which implies that the gate was put across the street where the murder was committed, outside of the *Porta Capena*. Dionysius says that the beam was supported by two walls, Festus by two other wooden beams or posts. It was long kept in repair or renewed at the public expense, and Livy says it was in existence in his time. In this place were two altars, one of which was dedicated to *JUNO*, surnamed also *SORORIA*<sup>m</sup>, the other to *Jupiter Curiatii*.

*Meta Sudans*<sup>n</sup>. This is a hollow cone of brickwork which belonged to the great fountain, and was so called from its resemblance to the *meta* or goal of a circus, and the water trickling over it. This fountain was erected by Domitian in front of the Colosseum, at one end of the *Via Sacra*; and the arch of Constantine stands very near to it. The fountain must have been originally of considerable height, and was probably damaged when the upper storey of the Colosseum was burnt, and then rebuilt by Commodus. It is

<sup>k</sup> Palladio gives an engraving of the remains of a temple on this site in his *Antichità di Roma*, lib. iv.

<sup>l</sup> "Horatius ibat, trigemina spolia præ se gerens; cui soror virgo, quæ desponsata uni ex Curiatiis fuerat, obvia ante Portam Capenam fuit. . . . Id hodie quoque publice semper reffectum manet: Sororium tigillum vocant. Ho-

ratiae sepulchrum, quo loco corruerat icta, constructum est saxo quadrato." (Livii Hist., lib. i. c. 26.)

<sup>m</sup> See Dionysius, lib. iii. c. 22; Festus in *Sororium Tigillum*.

<sup>n</sup> There is an early representation of a *Meta Sudans* engraved on a marble slab in the Gallery of Inscriptions at the Vatican.



mentioned by Seneca<sup>o</sup> and Cassiodorus, and other ancient authors, and in inscriptions given by Gruter and Muratori; and there are representations of it on coins of Vespasian and of Commodus, the latter gives it separately, the former only along with the Colosseum. The remains of it are well known; they are of historical interest, but no longer ornamental. A bronze colossus stood opposite to it, and the square basement of this is faced with brickwork of the third century.

*Templum Romæ [et Veneris]*, (see p. 10).

*Basilica Pauli Æmilii.* This is mentioned by Cicero<sup>p</sup> in his letters to Atticus as building in his time, with ancient columns in the middle Forum. It is supposed to have been a restoration of that of Fulvius, and is mentioned by several classical authors. Others consider the passage in Cicero to mean that Paulus was building two basilicas or market-halls at the same time; one a restoration of an old one in the Forum Romanum, the other entirely new, in the street leading from it, afterwards made into the Forum Transitorium. On one of the fragments of the Marble Plans there is part of a basilica shewn near the Forum of Trajan, with part of the name EMILI . . ; this is in the eighth Regio, and would not be the same as the one in the fourth, unless possibly it was on the borders of both, part in one, and part in the other<sup>q</sup>. It seems hardly probable that Paulus Emilius would build two so very near together at the same time, and the passage in Cicero does not necessarily mean that there were two basilicas, but one basilica between two forums.

*Forum Transitorium.* This is supposed to have been named from the great traffic which passed through it. The form of it was long and narrow, with colonnades. It was originally built or begun

<sup>o</sup> Senecæ, Ep. 57.

<sup>p</sup> "Paulus in medio Foro basilicam jam pæne texuit iisdem antiquis columnis: illam autem quam locavit facit magnificentissimam. Quid quæris? nihil gratius illo monumento, nihil gloriosius. Itaque Cæsaris amici, (me dico et Oppium dirumparis licet) in monumentum illud quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, ut forum laxaremus, et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, contempsimus sexcenties sestertium." (Ciceronis Epist. ad Atticum, lib. iv. ep. 16, s. 14.)

*In medio foro* does not mean in the middle of the Forum Romanum, but in

the middle of the eastern side of it, and near the hall of Liberty.

<sup>q</sup> During some excavations in 1870, in making a new drain from the Capitol to the Cloaca Maxima, and across the east end of the Forum Romanum, in front of the church of S. Hadrian, the basement of some large building parallel to the front of the church was brought to light, with bases and part of a column upon it. This was chiefly medieval, but appeared to be on foundations of the time of the Empire belonging to some great building, probably the Basilica Pauli Æmilii (?). This is just at the north end of Regio IV., and very near to the Forum Transitorium.



by Domitian, and probably finished by Nerva<sup>r</sup>, as it was often called by his name<sup>s</sup>.

*Suburram.* This was the name of one of the four divisions of ancient Rome in the time of Servius Tullius. It is supposed to have been partly on the northern slope of the Cœlian, and partly on the southern side of the Esquiline Hill, with the valley between, which in the time of the Empire was covered with fine buildings, as shewn upon one of the fragments of the ancient marble plans of Rome, but its limits are not well defined<sup>t</sup>. The church of S. Peter in Vin- cula is always described as in the Suburra, but it is in the third Regio of Augustus. Probably a part of the Suburra only was in this Regio in the time of the Empire. Suetonius mentions it as the origi- nal residence of Cæsar. It is mentioned also by Juvenal<sup>u</sup>, and fre- quently by Martial<sup>x</sup>.

*The Suburra* is mentioned as in the fourth Regio, both in the *Curiosum* and the *Notitia*. The limits of this Regio are not very well defined in that direction, but it seems probable that in it is the church of S. AGATHA IN SUBURRA.

Portions of this church are very ancient, and we have records of a mosaic picture made by Flavius Ricimer, a general in the time of the Emperor Valentinian III., and consul, A.D. 459, in which are said to have been representations of Christ and the Apostles, with an inscription<sup>v</sup>. The interior of the church is divided into nave

<sup>r</sup> IMP. NERVA . CAES. AVG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. II. IMP. II. PROCOS.

<sup>s</sup> "Cassiodori Cronica," published by Eccardus, in Domitiano.

"Novam autem excitavit ædem in Capitolio Custodi Jovi, et forum, quod nunc Nervæ vocatur." (Suetonius in Domitiano, c. 5.)

"Statuas colossas vel pedestres nudas, vel equestres, divis imperatoribus in foro Divi Nervæ, quod Transitorium dicitur, locavit." (Lampridius, in Alexander Severo, c. 28.)

<sup>t</sup> "Prima est scripta regio Suburana, secunda Esquilina, tertia Collina, quarta Palatina. In Suburanæ regionis parte princeps est Cœlius mons. . . . Eidem regioni attributa Subura quod sub muro terreo Carinarum, in quo est Argeorum Sacellum sextum. Subura Junius scribit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiqua urbe, quod testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco qui Terreus murus vocatur." (Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. s. 8.)

<sup>u</sup> Juvenal, lib. i., Sat. iii. v. 5.

<sup>x</sup> "Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras

clamosa, Juvenalis in Subura." (Mar- tial, lib. xii., Ep. 18, ii. 17, vi. 66, vii. 34, ix. 19, c. 38, x. 94, xii. 3, c. 21.)

<sup>v</sup> FL. RICIMER, V. I. MAGISTER VTRI- VSQVE MILITIÆ PATRICIVS ET EXCONS. ORD. PRO. VOTO. SVO. ADORNAVIT.

This mosaic was only destroyed in 1589, in a *restoration* of this church, and a coloured drawing of it is pre- served in the Vatican Library; this was made by F. Penna, and is mentioned in Doni (Class. ii. n. 157).

Muratori (Thes. Nov. Inscript., p. cclxvi. and mdccclxvii., n. 1) has pub- lished another inscription found in this church, which was engraved on a cop- per-plate, with letters of silver in- serted:—

SALVIS . DD. NN.  
ET . PATRICIO  
RECIMERE  
PLVTINVS  
EVSTATHIVS V. C.  
P. VRB. FECIT.

Plutinus Eustathius was prefect of Rome, A.D. 470.

and aisles by two rows of antique columns, sixteen in number, of granite of the kind called *bigio*, with Ionic capitals. In a tomb in this church are the remains of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, who died in Rome. The bas-reliefs are by M. Benzoni.

The *Carinæ* are believed to have been partly in the Suburra. Augustus was educated in a house in the *Carinæ*, as we learn from the *scholia* of Servius on the *Æneid* of Virgil<sup>2</sup>, and the place was then celebrated for its fine houses. Servius also tells us that *carinæ* were houses built after the fashion of keels (that is, with gable ends). We are told by Livy that Flaccus with the army entered the city by the *Porta Capena*, and passed through the *Carinæ* to the *Esquiline*<sup>3</sup>; that is, the army marched through the street between the *Cœlian* and the *Palatine*, and through the gate where the Arch of Constantine now stands, into the large square then surrounded by houses called the *Carinæ*. In one corner of this area or place stood the *Meta Sudans*.

There were various other streets leading into this place; on the south the *Via Labicana* and the modern *Via di S. Giovanni in Laterano*, meeting at the east end of the *Colosseum*, and carried round the north side of it under the *Thermæ* of Titus, into this place; the *Via de Santi Quattro Coronati*, passing along the south side of the *Colosseum*; another street from the north passes under the east end of the *Thermæ* of Titus from the *Esquiline* and the *Suburra*; both this street and the place itself were called *Carinæ*, from the number of gabled houses (*keels*) in them. This large area or place was in the very centre of the city, and was often called *in Medio Urbis*. The south-east corner of this place touched the *Cœlian*, with the Palace of Claudius upon it. The north-east touched the *Esquiline*, with the *Thermæ* of Titus upon it. Immediately to the north was the *Velia*, a detached part of the *Esquiline*, on one corner of which the *Basilica* of Constantine has been built. On the south was the *Palatine*, with the *clivus* or slope up this side of it, against the scarp of cliff. The house of Pompey and several other houses of importance are mentioned as being in the *Carinæ* and on the *Esquiline*, but as that name seems to be applied not only to this place, but to the streets leading from it, there is some doubt in which *Regio* they were situated.

<sup>2</sup> "Lautas autem dixit, aut propter elegantiam ædificiorum, aut propter Augustum, qui natus est in curiis veteribus, et nutritus in lautis Carinis. Carinæ sunt ædificia facta in Carinarum modum,

quæ erant infra Templum Telluris." (Servius in *Æneid*, viii. 361.)

<sup>3</sup> "In hoc tumultu Fulvius Flaccus porta Capena cum exercitu Romam ingressus media urbe per Carinas Esquilias contendit." (Livy Hist., xxvi. 10.)



*Balneum Daphnidis.* The site of this is not known. Dafne is supposed to be the name or nickname of the keeper of the bath-house in the time of Martial<sup>b</sup>, and Pliny<sup>c</sup>, and Aurelius Victor, all of whom mention him.

*Vici viii.* The Catalogue of the *Curiosum* and *Notitia* gives the number of streets only; the one attributed to Rufus supplies these names:—

<i>a.</i> Vicus Sceleratus.	<i>e.</i> Vicus Trium Viarum.
<i>b.</i> „ Eros.	<i>f.</i> „ Anciportus Minor.
<i>c.</i> „ Veneris.	<i>g.</i> „ Fortunatus Minor.
<i>d.</i> „ Apollinis.	<i>h.</i> „ Sandaliarius.

*a.* The *Vicus Sceleratus* is the same that was previously called Cyprius, and had the name changed in consequence of the murder of King Servius. It must therefore have led from the Forum Romanum towards the Esquiline, and is probably the same street which now leads to S. Pietro in Vincoli<sup>d</sup>. That church and monastery is on the site of an important fortress of the time of the Kings of Rome. It stands on a lofty scarped cliff, with a flight of steps up to it, through an arch, which appears to have been the gate of the fortress in the time of the Kings. This appears to have been the *arx* or citadel of the Esquiline, when that was a separate fortress, in the early period, before the union of the seven fortified hills into one city. It continued in use as a castle to the time of the Empire, and in the Middle Ages.

*Ædes viii.* The Catalogue attributed to Rufus for this Regio enumerates also eight *ædiculæ*, that is, small temples, but without any further particulars respecting them, and all traces of them seem to be lost. They may have been merely way-side altars, or niches for images, such as are still common in Rome, or perhaps with altars under them:—

Musarum.	Lucinæ Valerianæ.
Spei.	Junonis Lucinæ.
Mercurii.	Mavortis.
Juventutis.	Isidis.

<sup>b</sup> “Julius, assiduum nomen in ore meo.  
Protinus hunc primæ quæres in limine Tectæ;  
Quos tenuit Daphnis, nunc tenet ille, Lares.”

(Martialis Epigram., lib. iii. ep. 5.)

<sup>c</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. vii. c. 39.

<sup>d</sup> “Fit fuga regis apparitorum atque comitum. Ipse prope exsanguis quum sine omni regio comitatu domum se reciperet, pervenissetque ad summum Cyprium vicum, ab iis, qui missi a

Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur. . . . A quo facessere jussa ex tanto tumultu quum se domum reciperet pervenissetque ad summum Cyprium vicum, ubi Dianium nuper fuit; flectenti carpentum dextra in Urbium

AQUEDUCTS IN THIS REGIO.

We learn from Frontinus that this Regio was supplied with water from the Anio Vetus, the Marcia, and the Tepula; afterwards, the Claudia and the Anio Novus united, were distributed here as in other parts. But these different streams of water were always kept separate, being intended for different purposes. The Marcia was always the best for drinking. The water of the Claudia and Anio Novus united was more abundant than any of the others, and was used to supply their place when they failed, which was sometimes the case in time of drought. This water was not of equally good quality, and was generally used for washing and for irrigation, excepting when the better water failed. The Tepula was always brought with the Marcia, though in a different pipe or *specus*. The Anio Vetus was always underground, but not very deep; it is most probable that one branch of this came straight on from the Porta Maggiore, where it entered Rome, to the great reservoir on the highest ground, where the Trophies of Marius were afterwards hung, and from thence was distributed, one branch going to the other great reservoir, called the Sette Sale, in this Regio.

The small branch of an aqueduct under the south end of the Porticus Liviæ, and opposite to the Colosseum, probably came from the Marcia or Tepula from its level, which is considerably below that of the Anio Novus, on the Coelian, and the Palatine, and above that of the Anio Vetus in the Forum Romanum. The levels of the aqueducts were always carefully attended to, so that the continuous running streams might always flow along gently. This branch seems to have come from the Thermæ of Titus, on the Esquiline, as on that side the platform of the Summa Sacra Via touches the Velia, or the bank on which the road is carried in a line from these great thermæ. Towards the Colosseum and towards the Palatine, the space is too large for the aqueduct to pass, unless over a bridge or in a syphon, neither of which would have been convenient here.

clivum, ut in collem Esquiliarum evereretur, restitit pavidus atque inhibuit frenos is, qui jumenta agebat, jacentemque dominæ Servium trucidatum osten-

dit. Fœdum inhumanumque inde traditur scelus, monumentoque locus est (Sceleratum vicum vocant)," &c. (Livii Hist., i. 48.)



## NOTE ON THE WORD "PORTICUS."

IT has been suggested to me by a friend that in this chapter I have used the word *porticus* in the sense of *arcade*; scholars usually consider it to mean *colonnade* only. The answer to this is, that no one who has watched the existing remains as dug out during the excavations in Rome between the years 1870—1880, and compared them with the *exact words* of the classical authors, can doubt that the word quite as often means *arcade*, and generally a *double arcade*, one over the other. For instance, in the great Thermæ of Caracalla (the most perfect that remain in Rome), we are distinctly told in the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*, by Lampridius, that *portici* were added to this great building by Alexander Severus<sup>b</sup>.

When we examine the remains we see that a magnificent *double arcade* has been added to the main building, parallel to it for the whole length, between this main building and the Via Appia, a distance of three or four hundred yards. The ruins of this arcade are now in a large vineyard, which was the property of my friend Signor Brocard when I was in Rome, and I had full permission to have excavations made in it to any extent. I availed myself of this, and had some important excavations made, jointly with my friend R. P. Pullan, the architect. Some of these were near the south end of the *porticus*, and shewed clearly<sup>c</sup> that the lower arches have been filled up to half their height, and that under each arch was a bath-chamber. To the lower chambers there is a descent with a flight of steps; the upper arcade is for the most part destroyed, but enough remains to shew that there have been bath-chambers under these arches also. In one part, near the south end, a modern house<sup>d</sup> has been made out of some of these arches, and in that manner the upper arches have there been preserved. This large number of bath-chambers accounts for the enormous number of *Balnea* in Regio XII. of the Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century; the number is LXIII., both in the *Curiosum Urbis* and in the *Notitia de Regionibus*. These two are the only authentic

<sup>b</sup> "Antonii Caracalli thermas additis *porticibus* perfecit et ornavit." (Lampridii Alexander Severus, vol. i. p. 235, § 25.)

<sup>c</sup> For views of this double arcade,

as then excavated, see my Hist. Photos., Nos. 3115, 3118.

<sup>d</sup> This house was, in 1879, occupied by Andrea Stefanori, an excavator and dealer in antiquities.

catalogues<sup>e</sup>, and these are practically one, with some slight alterations, one being about fifty years later than the other.

Another instance of the use of the word *porticus* for arcade, and not *colonnade*, is that of the Porticus of Nero, which is recorded to have been a mile long, in connection with his Golden House, extending from the Palatine to the house of Mæcenas in the Exquilæ; by the Palatine is here meant what is now called the Velia, which in the time of the Empire was considered as part of the Palatine; we know that the vestibule of this great palace of Nero was on the site now occupied by the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. This church was made out of three temples, those of Roma, Venus, and Romulus, son of Maxentius; the third was added two or three centuries after the two former, but the other two were built by Hadrian, who moved the great colossus from that site to make room for his temple. The Marble Plans of Rome were attached to the eastern wall of the Temple of Roma, which faced the Forum Pacis, the largest market-place in Rome; the great Templum Pacis of Maxentius, now called the Basilica of Constantine, is between that and the Colosseum, and immediately beyond this Basilica are three arches of a double arcade of the time of Nero, built of the well-known thin bricks in use in his time, and in his time only; the back wall of this porticus supports the earth of that side of the Velia<sup>f</sup>. Following on the line of this arcade, which leaves the Colosseum on the right-hand, we come on the left to the cliff of the Esquiline Hill, and against this there are remains of the arcade in several places; the most perfect piece is near the church of S. Clement, which is about half-way from one end to the other. When it arrives at the east end, at the Exquilæ, it has to turn to the left, or north, to the house of Mæcenas, of which the remains were found in the excavations of 1878. Just before arriving at the angle, and in the same direct line before mentioned, the double arcade continues for a considerable distance; but this part is of the time of Trajan, who completed many of the great works left unfinished by Nero. Close to the house of Mæcenas are the foundations of a great tower, and as this stands on some of the highest ground in Rome, there is little doubt that this is the point from which Nero saw the fire.

That the word *porticus* was also used in the sense of *colonnade*, is distinctly proved by another piece of evidence brought to light in

<sup>e</sup> See Urlichs Codex Urbis Romæ Topographicus, Wirceburgi, 1871, 8vo. An invaluable manual of records.

<sup>f</sup> For a view of this part of the Por-

ticus of Nero, against the western cliff of the Velia, see my Hist. Photos., No. 796; also for different views of the same Porticus, Nos. 3161, 3162.



the recent excavations. One of the plans attached to the wall of the Temple of Roma, engraved on slabs of marble, was that of the Porticus Liviæ, with the name engraved upon it. This plan is that of a large oblong space, with the bases of a double colonnade all round it, which agrees exactly with the site now occupied by the church of S. Francesca Romana on the Sub-Velia. Here we have some of the bases remaining *in situ* in a double row, and evident marks of many others. This site is also quite visible from the Forum, and therefore agrees with the history of the Porticus Liviæ.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.





## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

#### PLAN OF THE FORUM ROMANUM AND VIA SACRA.

A. MONS CAPITOLINUS.

B. TARPEIAN ROCK.

C. MONS PALATINUS.

D. FORUM ROMANUM.

1. CAPITOLIUM : the Ærarium, with the steps to the Senaculum on the right, leading up to a large hall behind the Tabularium, which is over the Ærarium, and has the Municipium over it.

2. Temple of Concord : the Podium (with a passage under it, which led originally to the steps of the Senaculum). (Photos., 3145, 46.)

3. Temple of Saturn : the Podium, with three columns remaining at the corner. Behind it is the head of a doorway, at the foot of a steep flight of steps, which passes under and behind the Ærarium and Tabularium, and goes to the third floor. (Photos., 3147, 48.)

4. Porticus of the Dei Consentes, with three shops behind it. These shops are continued under the modern road to the left, and the Schola Xanthi is under it. (Photos., 914, 2325.)

5. Temple of Vespasian : the Podium. (Photos., 897, 929.)

6. Site of the Porta Saturnii, or Postern Gate of the Fortress of Saturn. (Photo., 3147.)

It was a double gate, and the foundation of the wall between the two gates remains. The pavement on the left is of the time of the Republic, that on the right of the Early Empire. This gate is on the Clivus Capitolinus, and originally was also on the boundary-line between the fortified Hill of Saturn and the Forum Romanum. The ground is on a higher level within the line of the old wall.

7. Remains of one of the Rostra. (Photo., 916.)

8. Remains of the Milliarium Aureum, or gilt mile-stone, called also Umbilicus Urbis. (Photo., 917.)

9. Arch of Septimius Severus. (Photo., 1209.)

10. Vestibule of the great Prison. (Photos., 721, 1152.)

11. Basilica Julia : the northern and original part built of Travertine stone, the walls going from west to east. (Photos., 2731, 3163.)

12. Basilica Julia : the southern part added by Augustus ; rebuilt after a fire, with modern bases. (Photos., 2289, 2726, 3229.)

13. Paved street and steps up to the raised platform of the Basilica Julia.

On the other side is seen a row of wine-shops(?) down the middle of the Forum, called by some bases of great columns, but they are hollow, and are built of brick.

14. Vicus Tuscus.

*Plan of the Forum Romanum and Via Sacra.*

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15. Cloaca Maxima: the part left open where it passes under the south end of the Basilica Julia. (Photo., 3164.)
16. Column of Phocas. (Photos., 2288, 2959.)
17. Marble Screen, walls in the Comitium. (Photos., 1687, 2960, 2961, 2962, 3160.)
18. Base of an equestrian statue of Constantine(?). (Photo., 3169.)
19. Site of the Regia and the house of the Vestal Virgins.
20. Palace of Caligula. (Photo., 3170.)
21. Bridge of Caligula. (Photo., 1757.)
22. Temple of Castor and Pollux, or the Dioscuri. (Photo., 3157.)
23. Rostrum of Julius Cæsar. (Photo., 3159.)
24. Temple of Julius Cæsar.
25. Pavement and steps of street to Palatine.—Via Nova (?).
26. Fountain of Juturna (?). (Photo., 3158.)
27. Temple of Vesta. (Photos., 3149—3158.)
28. Site of the Arch of Fabianus (?).
29. Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, now part of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. (Photo., 268.)
30. Portico of the Temple of Antoninus. (Photos., 298, 824, 839, 1220.)
31. Temple of Roma, now the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. (Photo., 1135.)
32. Wall against which the Marble Plans were placed. (Photo., 783.)
33. Excavations made in 1867, in search of the Marble Plans. (Photo., 782.)
36. Palace of Caligula (?). (Photo., 1757.)

a a a. Modern houses.

b. Monastery and church of S. Giuseppe, over the Prison of S. Peter (?). (Photos., 580, 848, 849, 1152, 1790.)

c. Church of S. Martina, with the Academy of S. Luke and Gallery of the Fine Arts. (Photo., 306.)

d. Church of S. Hadrian, or Adriano. (Photo., 998.)

e. Cella of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. (Photo., 298.)

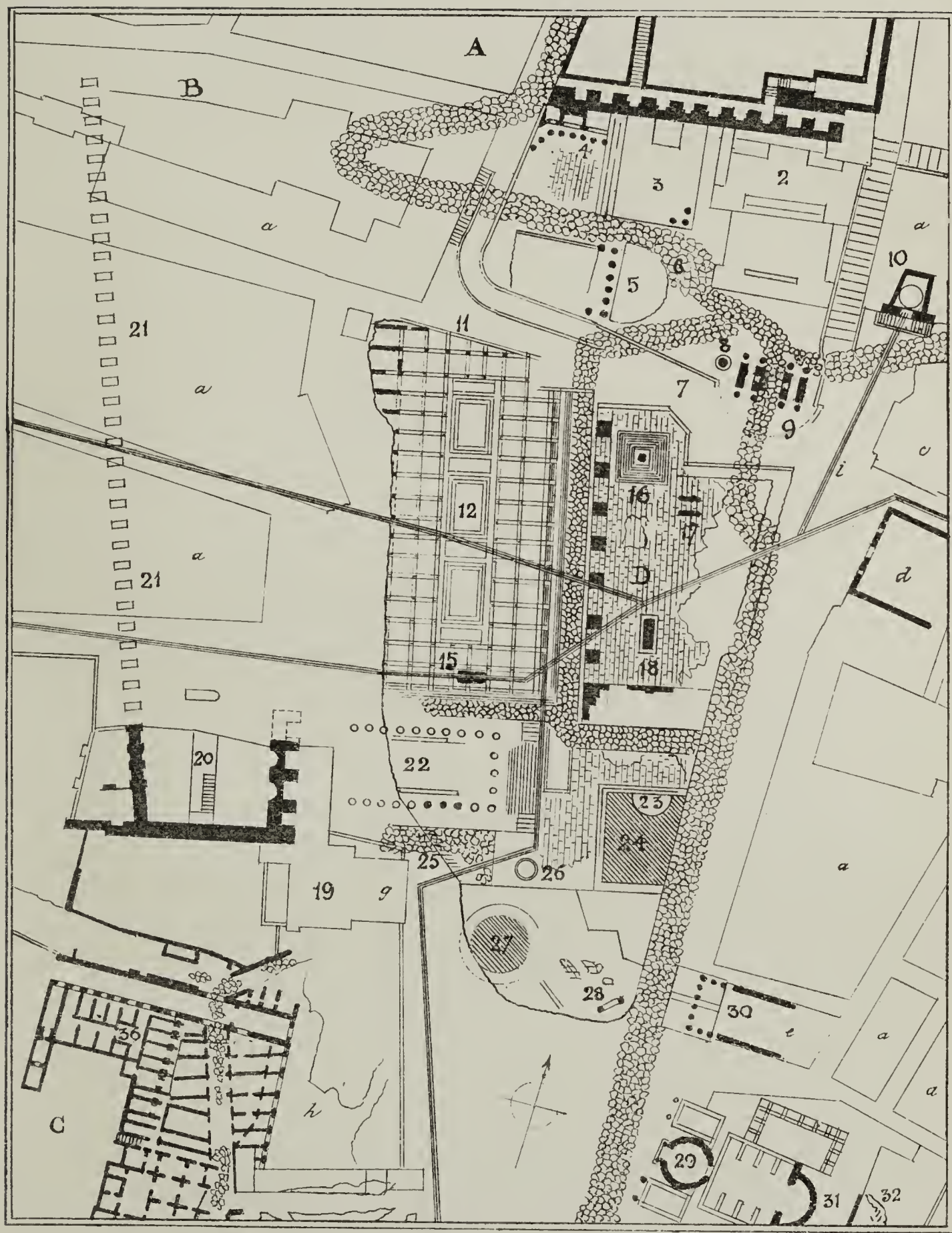
g. Church of S. Maria Liberatrice, on the site of the Regia.

h. Farnesi Gardens. (Photos., 103, 104.)

i i i. Streams of water.



PLAN OF THE FORUM ROMANUM AND VIA SACRA.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE II.

TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA,

AS EXCAVATED IN MAY, 1876.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA,

AS EXCAVATED IN MAY, 1876.

IN this view the remains of the steps were then made visible for the first time for centuries before, and the whole height of the building was then also made distinct. The monolithic columns now come out in all their grandeur, so that the hideous modern church inserted in the fine old temple is distinctly brought to light. On the right is seen a bank of earth, which was then the level of the streets, and the lower part of the columns were buried to the depth here shewn for some centuries, until the excavations were made in 1876. A pit had been made in order to look down upon the bases by the French, in 1812, but no proper idea of the height of the magnificent columns could be formed. The difference of level between the old Forum and the modern streets is also brought out clearly, and there is no denying that the Forum was at the level of the old foss-ways. In the centre is the *podium*, or basement for an altar, and at each end one for a statue, no doubt those of Antoninus and Faustina.

TEMPLE OF ANTONINVS AND FAVSTINA,  
AS EXCAVATED IN 1876.







VIA SACRA.

PLATE III.

TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA,

AND CHURCH OF S. LORENZO IN MIRANDA.

SECTION AND PLAN.

## VIA SACRA.

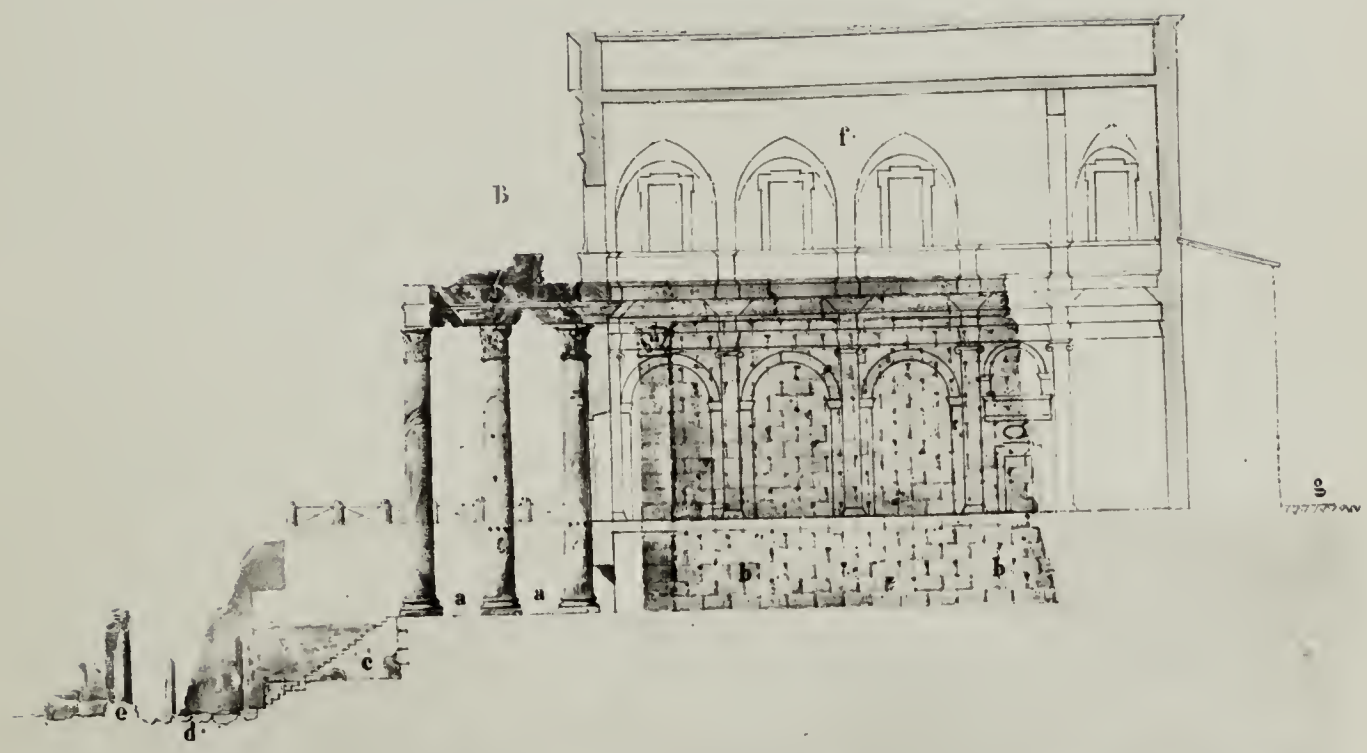
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

#### TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA, AND CHURCH OF S. LORENZO IN MIRANDA.

##### SECTION AND PLAN.

THE excavations made in front of this temple in 1876 shew that it stands upon the tufa rock, and not merely on a *podium*, or base-ment built for it, as in other instances. The flight of twenty-one steps up to it, described by Palladio in the sixteenth century, can still be traced, although the marble was carried away as part of the building-material for S. Peter's in the Vatican; the foundation of the seven lower steps still remains, and the measurements, *c*, shew that, if completed, they would exactly rise to the level of the bases of the great monolithic columns marked *a a*. The pavement of the Via Sacra remains at the foot of the steps, and indicates that this street was continued along the eastern side of the Forum, and passed under the arch of Septimius Severus, and that the paved street down the centre of the Forum must be part of the Via Nova, which was repaved in the time of Sylla with flat pavement. The *cella* of the temple, *b b*, is built of large blocks of tufa and peperino, probably taken from the second wall of Rome, which enclosed the two hills in one city, and must have passed very near to the east end of this temple. The church made in it is marked *f* in the diagram; the roads or streets on the east and north side are marked *g g*; the floor of the church is made at what was then the level of the streets, ten feet above the original level of the temple; the roof of the church is also carried twenty feet above the level of the cornice of the temple. A burial-place has been made under it in the space marked *b b*. The columns are monolithic blocks of cipollino marble, 46 ft. high.

TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA.



PLAN AND SECTION.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE IV.

PLAN OF THE LOWEST PART OF THE VIA SACRA,

SHEWING THE EXCAVATIONS IN 1882.

# VIA SACRA.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

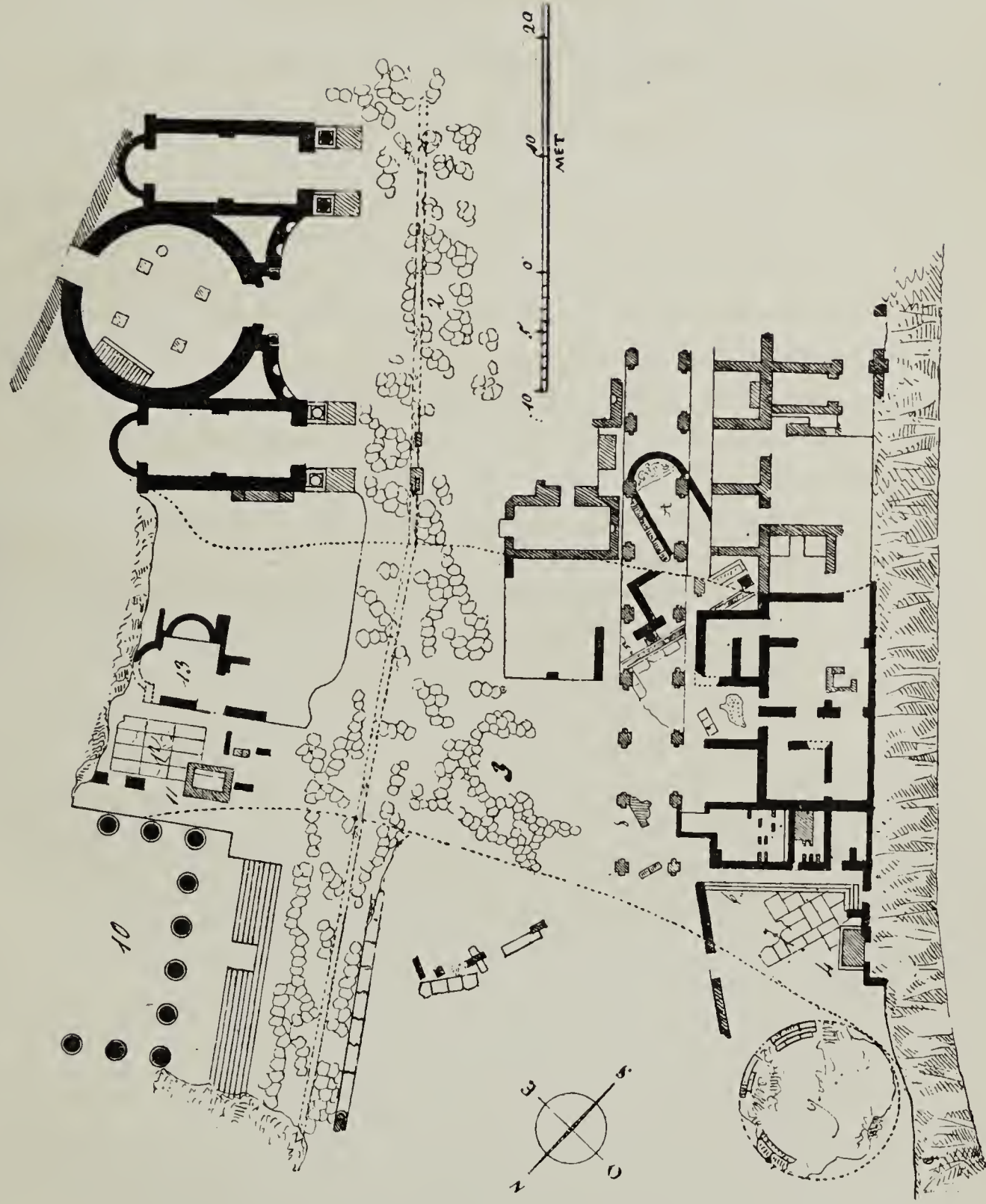
### PLAN OF THE LOWEST PART OF THE VIA SACRA, SHEWING THE EXCAVATIONS IN 1882.

THESE were made by removing the great bank of earth across the lower end of the Via Sacra, on which there was a carriage-road at the level of the ground in the sixteenth century, at least ten feet above the original level, now again brought to light.

1. Temple of Romulus the son of Maxentius.
2. Pavement and Drain of the Via Sacra.
3. Pavement of a branch of the Via Sacra, going towards the Temple of Vesta.
4. Compital Shrine, or wayside altar, at a cross-road.
5. Base of a column, with the wall going in the same direction, belonging to the apsidal chamber, marked with the letter A.
6. Stone steps of travertine.
7. Pavement of large slabs of travertine.
8. Remains of a half-column.
9. Temple of Vesta.
10. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.
11. A Fountain or Cistern.
12. Pavement of large slabs of travertine.
13. Sacrarium, with two apses.



VIA SACRA.



THE LOWEST PART, SHEWING THE RUINS EXCAVATED IN 1882.



VIA SACRA.

PLATE V.

CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN IN 1875.

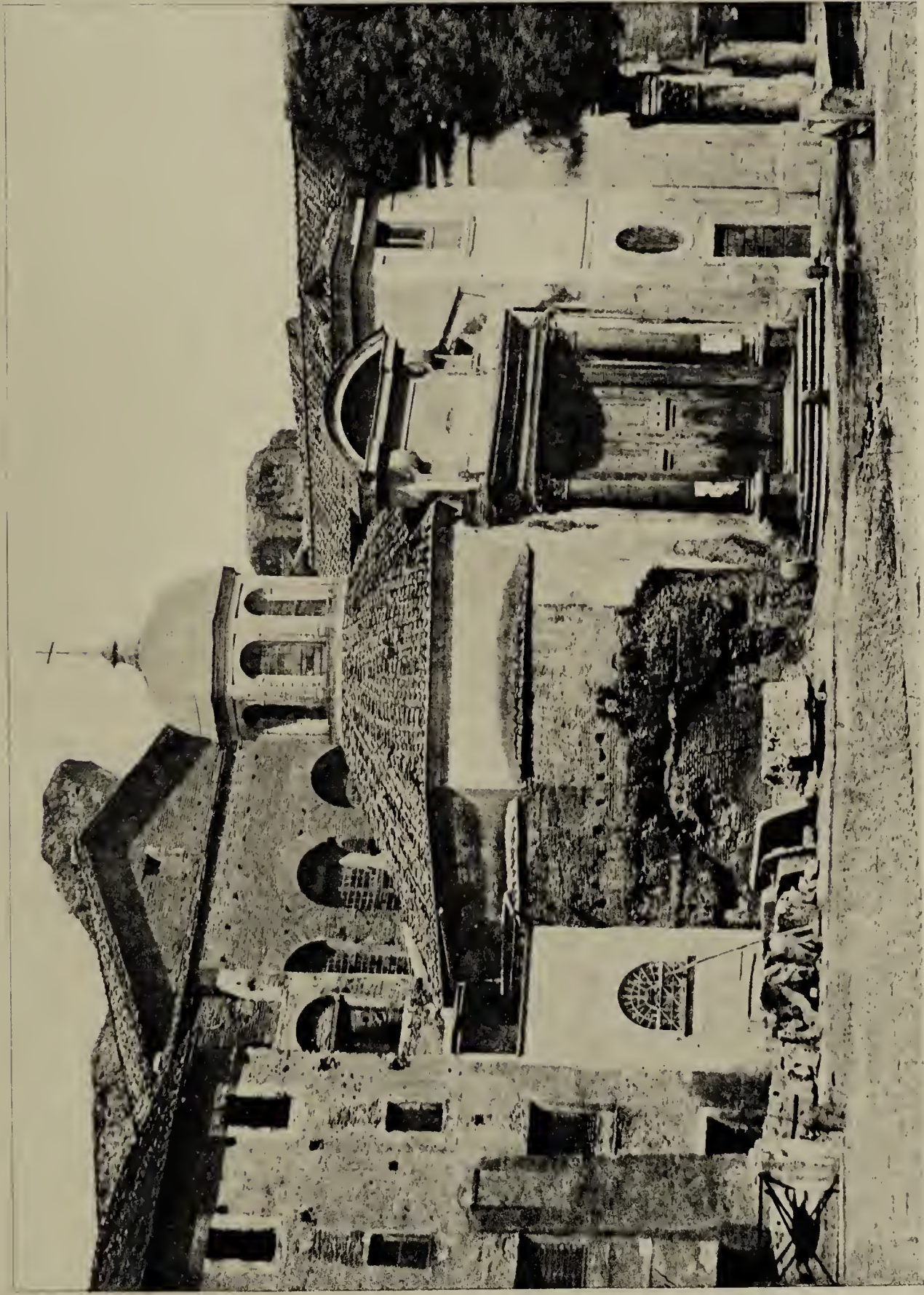


## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

#### CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN IN 1875.

THIS photograph was taken before the great excavations were made in this part of Rome. The bronze door and the marble doorway are therefore shewn as they were on the level of what was then the road ; they have now been replaced in their original situation, more than ten feet below the present level. What is here visible is the circular temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, of the fourth century, with the roof and cupola of the sixteenth upon it. Behind this is the west end of the Temple of Rome and Venus, of the second century, with some monastic buildings in the eastern part behind the apse, which has the fine mosaic picture of the sixth century upon it, when these three temples were made into one church. On the northern, or right-hand side of the doorway, is seen the poor miserable structure of the eighteenth century, called the church of the Via Crucis ; this has now been demolished in consequence of the excavation of the ground.



*Heliog. Dujardin*

THE CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN  
IN 1875





VIA SACRA.

PLATE VI.

CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

PLANS.

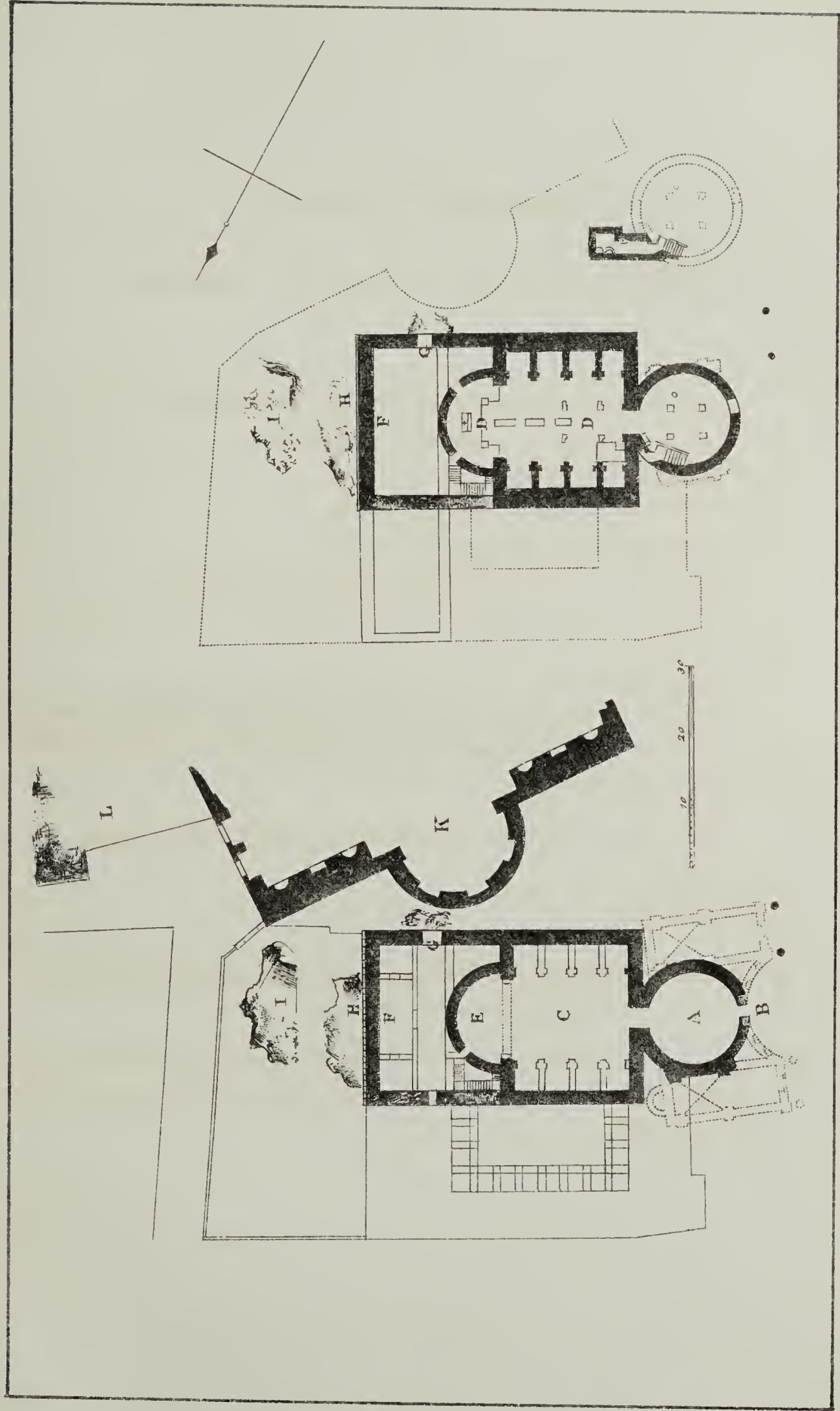
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

PLANS.

1. THE CHURCH in use on the level of the ground in 1867.
  - A. Temple of Romulus, now the vestibule.
  - B. Portico of the same.
  - C. Temple of Venus, now the Church.
  - E. Apse, added A.D. 530.
  - F. East wall on which the Marble Plans were placed.
  - G. Doorway of the time of Hadrian, in the south wall, excavated in 1868.
  - H. Excavations of Signor Tocco in 1867.
  - I. Fragment of the attic storey of the Basilica of Constantine, as thrown down by an earthquake, and left where it fell, and remained buried for centuries.
2. PLAN OF PART OF THE BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.
  - K. The Apse.
  - L. The Velia.
3. PLAN OF THE SUBSTRUCTURES, now the Crypt of the Church, with the same letters of reference.
4. PLAN OF THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAPEL, under the floor of the Temple of Romulus, now the crypt of the vestibule, called a Catacomb.

CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN, &c. PLANS.



1

2

3

4





VIA SACRA.

PLATE VII.

CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

#### CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN.

##### LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THIS Church is made out of three Temples, as recorded by Panvinus.

A. The round Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius; this forms the vestibule of the present church. It is divided into two storeys, as shewn in the Plate, by the insertion of a floor, supported by a vault, in the seventeenth century.

B. Portico, as shewn in the Codex Vaticanus, 3439, f. 40, and of which some of the columns remain half buried.

C. The present Church, built by Felix IV. A.D. 526—539, on the site of the Temple of Venus.

D, D. The subterranean Church or Crypt, originally the floor of the two temples, before the level was altered.

E. The Apse added A.D. 530, with the Mosaic picture.

F. Brick wall of the façade of the Temple of Roma, on the eastern side, upon which the Marble Plans of Rome were fastened by metal hooks in the third century: the shafts of the hooks remain in the wall.

G. South wall of the Temple of Roma, built of large square blocks of tufa, with a doorway of the time of Hadrian.

H. Excavation in 1867, in which the fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome were found, with architectural details of the third century.

I. Another excavation, made at the same time, in which was found on the marble pavement of the Portico a great mass of the north-east corner of the attic storey of the Basilica of Constantine.

K. Basilica of Constantine.

L. The Velia.

a. Present level of the road.

b. Filling-up of the old foss-way.

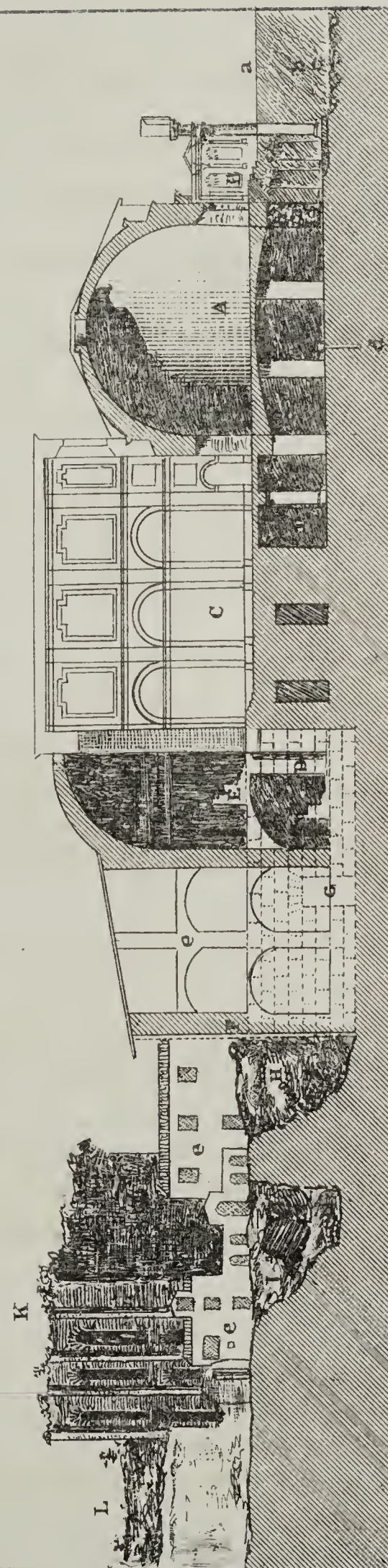
c. Ancient level of the pavement.

d. A well, said to have held the blood of martyrs (?).

e e e. Modern buildings.



CHURCH OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN. LONGITUDINAL SECTION.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE VIII.

PORTICUS OF THE TEMPLE OF ROMULUS,  
THE SON OF MAXENTIUS.

FROM A DRAWING BY PANVINIUS, *c.* A.D. 1560.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VIII.

PORTICUS OF THE TEMPLE OF ROMULUS,  
THE SON OF MAXENTIUS.

FROM A DRAWING BY PANVINIUS, c. A.D. 1560.

THIS is preserved in the Vatican Library, and was found there by Cardinal Maii, who published it, and De Rossi reproduced it in his *Bullettino Cristiana*, from which this plate is taken.

Fig. 1. The northern half of the front, with a wing projecting as a sort of porch before the door ; some remains of this were found in the excavations.

Fig. 2. Plan of that part of what is now the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, from the same manuscript. (See p. 4.)

Fig. 3. Plan of the whole church in its present state (1882). The round part is the Temple of Romulus. The oblong part includes the Temple of Venus and Roma, as it existed in the second century, and is represented on a coin of the Emperor Hadrian (as mentioned at p. 8). The round church was added to this oblong building in the fourth century. The Marble Plans were fixed upon the east wall (which is uppermost on the plan). The apse, with the altar standing on it, was an alteration of A.D. 527, when it was made into a church (see p. 11), and the fine mosaic picture was placed on the wall of the apse ; but that was evidently intended to be seen from below, from what is now the floor of the crypt, the present floor of the church having been inserted when it was altered in 1503.

VIA SACRA.

Fig. 1.

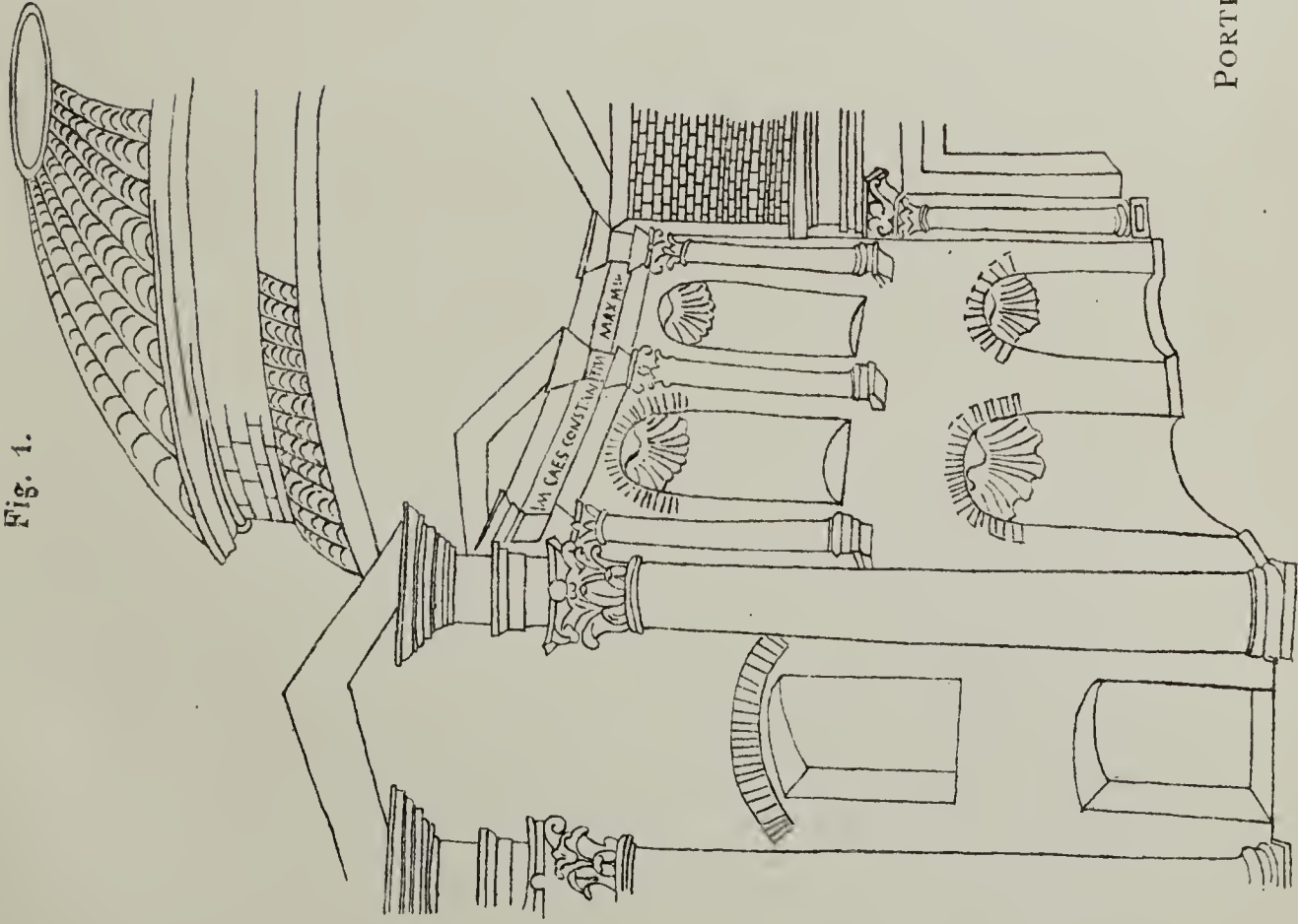


Fig. 2.

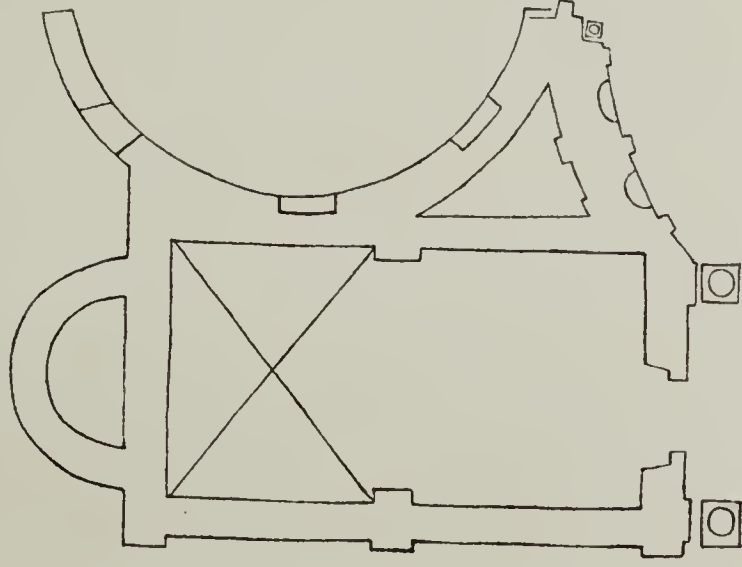
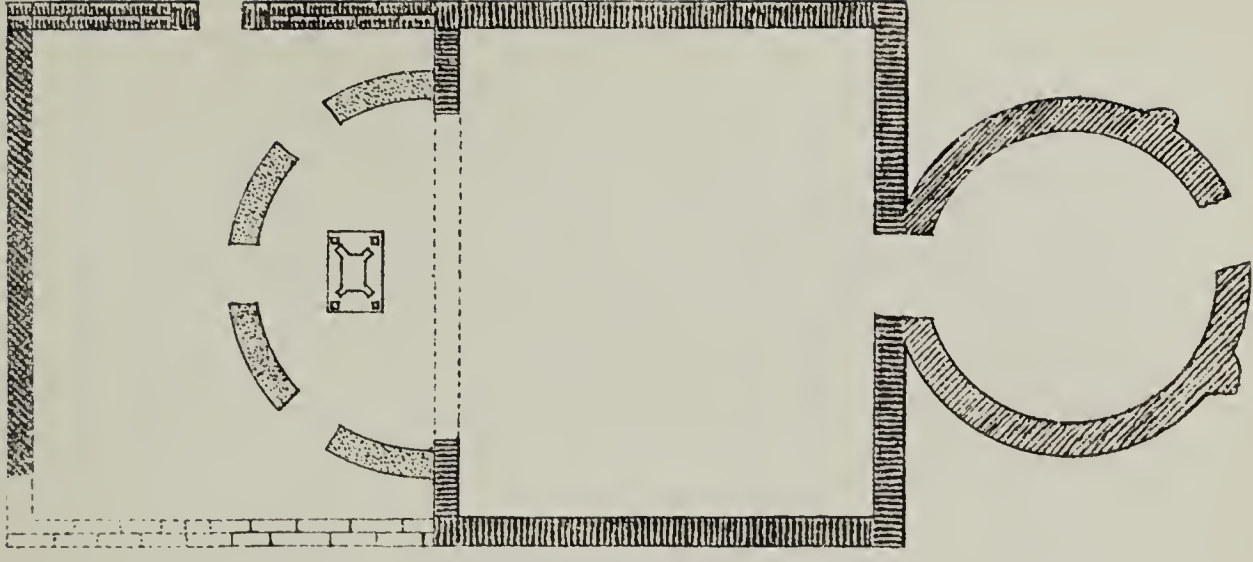


Fig. 3.



PORTICUS OF THE TEMPLE OF ROMULUS.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE IX.

EAST WALL OF THE TEMPLUM URBIS ROMÆ,  
ON WHICH THE MARBLE PLANS WERE FIXED.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

#### EAST WALL OF THE TEMPLUM URBIS ROMÆ,

#### ON WHICH THE MARBLE PLANS WERE FIXED.

THE wall is here shewn with the pit in front of it, as excavated by Signor Tocco in 1868, in which several fragments of the celebrated Marble Plans of Rome, of the third century, were found, and it was ascertained that all the fragments called the Capitoline Plan, because they are placed on the wall of the Capitoline Museum, were found on the same spot. That this plan was made of marble plates of about a yard square is also evident, and that these plates had been broken to pieces by falling on a marble pavement; there can be little doubt that this was caused by the great earthquake of the fourteenth century, of which Petrarch has given a vivid account in his letters; nor can there be any longer a doubt that this wall was the east wall of the Temple of Roma, which faced to the Forum Pacis of Vespasian, the largest market-place in Rome, and had behind it, under one roof with it, the Temple of Venus. To this Maxentius added a third, in honour of his son, whom he also named Romulus, and by this means he connected these temples with the Via Sacra, which had not been the case originally, though they were very near to it. This was the mistake of Hadrian, pointed out by Apollodorus, and the emperor was so much vexed at his mistake, and angry at having it pointed out to him rather rudely, that he ordered the architect to be put to death. The Plans were originally under a porticus facing the Forum Pacis.



WALL ON WHICH WAS FIXED THE MARBLE  
PLAN OF ROME.







VIA SACRA.

PLATE X.

DETAILS OF THE WALL ON WHICH THE MARBLE  
PLANS WERE FIXED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE X.

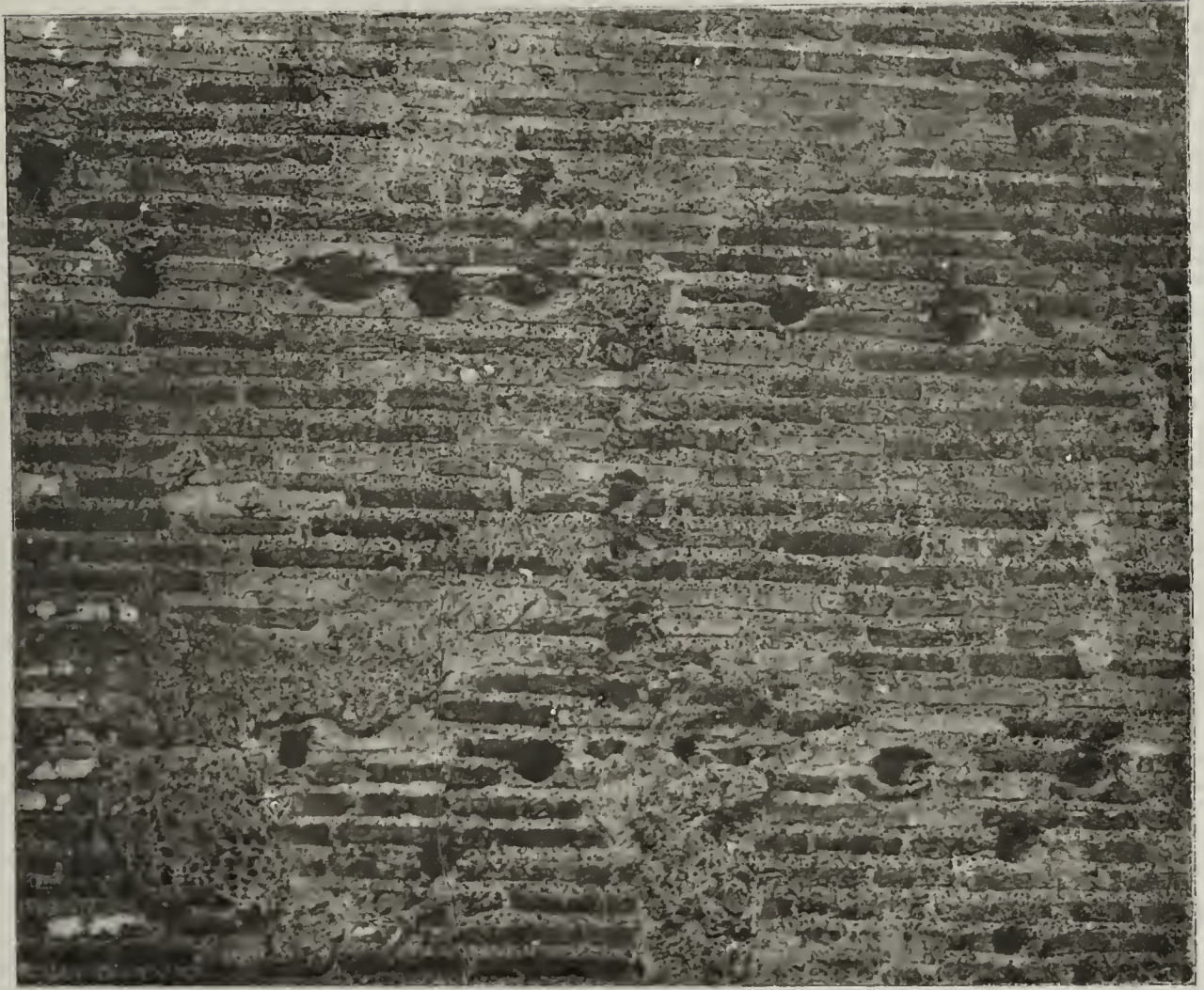
DETAILS OF THE WALL ON WHICH THE MARBLE  
PLANS WERE FIXED.

IN this plate the upper part shews a small portion of the wall, with remains of the metal hooks by which the slabs of marble, with the plans engraved upon them, were attached to the wall. The shafts of these hooks can still be seen in the holes in the brick wall of the third century; the hooks were broken off by the vibration of the marble plates caused by the earthquake, and the shock of the great mass of the Basilica of Constantine falling on to the marble pavement in front of the wall. One corner of that enormous fabric, with a corkscrew staircase in it, remains buried on the pavement where it fell.

The lower part of the Plate shews a fragment of a cornice of the third century, with brick-stamps of the same period, and the fragments of the Marble Plans then found, the most important of which is the Porticus Liviæ, with that name upon it.



DETAILS OF WALL OF MARBLE PLAN.



FRAGMENT OF MARBLE PLAN.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XI.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS,  
AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.



## VIA SACRA.

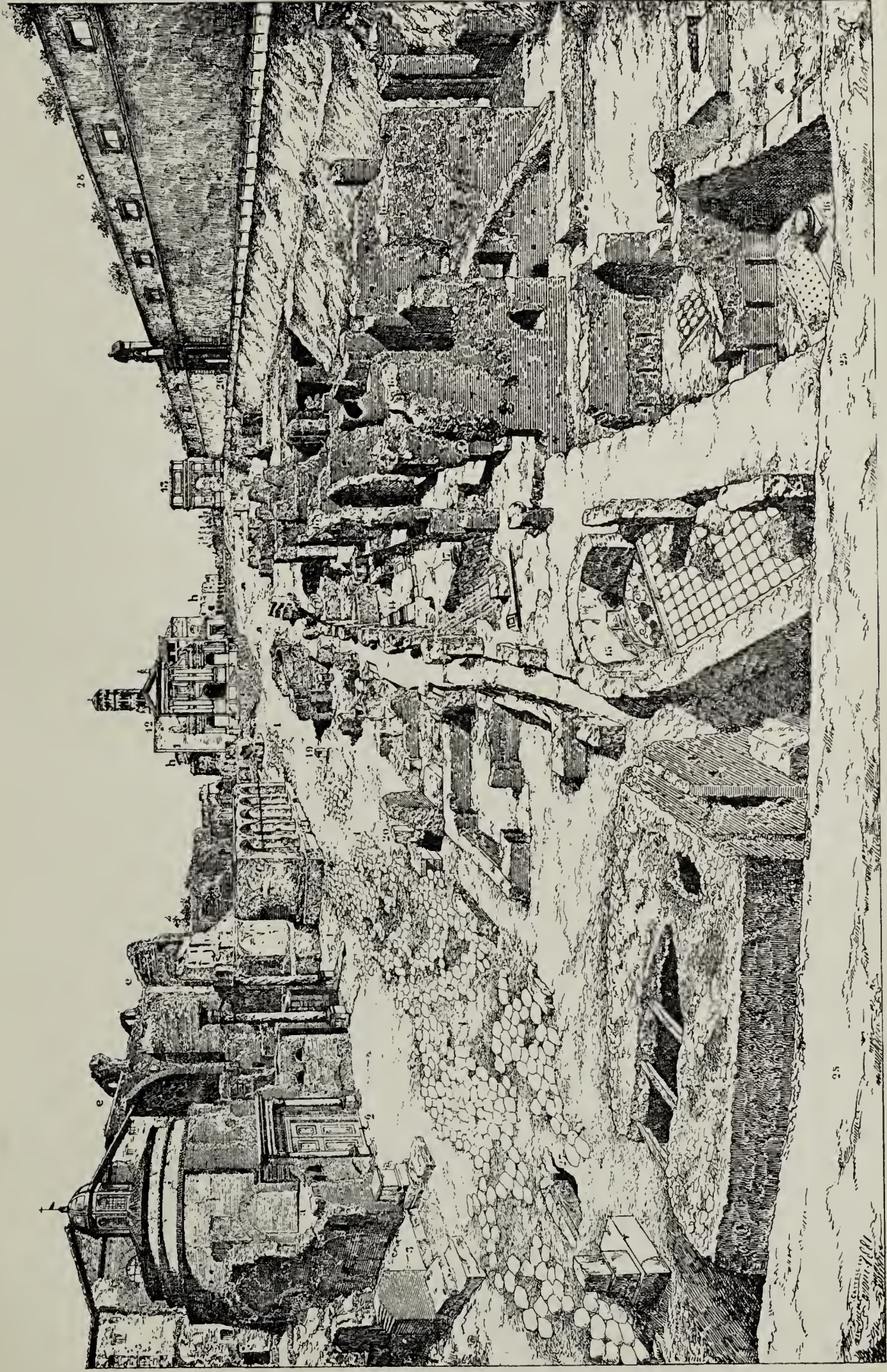
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI.

#### BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS, AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.

1. Via Sacra.
  2. Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, now part of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian.
  3. Buildings added to the temple.
  4. Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, A.D. 528.
  11. 11. 11. Platform of the Basilica of Constantine.
  12. Church of S. Francesca Romana.
  13. Arch of Titus.
  14. Buildings of an earlier period, on which two bases of Columns, and pavements of red mosaic and of herring-bone brickwork were found.
  15. Other buildings of a period anterior to the Empire.
  16. Another base of a Column found *in situ*.
  17. A well for drawing water.
  18. 18. 18. Buildings of the Later Empire, or Middle Ages.
  19. Base of the statue of Constantine.
  20. Base of the statue of Fabius Titianus.
  21. Arcade of the pepper warehouse of Domitian.
  26. The Farnesi Gardens.
  27. Drain for carrying water to the Cloaca Maxima.
  28. Palatine Hill.
- 
- a. a. Remains of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, of the time of Urban VIII.
  - e. e. Remains of the Basilica of Constantine.
  - f. Apse of the side of the Basilica.
  - h. h. The Colosseum.
  - i. The Celian Hill.
  - z. The Velia.



VIA SACRA.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS, AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.







VIA SACRA.

PLATE XII.

PLAN OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS,  
AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

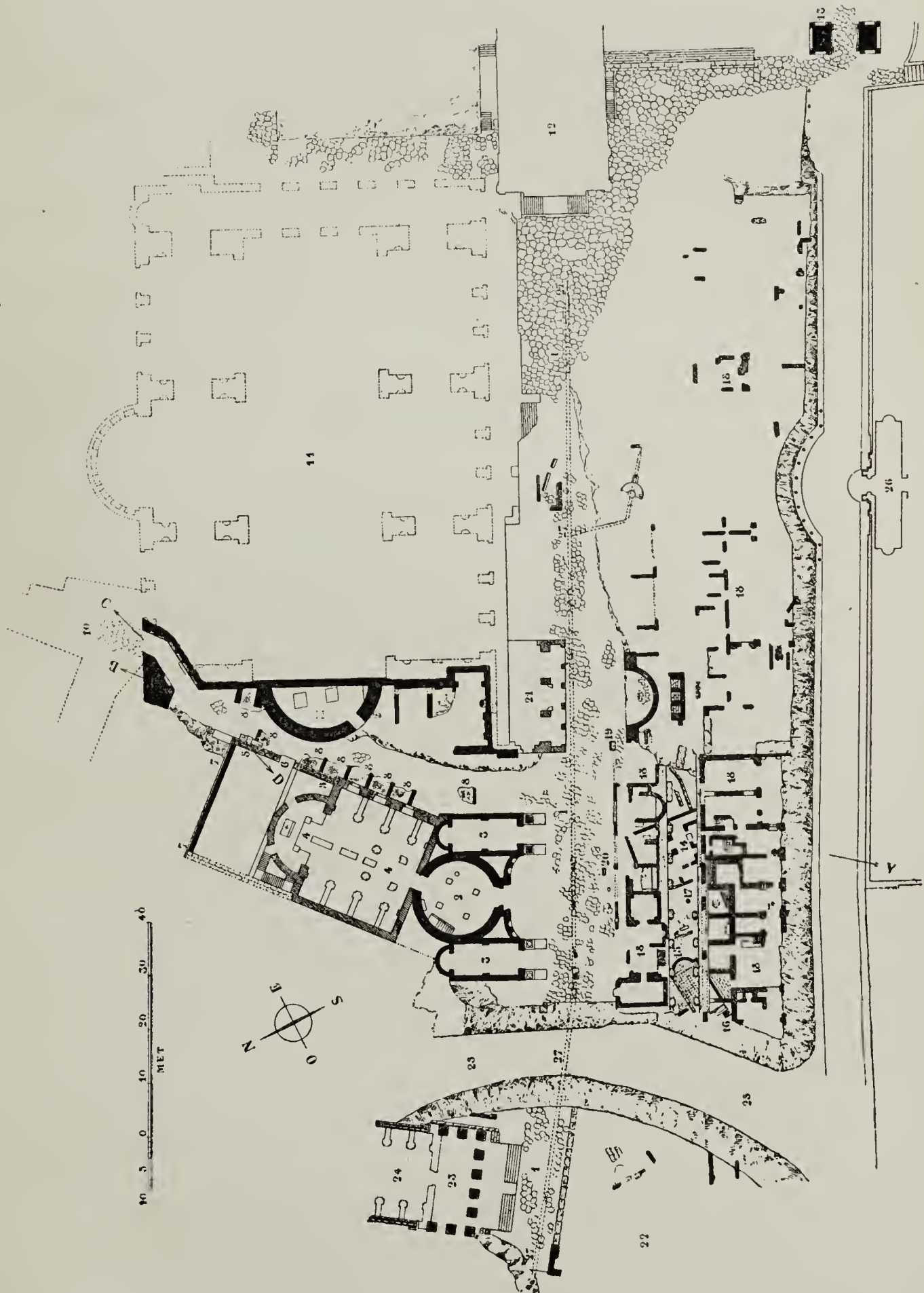
#### PLAN OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS,

AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.

A—B. Line of the Section.

1. Pavement of the Via Sacra.
2. Circular Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, as restored, and the doorway brought down to its original place.
3. External parts added to the Temple.
4. 4. Church of SS. Cosmas and Damianus, as built by Pope Felix IV. in the year 526, restored by Urban VIII. in 1624.
5. Remains of the south wall of the Templum Urbis Romæ.
6. Doorway of the same Temple, excavated in 1870, and again in 1881.
7. 7. East wall of the same, upon which the Marble Plans of buildings in Rome were fixed.
8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. Sites of taverns or shops on the sides of this part of the Via Sacra.
9. Arch of the passage under the platform of the Basilica of Constantine, which in the Middle Ages was called Arco de' Ladroni, or Arch of the Robbers.
10. Pavement of an ancient street, of which there are existing remains under the modern one, and which led to the Carinæ.
11. Great platform of the Basilica of Constantine, in 1875.
12. Church of Santa Francesca Romana.
13. Arch of Titus and Vespasian.
14. Buildings of an ancient period, perhaps of the time of the Kings or the Republic, where has stood the base of a column, with pavements of red mosaic and of herring-bone brickwork.
15. Foundations and pavement of an ancient building with an apse.
16. Base of a column found in its place.
17. An ancient well for supplying fresh water.
18. 18. 18. Buildings of the lower Empire.
19. Cippus of Constantine, on which his statue stood (?).
20. Cippus of Fabius Titianus.
21. Porticus of bad construction, of the Middle Ages, or later.
22. Forum Romanum.
23. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.
24. Church of Lorenzo in Miranda (made in the Temple).
25. A road made for a passage across the Forum, now destroyed.
26. Gardens of the Villa Farnesi.
27. 27. 27. A drain for collecting the water passing under the Via Sacra and the Forum, and carrying it into the Cloaca Maxima.
28. Palatine Hill.

VIA SACRA.



PLAN OF THE LOWER PART AND CLIVUS SACER, AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XIII.

SECTIONS OF BUILDINGS ON THE LOWER PART.

SECTIONS ON THE LINE A—B, ON THE SIDE FACING THE SOUTH.

ON THE LINE B—A, ON THE SIDE FACING THE NORTH.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII.

#### SECTIONS OF BUILDINGS ON THE LOWER PART.

##### SECTIONS ON THE LINE A—B; ON THE SIDE FACING THE SOUTH.

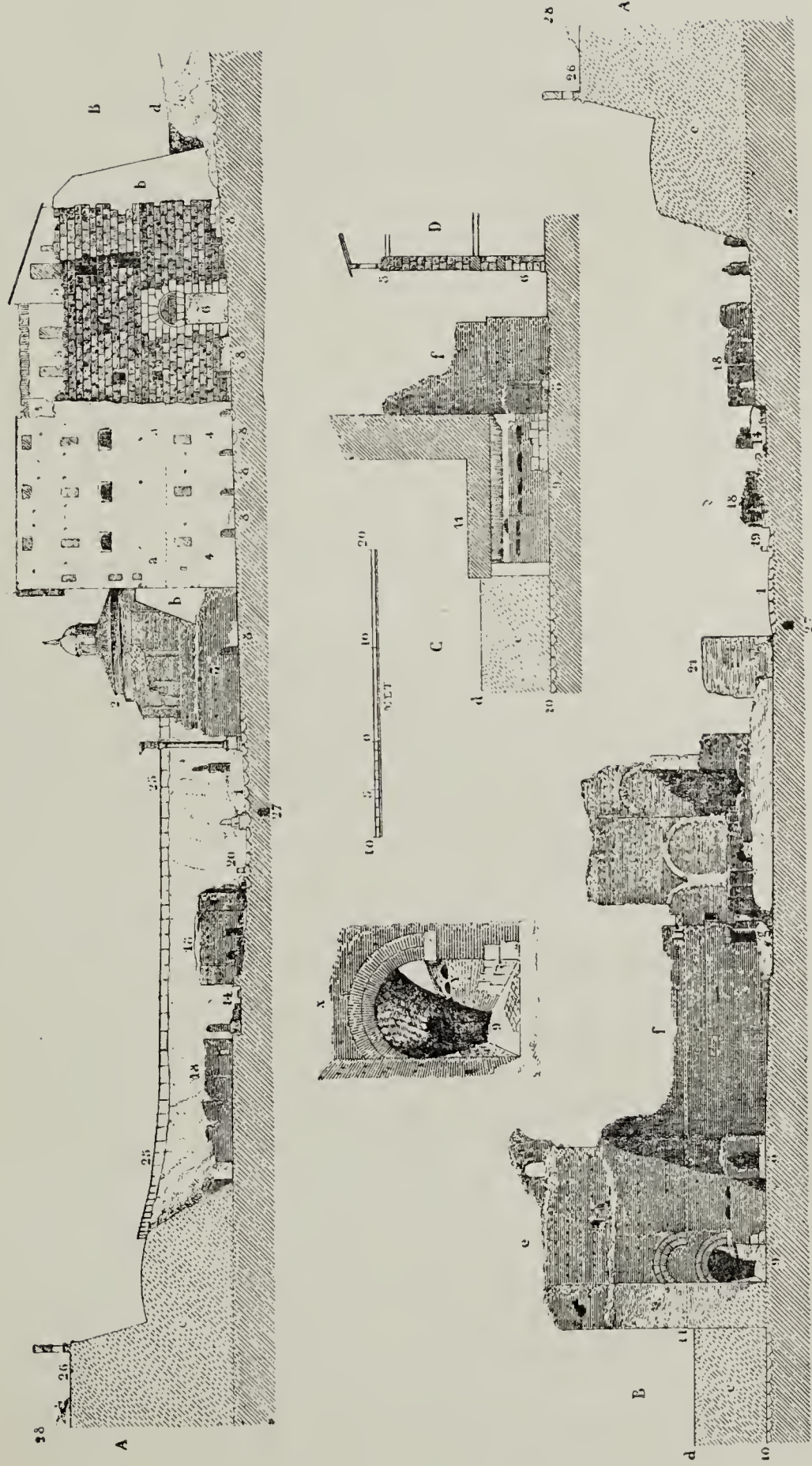
1. Via Sacra.
2. Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius.
3. ——— Buildings added to the Temple.
4. ——— Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian.
5. Remains of the great wall of the Templum Urbis Romæ.
6. ——— Doorway of the same Temple.
7. 7. Wall on which the Marble Plans were fixed.
8. 8. 8. 8. Series of taverns or shops.
9. Passage under the great platform of the Basilica of Constantine, with the Arco de' Ladroni.
10. Ancient street supposed to exist under the present one.
11. Plan of the levels of the platform of the Basilica.
14. Buildings of an anterior period.
18. 18. 18. Buildings of the later Empire, near to the Via Sacra.
21. Porticus of the Middle Ages.
25. 25. Excavations under the road.      26. The Farnesi Gardens.
27. The Drain.      28. Palatine Hill.

##### SECTIONS ON THE LINE B—A, ON THE SIDE FACING THE NORTH.

- a. a. Part of the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damianus, as it was built by Urban VIII.
- b. b. New buttresses recently constructed to support the wall.
- c. c. c. c. Filling up with earth of the old foss-ways upon the ancient natural soil.
- d. Pavement of the street of modern Rome.
- e. Remains of the Basilica of Constantine.
- f. Lateral apse of the said Basilica.
- g. Doorway of a passage under the said apse within.
- X. Perspective View of the interior of the Arch of Robbers.
- Y. Loculi (places for bodies) made in the walls of the passage within the Arch of Robbers.



# VIA SACRA.



SECTIONS OF BUILDINGS ON THE LOWER PART OF THE VIA SACRA.



VIA SACRA.

PLATE XIV.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE IN 1875.

FRONT VIEW.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.

## BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE IN 1875.

## FRONT VIEW.

THIS is the largest basilica that remains in Rome, and only about one-third part of it is still standing ; it extended to the pavement in front, and had wings on each side, as well as an attic storey over the present vaulted ceiling ; it was very richly decorated, but has been thoroughly stripped ; the niches for statues remain in the apse, which is an addition to the original building ; the ceilings have the caissons, in which bronze or stucco ornament had been inserted. The niches and the vaulted ceilings of the two apses, back to back, on the SUMMA SACRA VIA, are exactly similar to these <sup>a</sup>. This large building was begun in the time of Maxentius, and finished in that of Constantine <sup>b</sup>. Of the attic storey very little is left ; it was almost destroyed in the great earthquake in the fourteenth century. The pavement seen in front of the building is that of the Clivus Sacer, where, according to the Church legends, Simon Magus fell dead at the feet of S. Peter. The steps seen in the right of the picture go up to the modern entrance of the church of S. Francesca Romana. Trees growing on the Velia are seen through the openings in the place of windows, which have been destroyed, if there ever were any. The plan is not at all the usual one of a basilica ; here we have three parallel aisles, all of the same height and width ; usually we have a lofty and very wide nave, with low and narrow aisles, as in the Basilica Jovis. On the left-hand, or north-west side, a small church was made in the Middle Ages. The corner of the attic storey, in which was a newel staircase (*cochlea*), fell down in an earthquake on to the pavement in front of the Marble Plans of Rome (just beyond the limits of this picture), and by the crash of the fall of that great mass caused the marble plates also to fall on to the pavement below, and to be broken to pieces <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> See Plate XX.

<sup>b</sup> The two smaller basilicas were built in the time of Constantine, after the great COLOSSUS had been melted down by order of Pope Silvester, as

an idol that was worshipped by the people. This is mentioned in the *Mirabilia Urbis* ; see Codex Urlichs, pp. 110, 136.

<sup>c</sup> See Plates IX. and X.



BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE — VIEW OF FRONT







VIA SACRA.

PLATE XV.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

1. VIEW OF THE BACK.

2. VIEW IN THE INTERIOR, WITH THE APSE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

I. VIEW OF THE BACK.

1. THIS side of the building was originally in the FORUM PACIS, and the arch which is here seen open, was the communication from the market-place to the Basilica, both being the largest in Rome. This arch was walled up by Signor Rosa about 1870, thereby destroying an important part of the history of the building<sup>d</sup>. To the left of the picture is seen the wall against the cliff of the Velia; the wall on the right hand shuts out the view of the east front of the Temple of Rome, where the Marble Plans of Rome were hung. The upper part of the Basilica on this side is made to accommodate itself to the levels of the ground, and part of a modern villa (now an Orphanage) is built up against it.

2. VIEW IN THE INTERIOR WITH THE APSE.

2. This apse was added on to the original building very soon after that was built; probably added in the time of Constantine to the large square building of Maxentius. It seems probable that this was intended originally for a rebuilding of the Temple of Peace, and the apse was added when it was made into a basilica; a temple never has an apse, and a basilica always has. The details of this apse, of the time of Constantine, are exactly the same as those of the two apses, back to back, on the Summa Sacra Via. (See Plate XX.)

<sup>d</sup> The object of Signor Rosa was to shut out the low and bad population of the district behind; that this was not without reason is proved by the fact, that in the year 1874 an elderly English archæologist, who was quietly taking notes in this basilica, was attacked and robbed in the middle of the day.

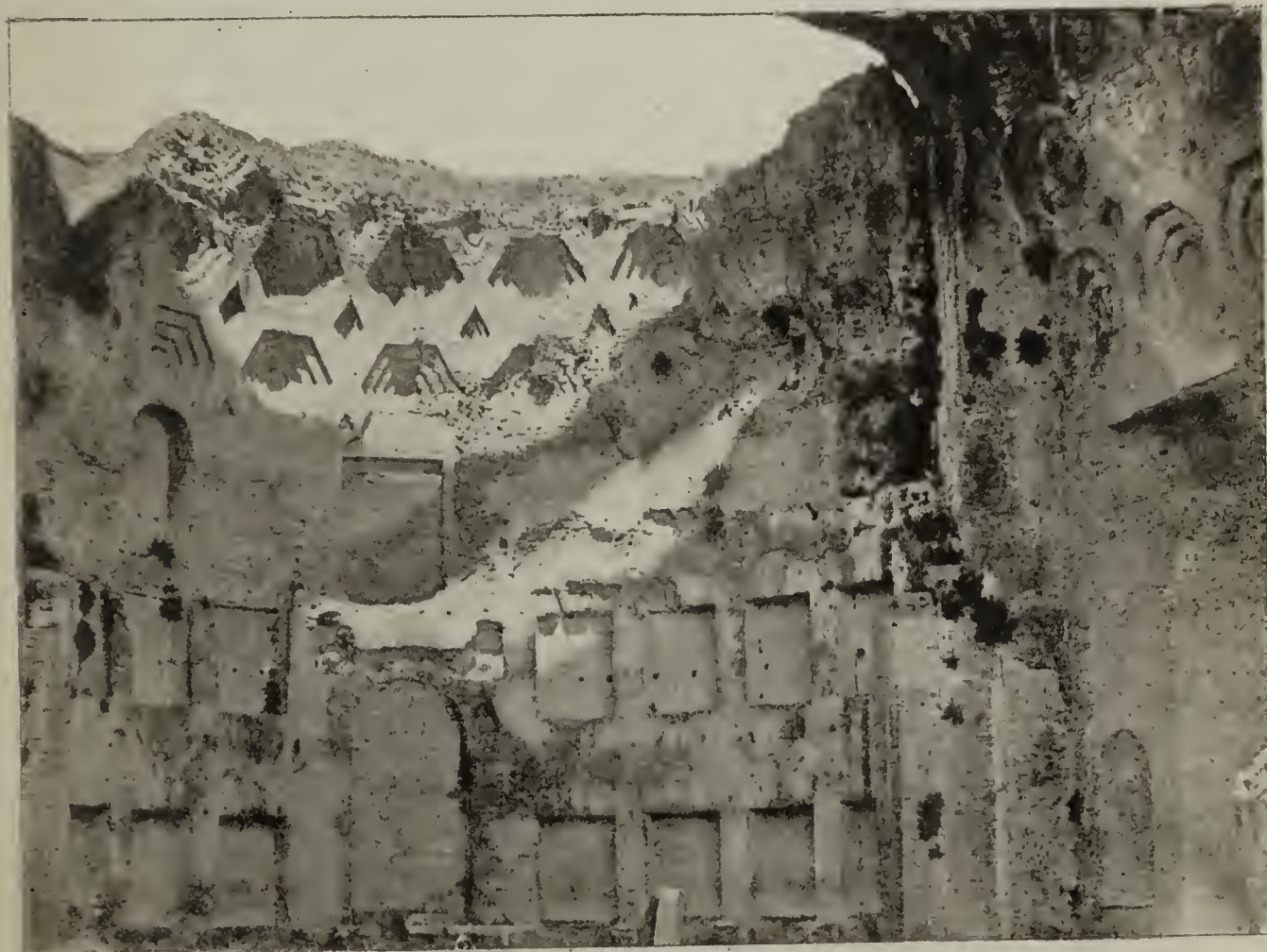


BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE

A



B



A. VIEW OF THE BACK WITH PART OF THE VELIA

B. VIEW IN THE INTERIOR, WITH THE APSE





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XVI.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

SECTIONS IN 1875.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

#### BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

##### SECTIONS IN 1875.

A—B. Longitudinal, looking eastward.

C—D. Transverse, looking north.

a. a. a. a. Part of the east wall of the Temple of Rome, against which the Marble Plans of Rome were fixed.

b. b. b. South wall of the same temple.

c. North aisle of the Basilica.

d. Central part of the Basilica.

e. South aisle of the Basilica.

f. f. The Velia.

g. g. Restoration of the vault of the attic storey.

h. Excavations made in 1870 by Mr. Parker, in search of the south door of the temple, which was found<sup>e</sup>.

i. Pavement of the SUMMA SACRA VIA.

k. Pavement of the CLIVUS SACER.

l. l. Foss of the Velia.

m. m. Level of the modern road and houses.

n. Level of the pavement of the old road in the foss.

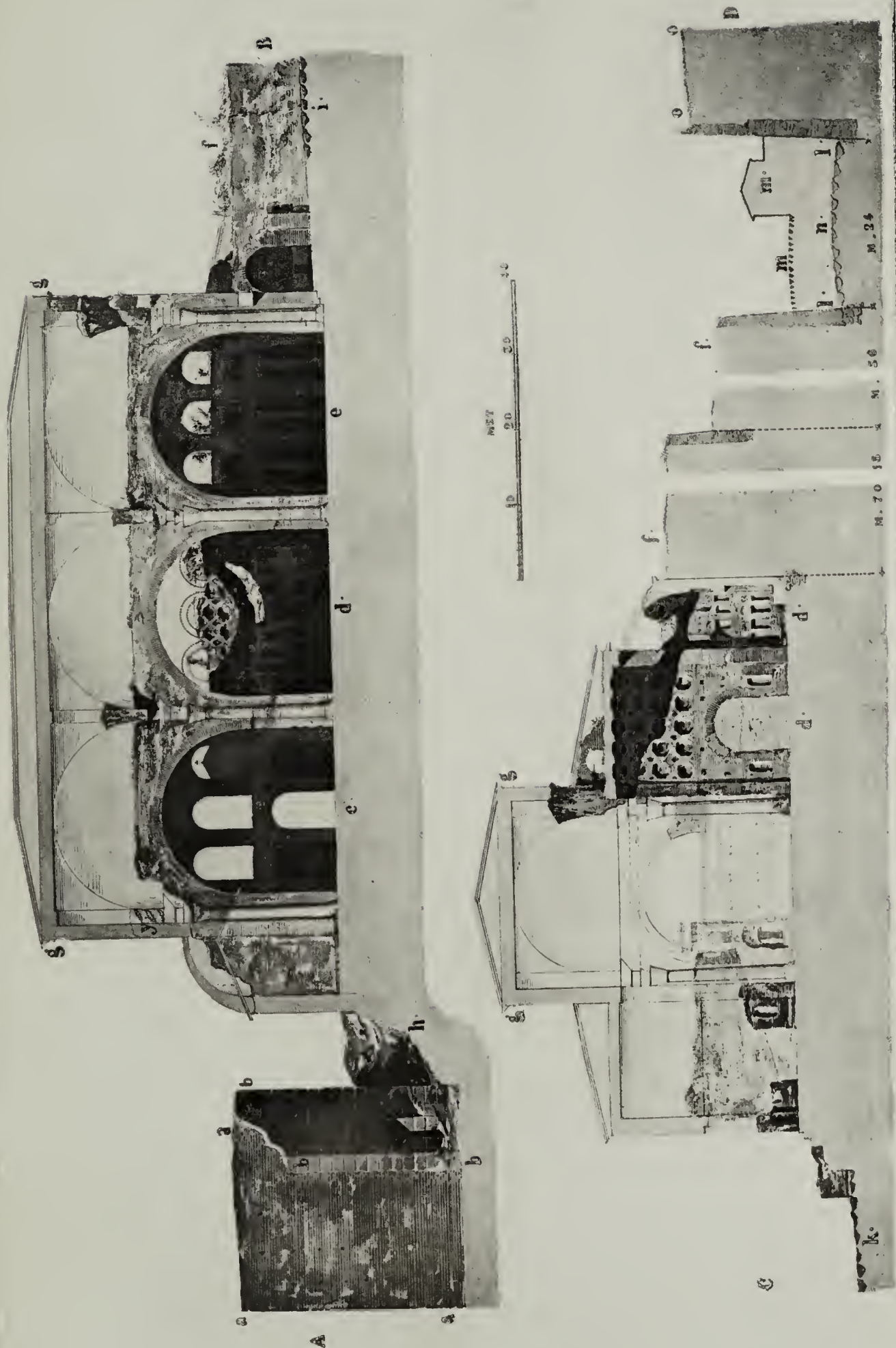
o. o. The Esquiline Hill.

y. Newel stairs (*cochlea*) to ascend to the attic storey.

<sup>e</sup> See Hist. Photographs, No. 850.



BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE — SECTIONS



A-B. LONGITUDINAL

C-D. TRANSVERSE



VIA SACRA.

PLATE XVII.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

PLAN.



## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

#### BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

##### PLAN.

A—B. Line of Longitudinal Section.

C—D. Line of Transverse Section.

*a. a.* East wall of Temple of Roma.

*b. b.* South wall of the same.

*c.* North aisle of the great Basilica.

*d.* Central part, with the apse *added*.

*e.* South aisle of the Basilica.

*f. f. f.* The Velia.

*h.* Excavations in 1870, to shew the south door of the temple.

*i.* Pavement of the SUMMA SACRA VIA.

*k.* Pavement of the CLIVUS SACER.

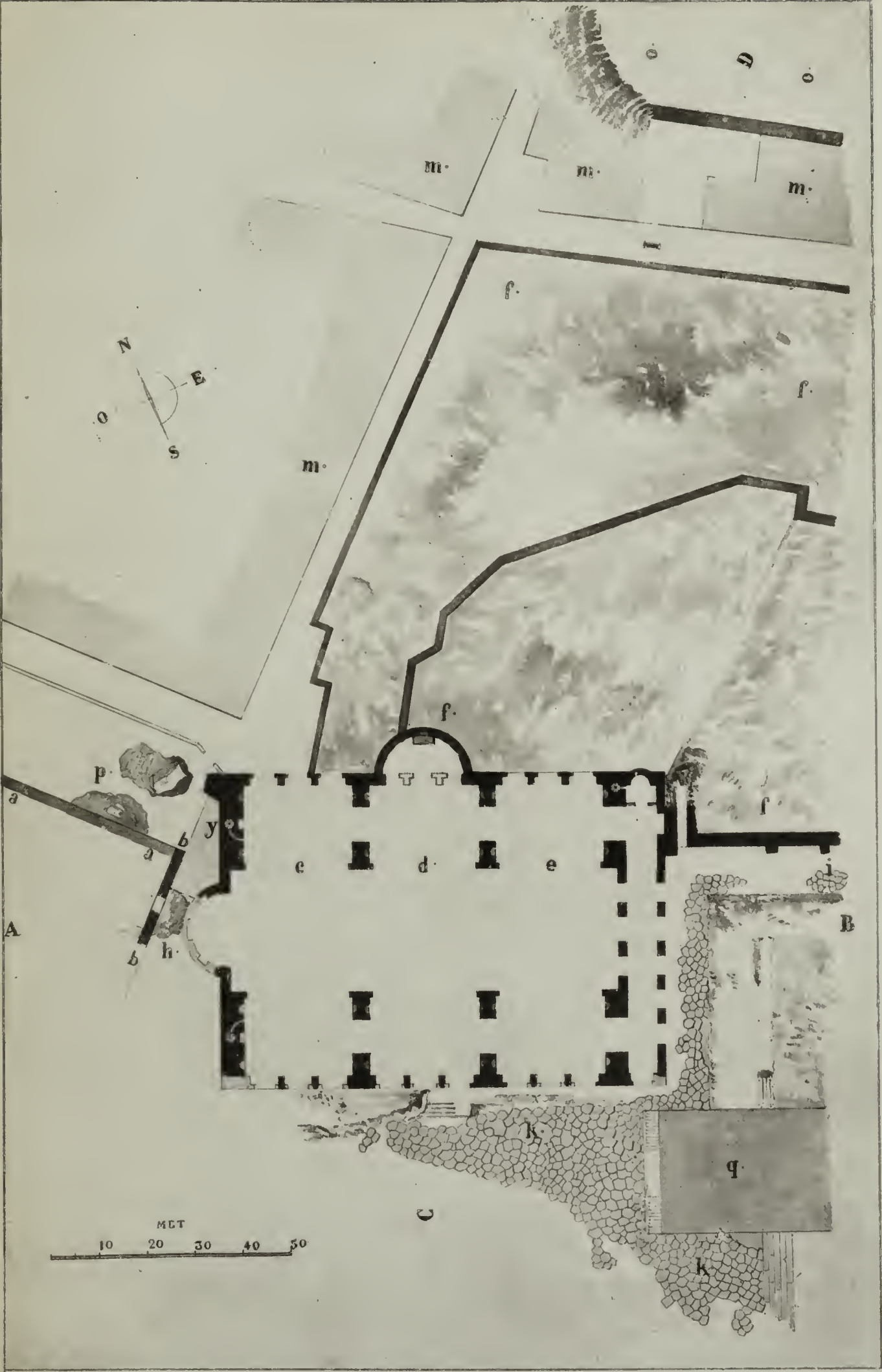
*l.* Foss of the Velia.

*m. m. m. m.* Modern road and houses.

*o. o.* The ESQUILINE HILL.

*y.* *Cochlea*, or newel staircase.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE - PLAN







VIA SACRA.

PLATE XVIII.

PART OF THE BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE,  
AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVIII.

PART OF THE BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE,  
AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.

THIS shews two arches of the great hall, with parts of the walls of the upper storey over the vaults, and of the great platform of the fourth century, in the time of Constantine; under this platform is now seen part of the pepper warehouse of Domitian.

In the foreground are seen remains of older buildings brought to light by the excavations; these had been intentionally buried when the level of the ground was altered by filling up the old foss-way that had been made in one of the fossæ of the Kings, as was done over a large part of Rome in the second and third centuries. The great inconvenience of the old foss-ways had been complained of for centuries, but the governing body would not consent to this great alteration being made, until the time of the Early Empire (and then the only notice we have of it is that "new streets were made in Rome"), but the excavations made between 1860 and 1880 clearly shew that the level of the streets had been altered from ten to twenty feet in many places. In the present instance the excavations made in 1881 have gone down to the original low level. This plate is made from a photograph, and shews clearly the different changes of level; it also shews on the left-hand the passage under one corner of the Basilica, in which was the Arco de' Ladroni.





BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE, AS EXCAVATED IN 1881.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XIX.

PLAN OF PART OF THE SUMMA SACRA VIA,  
ON THE SUB-VELIA.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIX.

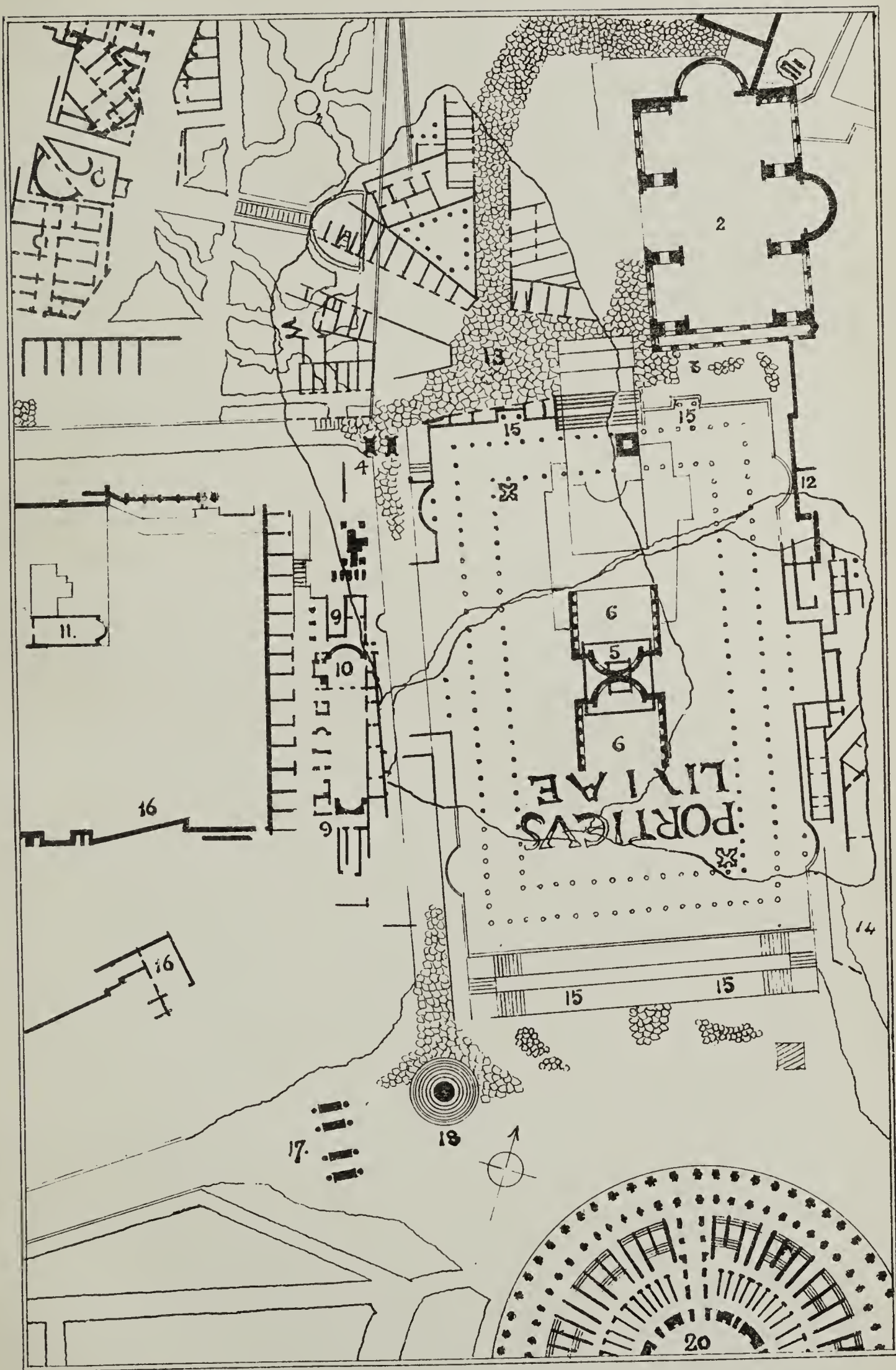
#### PLAN OF PART OF THE SUMMA SACRA VIA, ON THE SUB-VELIA.

##### C. MONS PALATINUS.

1. Part of the Palaces of the Cæsars, with the house of the Royal Superintendant of Archæology upon it, in a part of the Villa Farnese.
2. Basilica of Constantine, cut out of part of the Velia.
3. Pavement of part of the Summa Sacra Via.
4. Arch of Titus.
5. Site of the Podium of the Colossus of Nero.
- 6—6. Two Basilicas,—with the Apses back to back, now usually miscalled the Temple of Venus and Roma, but called by Palladio more correctly the Temple of the Sun and Moon.
7. A series of Guard-chambers, built against the eastern cliff of the Palatine Hill.
8. Remains of a Tower of the Frangipani, called *Turris Cartularia*, built of large stones taken from a Wall of the Kings.
- 9—9. Lavacrum of Heliogabalus.
10. Church of S. Maria Antiqua, A.D. 847—855, built in the ruins of the Lavacrum.
11. Church of S. Sebastian on the Palatine.
12. Part of the Porticus of Nero, on the Velia.
13. Pavement of an ancient street.
14. Portion of the Velia.
- 15—15. Porticus of Livia, with the Substruction.
- 16—16. Parts of the Palace of Commodus (?).
17. Arch of Constantine.
18. Meta Sudans.
19. Podium of the Colossal Statue of Gordianus.
20. Flavian Amphitheatre, or Colosseum.



PLAN OF PART OF THE SUMMA SACRA VIA, ON THE SUB-VELIA.





VIA SACRA.

P L A T E   X X .

PART OF THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XX.

## PART OF THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.

1. APSE, now in the Monastery of S. Francesca Romana, from the north, with the Colosseum in the distance.

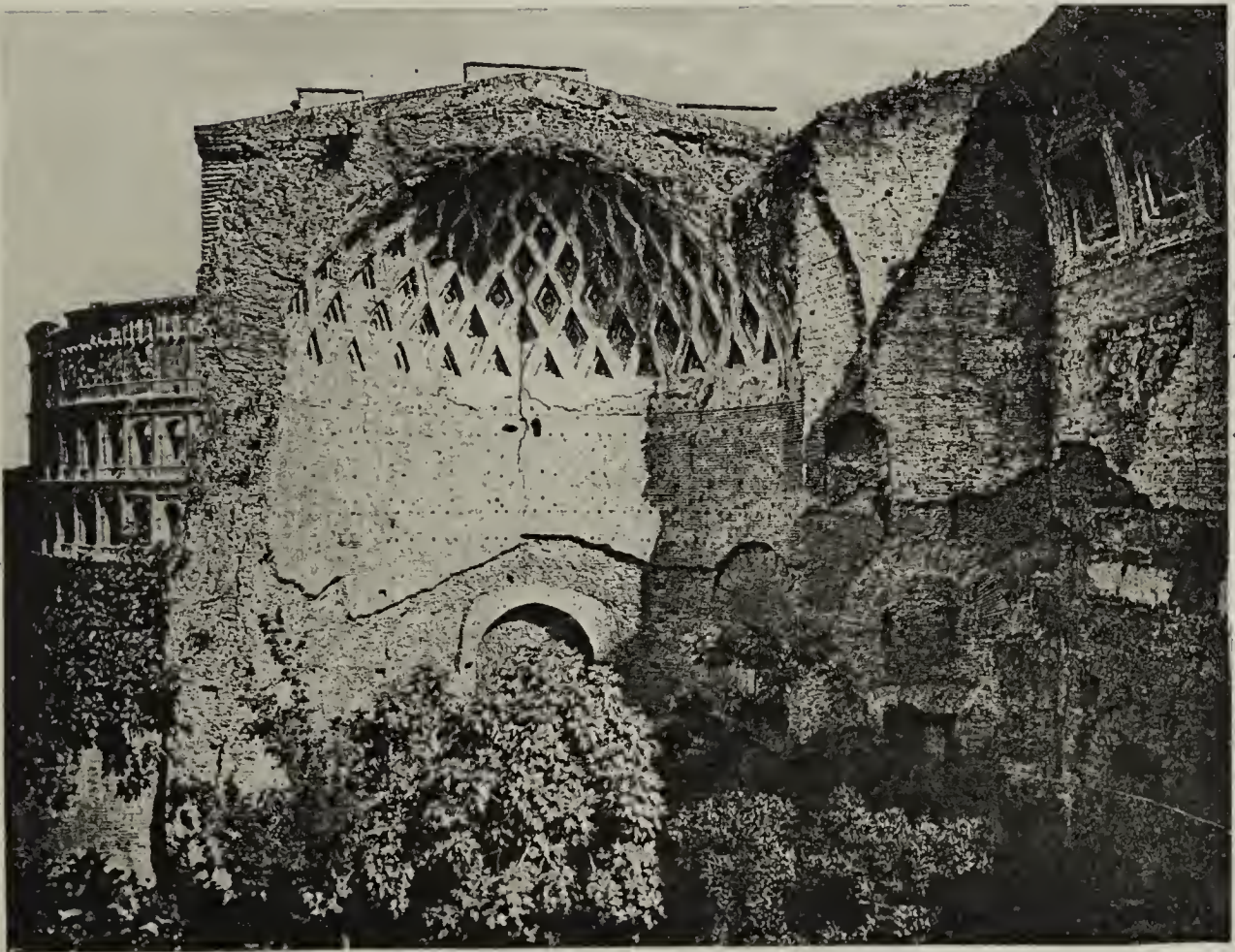
2. The same double apse from the south, with the monastery and campanile in the background, and the substructure of the platform in the foreground; the two apses are back to back, and each has formed one end of a large hall, of which there are remains.

The object of these two views is to shew that the construction of the apse agrees exactly with that of the great Basilica of Constantine, which is close to this apse (one corner of it is visible on the right of the lower view). The platform on which the apse stands is on the Summa Sacra Via, and it is recorded that *three* markets were held there. The Basilica of Constantine was long called the Temple of Peace, and is on the site of it; the present building certainly was not a temple, but a hall connected with the Forum of Peace, in the same manner as the Basilica Julia was connected with the Forum Romanum.

The old error, which has been corrected in the case of the Basilica of Constantine, has been continued in the others; these two market-halls were still, in 1876, called the Temple of Venus and Rome, although they had been more correctly called by Palladio the Temple of the Sun and Moon, as they are on the site of that temple; they have none of the character of a temple, and that double temple stood on the site of the present church of SS. Cosmas and Damian (see Plate VII.) All the texts of the Classical authors usually cited to prove this to be the Temple of Venus and Rome apply quite as well to the one site as the other. *Both are between* the Forum Romanum and the Colosseum. The Colossus of Apollo, or the Sun, was placed on that platform by Hadrian, within the Porticus Liviae, which was a double colonnade of the time of Augustus. It was rebuilt by Heliogabalus, and fragments of large columns of Egyptian granite are lying about on the platform in all directions. The apses were built in the middle of that colonnade, in the place of the Colossus, the base of which is represented on the Marble Plans of Rome, of the time of Aurelian, or fifty years before the two halls with the double apse were built.



AP SIS IN MONASTERIO - S. FRANCESCÆ ROMANÆ



AP SIS ET MONASTERIUM S.F. ROM. ET SUBSTRUCTIO EXCAV. 1874





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXI.

PORTICUS LIVIÆ AND COLOSSUS OF NERO.

RESTORATION.

# SUMMA SACRA VIA.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXI.

### PORTICUS LIVIÆ AND COLOSSUS OF NERO.

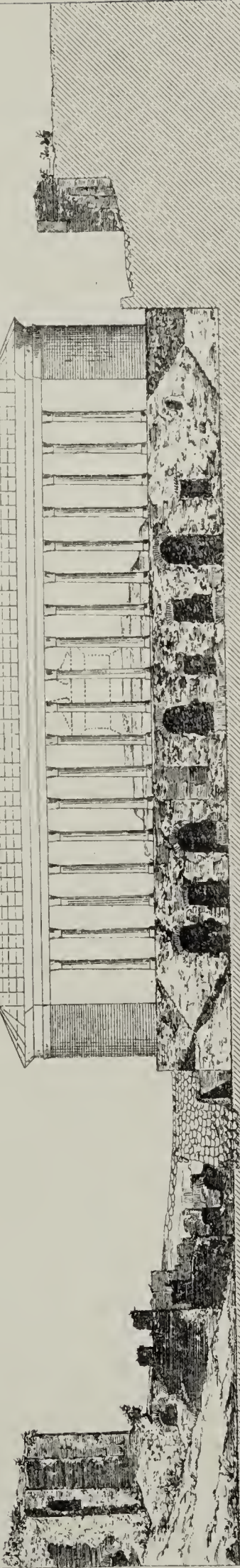
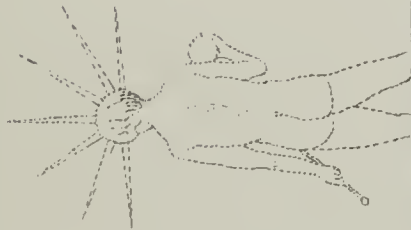
#### RESTORATION.

THE PLATFORM ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA, looking east, with steps up to it at the north end, and a substructure at the south end, agreeing with the Plan of the PORTICUS LIVIÆ, in the Marble Plans of Rome of the third century, with a probable restoration of it.

Longitudinal section, and a side view of the COLOSSUS OF NERO, placed in the middle of it.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Basilica of Constantine, south-west corner.  | E. The Substructure of vaults of rubble stone, with an Aqueduct upon it to supply the four fountains at the corners.   |
| B. Part of the Velia of the old Palatine fortress, the earth or cliff supported by remains of the Porticus of Nero. | F. Pavement in front of the Colosseum.   |
| C. Porticus of Nero. Four arches of the upper storey seen through the columns.                                      | G. The Velia of the old Palatine fortress, a triangular promontory, cut off from the Esquiline Hill by the wide and deep foss, and now called in this part the Via del Colosseo. |
| D. Imaginary restoration of the Colossus of Nero, on its podium or basement, as it is shewn on the Marble Plans.    |  |

PORTICUS LIVIÆ AND COLOSSUS OF NERO



A B C D C D C D E F G

A. Palatine S.E. C.C. Steps to Platform E. Narrow street G. The Velia  
 B. Lavacrum of Heliogabalus DD. Substructure of Platform F. Porticus of Nero





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXII.

SUBSTRUCTURES OF THE PLATFORM

OPPOSITE TO THE COLOSSEUM.

# VIA SACRA.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

### SUBSTRUCTURES OF THE PLATFORM

#### OPPOSITE TO THE COLOSSEUM,

ON WHICH S. FRANCESCA ROMANA NOW STANDS ; AND THE PORTICUS LIVIÆ FORMERLY STOOD, WITH THE COLOSSUS OF NERO IN THE CENTRE OF THE DOUBLE COLUMNS OF THE PORTICUS.

A——B. View of the West Front.

C——D. Longitudinal Section at the back, with remains of part of the Second Wall of Rome.

E——F. Transverse Section.

G——H. Another Transverse Section.

X. Plan—the Plan is on a larger scale than the Elevations.

a a a. Substructures of rubble wall, with the Impressions in Plaster of the large Blocks of Tufa.

b b b. Aqueduct.

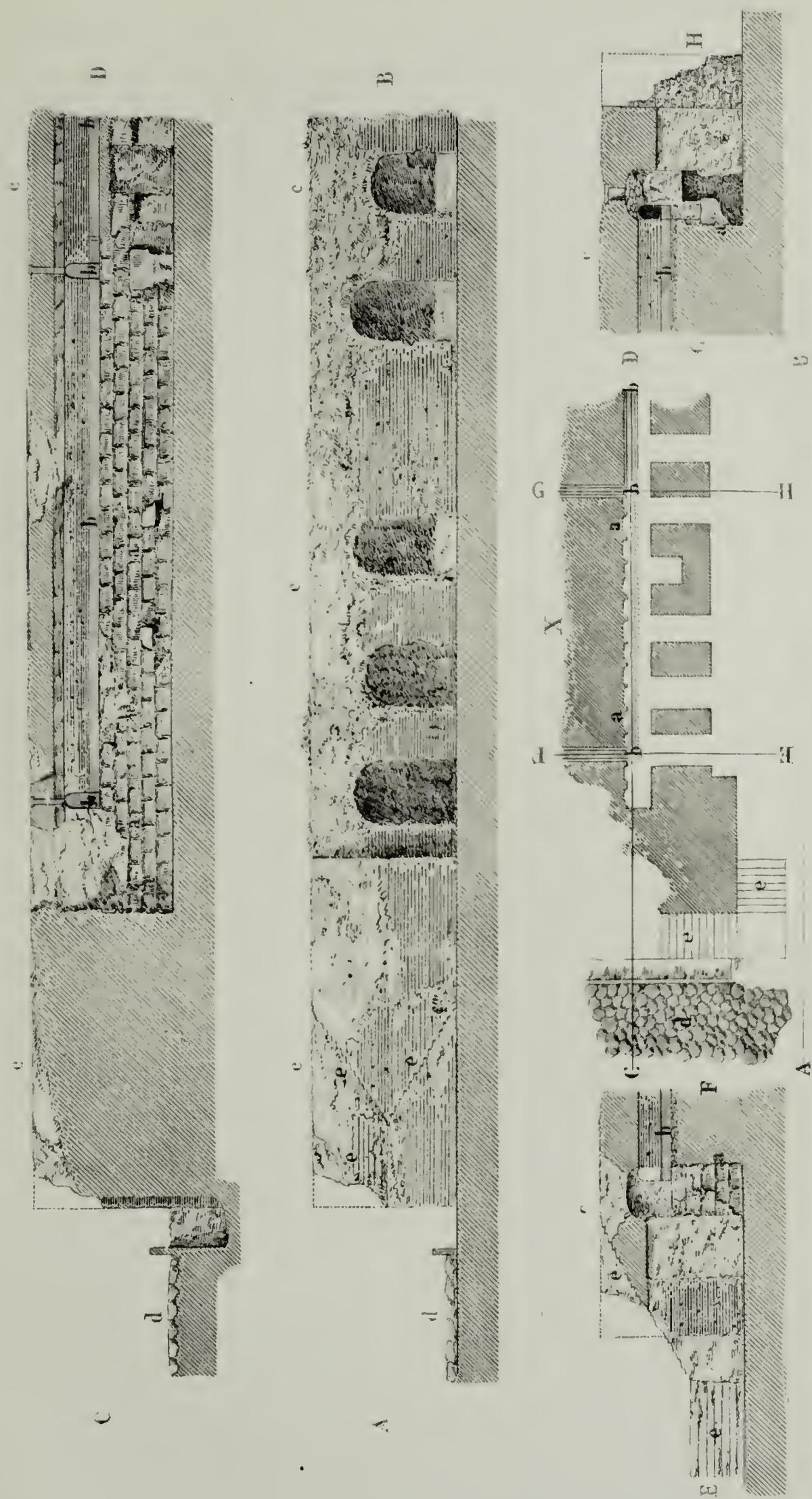
c c c. Level of the Platform.

d. Pavement of the Clivus.

e e e. Steps to the Platform.



VIA SACRA.—SUBSTRUCTURES OPPOSITE THE COLOSSEUM.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXIII.

THREE SECTIONS BETWEEN THE COLOSSEUM  
AND THE ARCH OF TITUS.



## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIII.

#### THREE SECTIONS BETWEEN THE COLOSSEUM AND THE ARCH OF TITUS.

A—B. Line of the first Section.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| a a. Arch of Constantine.                                 | b. Meta Sudans.     |
| d d. Platform of the Porticus of Livia.                   | e e e. The Velia.   |
| f. Foss of the Via del Colosseo.                          | i. Summa Sacra Via. |
| k. Thermæ of Heliogabalus and church of S. Maria Antiqua. |                     |
| y. Palatine Hill.   |                     |

C—D. Line of the second Section.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| f. Fossa della Via del Colosseo.                                 | i. Summa Sacra Via. |
| k. Thermæ of Heliogabalus and church of S. Maria Antiqua.        |                     |
| m. Remains of tower called Cartularia.                           | o. Arch of Titus.   |
| q. Apse of a Basilica, <i>miscalld</i> Temple of Venus and Roma. |                     |
| s. Campanile of the church of S. Francesca Romana.               |                     |
| t. Convent of the same church.                                   |                     |
| u. Porticus of Nero, built against the Velia.                    |                     |
| y. Palatine Hill.  | z. Esquiline Hill.  |

E—F. Line of the third Section.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| f. Foss of the Via del Colosseo.                                    |                  |
| l. Barracks of the guards of the Palatine, built against the cliff. |                  |
| o. Arch of Titus.   | p. Clivus Sacer. |
|   | x. Via Sacra.    |

# VIA SACRA.



THREE SECTIONS BETWEEN THE COLOSSEUM AND THE ARCH OF TITUS.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXIV.

CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIV.

#### CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC View, looking north towards the Arch of Titus (seen on right) (A).

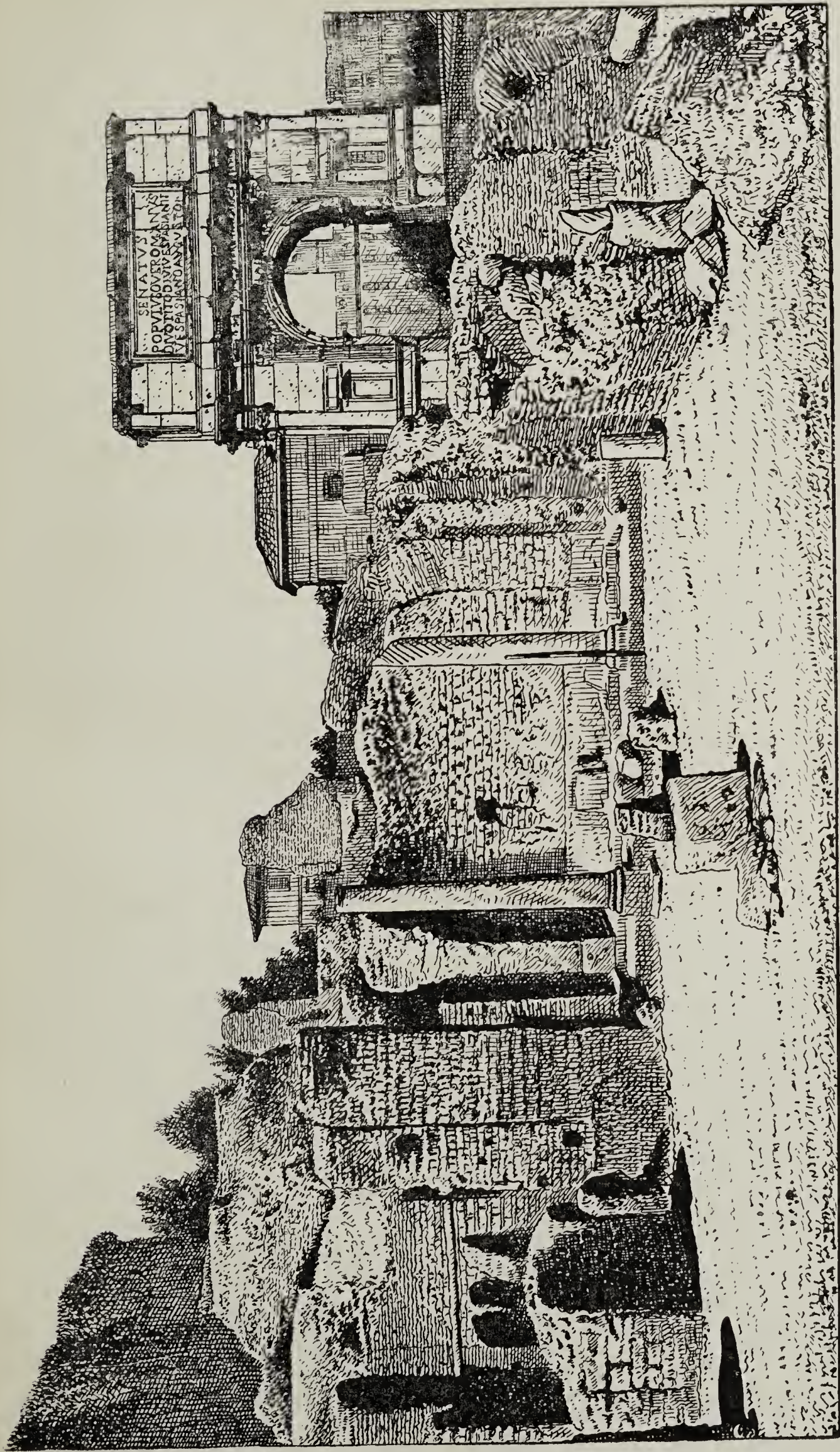
In the centre of the view, in front, is the top of the sacred well (c). On each side of this, a little further back, are the marble columns of the Portico at the entrance to the Church (with the six-foot rule for a scale against the right-hand column) (d).

Behind, at the further end of the small cruciform church, is seen the Apse, with the altar on a raised platform in front of it. The wall of the Apse is of the eighth century ; some of the other walls are also of that period, and of very rough stonework.

Other walls are of brick of the third century, and belong to the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, or Elagabalus (e).

To the left, in the back, is the cliff of that part of the Palatine (B).





c  
d  
CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXV.

SUMMA SACRA VIA.

CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXV.

#### SUMMA SACRA VIA.

##### CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.

THE remains of this interesting church were excavated in 1874. It was built in the ninth century on the ruins of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, and with much ingenuity the old walls of the third century, which are of excellent brickwork, were used wherever they could be brought into the plan of the church, which was not built all at once, but at two different periods, though the latter was not very long after the former. The original church, of A.D. 847, was small and cruciform, on the plan of the Greek cross, the four arms of the same length, and with an apse to the eastern arm, which remains, and is of the same construction of rubble usual at that period; in the centre of the apse are remains of the altar, with the opening for the relics under it (the *confessio* had not then been introduced). At the west end of the cruciform church was a portico, of which two of the marble columns remain in their original places, and under the portico, or just outside of it, is a steep staircase descending to a holy well, which is under the church near the west end, in the same situation as a similar well in the church of S. Prassede, of about the same period. This small church was not found large enough, and a nave was added to it a few years afterwards, in A.D. 855<sup>f</sup>.

At the west end of the nave was another apse, of which we have also the lower part of the walls remaining, of the same rude construction, and in the centre of it another altar (?), but it is hollow, and perhaps was a font for baptism by immersion. On both sides of the nave the walls are in part the old brick walls of the third century, wherever they could be used, in other parts the rubble walling of the ninth century. All these walls were veneered with marble, of which there are considerable remains, especially round the altar at the east end, on the wall behind it, and on the floor of the path round the altar, but the greater part of the marble has been stolen, either before or in part since it was excavated.

The church was originally dedicated to S. Mary, but another church, also dedicated to S. Mary, having been built soon afterwards very near to it, this church was then called S. Maria Antiqua; the name of the other has been changed from S. Maria Nova to S. Francesca Romana.

<sup>f</sup> Anastas., 592.



CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA.



A. EXTERIOR.—B. INTERIOR OF APSE.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXVI.

CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA, A.D. 847—855.

PLAN AND SECTION.



## SUMMA SACRA VIA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVI.

#### CHURCH OF S. MARIA ANTIQUA, A.D. 847—855.

##### PLAN AND SECTION.

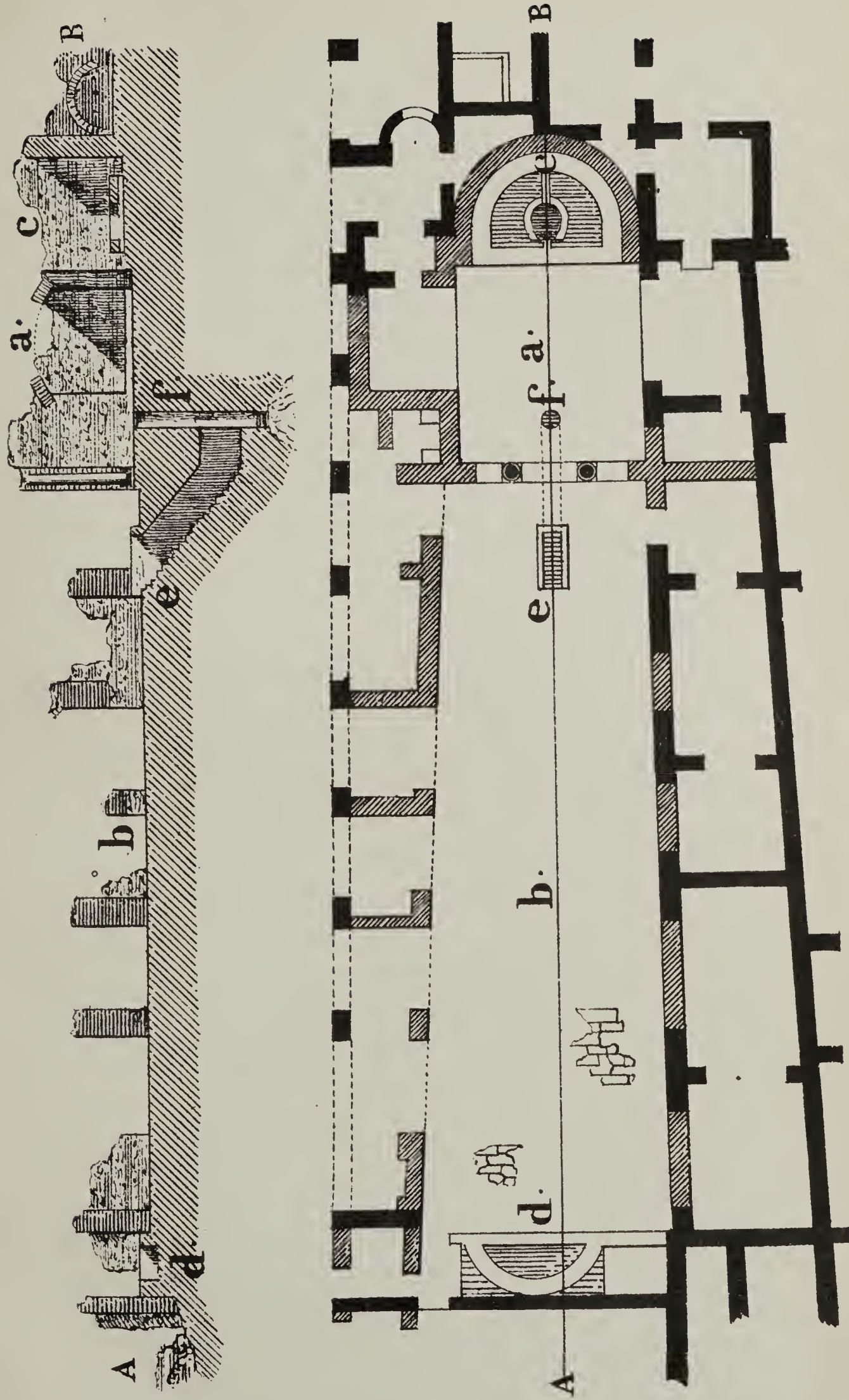
THIS is in the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, on that part of the Palatine Hill also called the Sub-Velia, or the Summa Sacra Via ; it is between the Arch of Titus and the Colosseum, under the eastern cliff of the Palatine. The history of this church has been given in the text on the authority of Anastasius, the librarian of the Vatican, who was authorized to publish the Pontifical Registers, which in a matter of this kind are excellent authority, and the plan agrees with the history perfectly. The rubble walls of the ninth century are of the rude rough stone walling used at that period, as is seen in the two apses and some of the side walls ; but the old brick walls of the ruins of the Lavacrum were used whenever they could be brought in with the plan of the church, which is evidently of two periods, though one soon after the other. The original small church, on the plan of a Greek cross, is seen on the right of the plan, with the remains of the altar, which has a hollow opening in it for the relics of the martyrs ; opposite to this altar two columns of the portico are seen, and a flight of steps going down to a well, passing under the original west front.

To this small cruciform church a long nave has been added soon afterwards, the construction being the same, and here also the old brick walls are used as far as they could be. At the opposite end is another apse, and what may have been a second altar, or as some say a baptistery, or font for baptism by immersion, which seems not improbable. The brick wall is distinguished by a lighter tint in the plan ; it will be seen that some of the old brick walls do not belong to the church at all, but are suffered to remain where they were found, having belonged to the earlier building.

This church being made in the remains of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus, and the old walls being used wherever they could be brought in, has made the plan a singular one ; it is considerably wider at the west end than at the east. The section and elevation of the remains are on the line A—B of the plan, that is, down the centre of the church, which further explains this.

a b c d shew the remains of walls of two periods ; e. shews the steps down to a well, at the entrance of the original church, on the plan of the Greek cross, before the long nave was added to it.

PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF S MARIA ANTIQUA, AND ELEVATION OF THE REMAINS.







VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXVII.

THE ARCH OF TITUS.

## VIA SACRA.

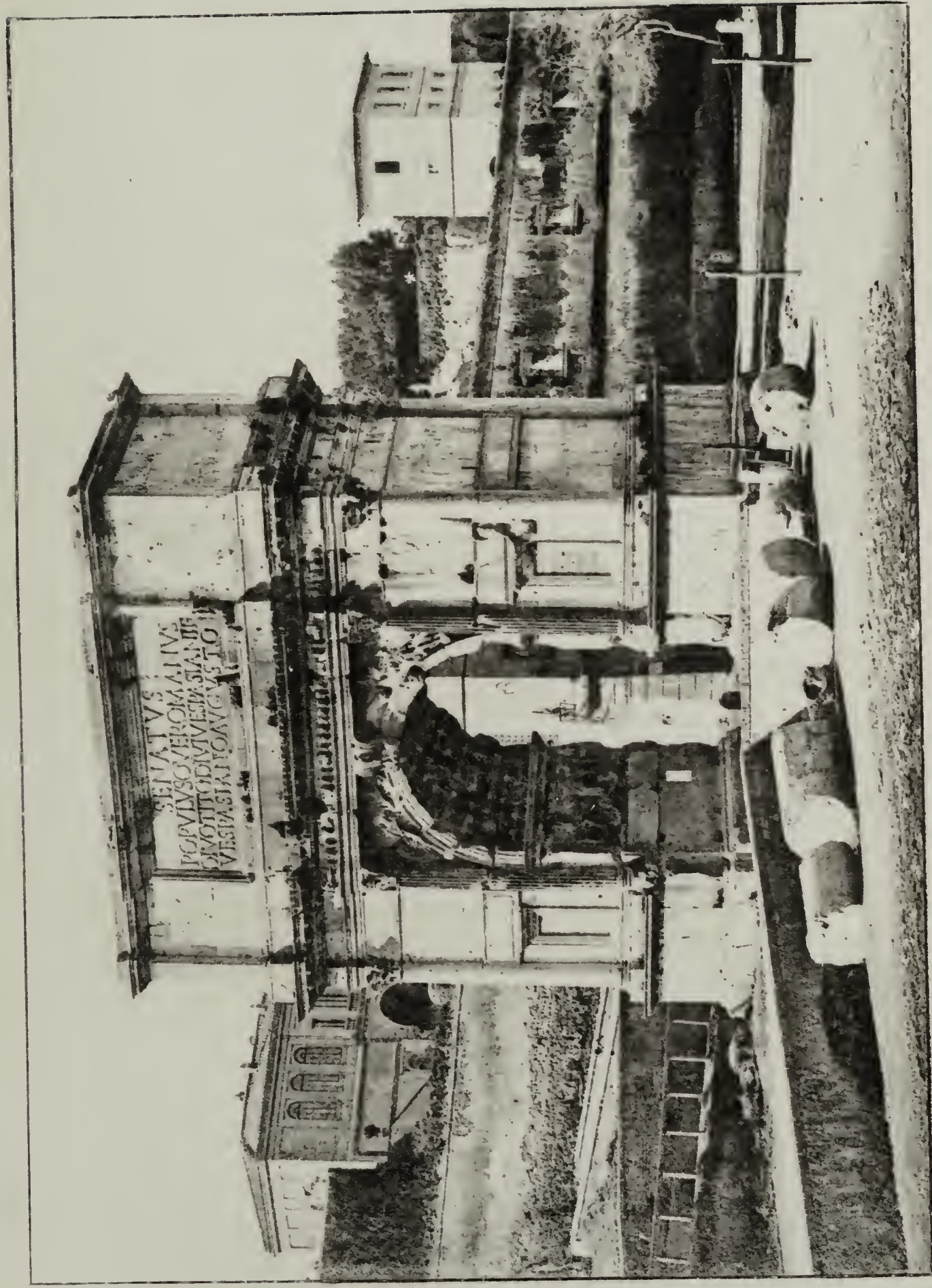
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVII.

#### THE ARCH OF TITUS.

THIS arch stands on the Summa Sacra Via, on the ridge, with a steep incline up to it from the Arch of Constantine and the Colosseum. The Porta Mugionis, the original entrance into the Palatine fortress, or Roma Quadrata, must have been near to it. The remains of a gateway shewn in another Plate are at a short distance behind it, that is, to the left of the present view. The buildings seen in the view are, on the left, part of the Villa Farnese, long the residence of Signor Rosa; on the right, the small museum built by him to contain and exhibit the statues that *were to be found*, before they were sent to Paris; it contained a small collection of fragments, &c., not without interest. All this was destroyed in 1882, in making the great excavations to shew the remains of the Imperial palaces on the Palatine Hill, which had been buried under the garden of the Farnesi.

The arch had been built upon by the Frangipani, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, as part of their great fortress on the Palatine; the remains of this great fortification were destroyed about 1820, under Pius VII., and the arch restored as we now see it with travertine, but left plain, so that the restoration can be readily distinguished from the original work. It was originally erected by Vespasian, after the death of Titus, to commemorate the conquest of Jerusalem, and the sculpture under the arch represents the triumphal procession carrying the spoils of Jerusalem, including the celebrated seven-branched candlestick. The inscription seen over the archway is:—

SENATVS  
POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS  
DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI F.  
VESPASIANO AVGVSTO.



THE ARCH OF TITUS, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXVIII.

SCULPTURE ON THE ARCH OF TITUS.

PROCESSION OF THE JEWISH CAPTIVES.

## VIA SACRA.

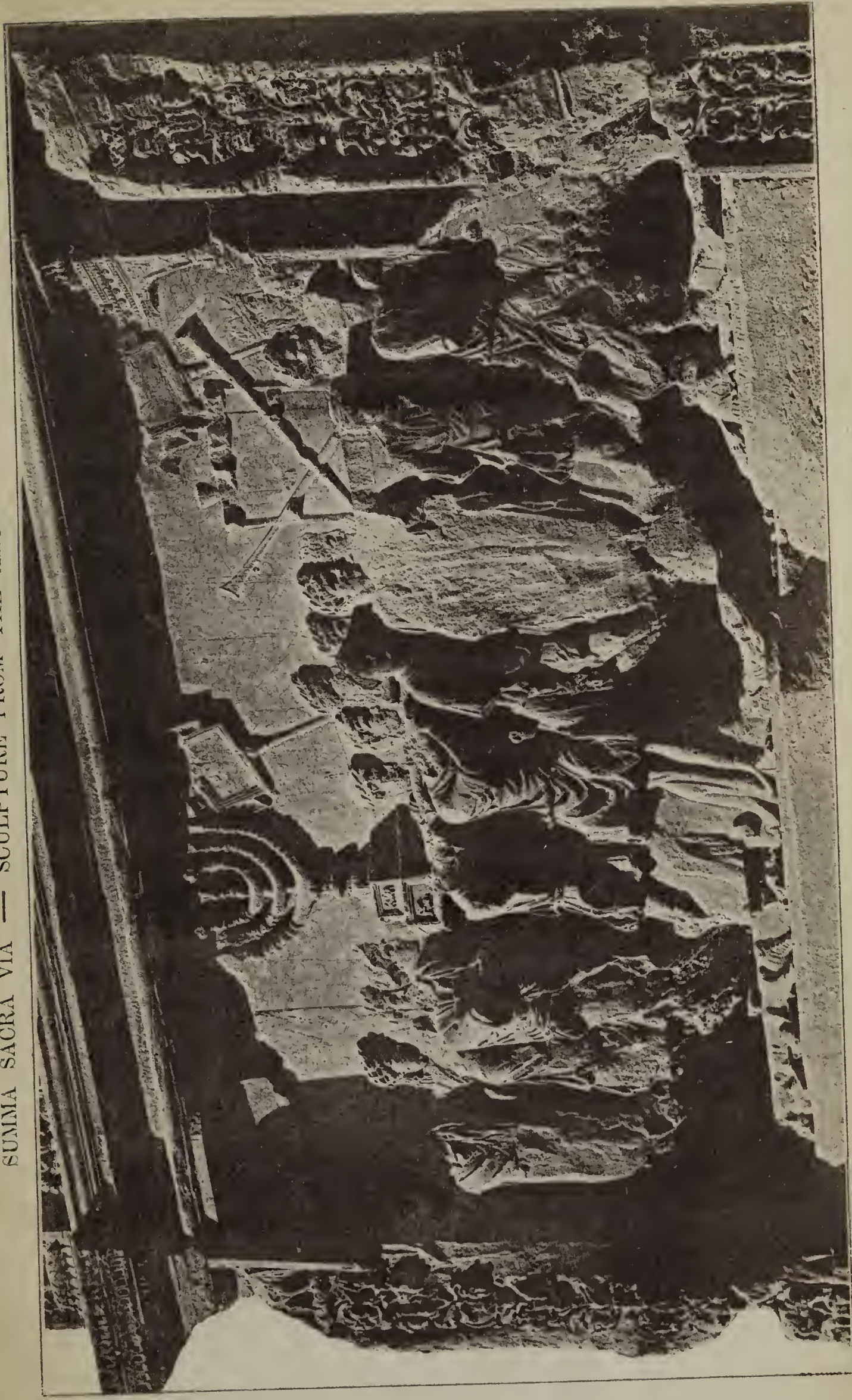
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVIII.

#### SCULPTURE ON THE ARCH OF TITUS.

PART of the procession of the Jewish captives, under Titus, carrying the celebrated seven-branched candlestick from the Temple at Jerusalem in triumph through the streets of Rome, a priest, with the long trumpet, leading the way; the golden table is also represented: it agrees with the description by Josephus.

This celebrated candlestick and the other trophies from Jerusalem were long preserved in Rome, but lost in the Middle Ages, in what manner is rather doubtful. Some say that they were thrown into the Tiber from the Milvian bridge, during the flight of Maxentius after his defeat by Constantine; but the more probable story is, that the vessel in which they were being conveyed to Carthage, or returned from it, was lost at sea.





SCULPTURE OF THE SPOILS OF JERUSALEM WITH THE CANDELTICK





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXIX.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ,

WITH THE SACELLUM STRENIÆ (RESTORED).



## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIX.

#### BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ,

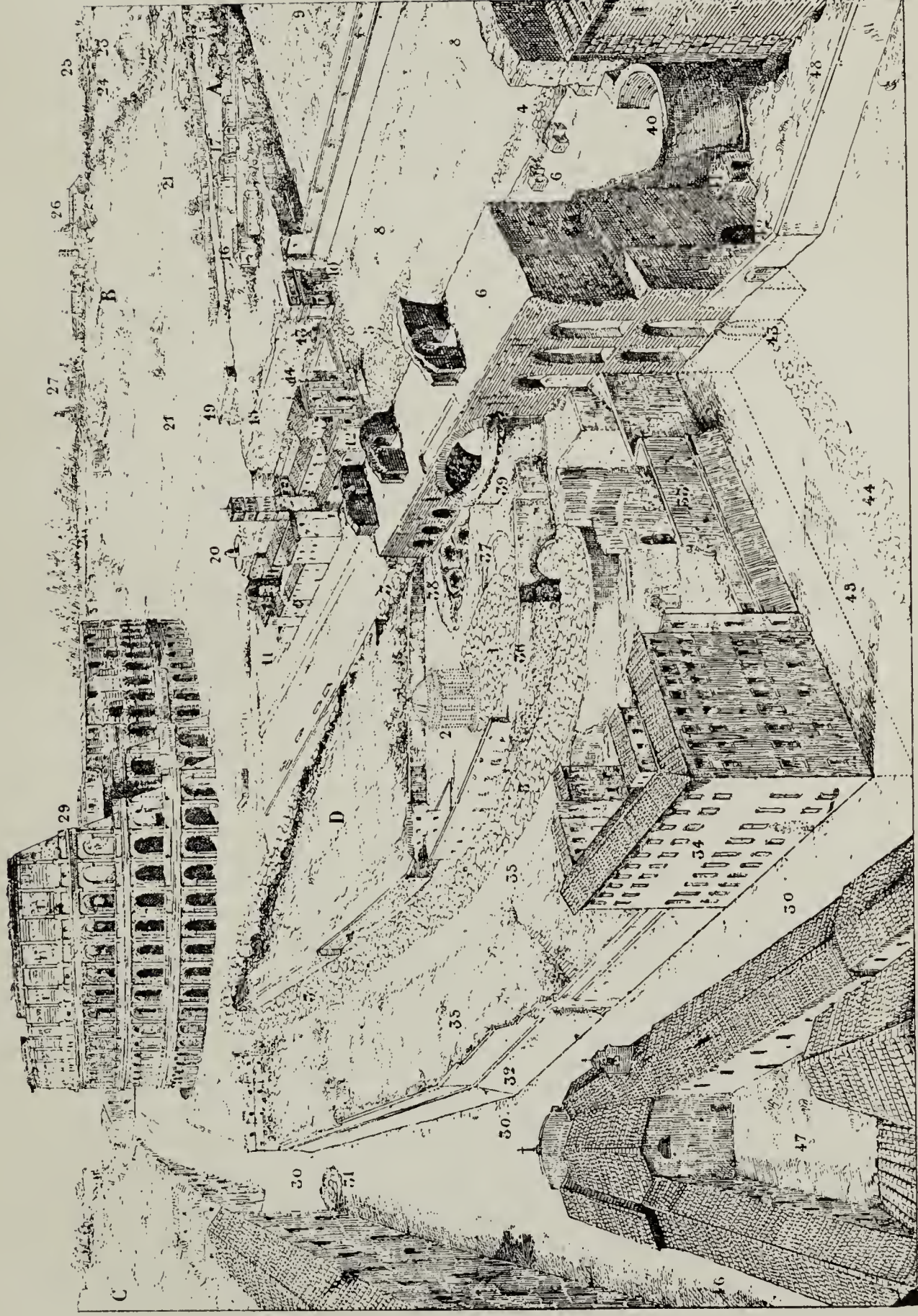
#### WITH THE SACELLUM STRENIÆ (RESTORED).

A. Palatine Hill.    B. Celian Hill.    C. Esquiline Hill.    D. Velia.

1. Caput Viæ Sacræ, on the Velia.
2. Sacellum Streniæ.
3. Summa Sacra Via (the upper part).
4. Clivus Sacer.
5. Via Sacra.
- 6 6. Basilica of Constantine.
7. Wall of the Templum Urbis Romæ, with the Marble Plans.
8. Site on which were found buildings adjoining the Via Sacra.
9. Farnesi Gardens on the Palatine.
10. Arch of Titus.
11. Porticus Liviae.
12. Church of Santa Francesca Romana.
13. Mediæval tower called Cartularia.
14. Church of S. Maria Nova, and Bath-chambers of Heliogabalus.
15. Quarters of the Guards of the Empire.
16. Church of S. Sebastian on the Palatine.
17. Church of S. Bonaventura.
18. House formerly the Villa Mills, now (in 1882) a Monastery.
19. Arch of Constantine.
20. Meta Sudans.
21. Botanical Garden, at the foot of the Celian Hill.
22. Clivus Scauri.
23. Church of S. Gregory.
24. Remains of the house of S. Gregory the Great.
25. Thermæ of Caracalla.
26. Church of SS. John and Paul on the Celian Hill.
27. Church of S. Stefano Rotondo.
28. Platform of the Claudium.
29. Flavian Amphitheatre, or Colosseum.
30. Via del Colosseo, made in the great foss under the Velia.
31. Part of the ancient pavement of the same.
32. Cliff of the Velia, on the east side.
33. — on the north side.
34. Poor-house and Convent of the Mendicant Friars.
35. Garden, now of the Friars, formerly of Cardinal Pio.
36. Pavement of concrete under the Sacellum Streniæ (?).
37. Circular wall found in the excavation.
38. Part of a Porticus found in the excavation.
39. Middle apse ; and 40. Side apse of the Basilica of Constantine.
41. Wine-shop built against the Basilica.
42. Entrance to the subterranean passage under the corner of the platform of the Basilica, over which was the Arco de' Ladroni.
43. Exit from the said passage which led from the Carinæ, and is now buried under the modern Via del Tempio della Pace.
44. Continuation of road from the Carinæ.
45. Modern road called Via del Tempio della Pace.
46. Modern road called Via dell Agnello.
47. Courtyard between the Via del Colosseo and dell Agnello.
48. Courtyard of the Monastery of SS. Cosmas and Damian, upon the wall of which the Marble Plans of Rome were placed.



# VIA SACRA.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAPUT VIE SACRÆ.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXX.

PLAN OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

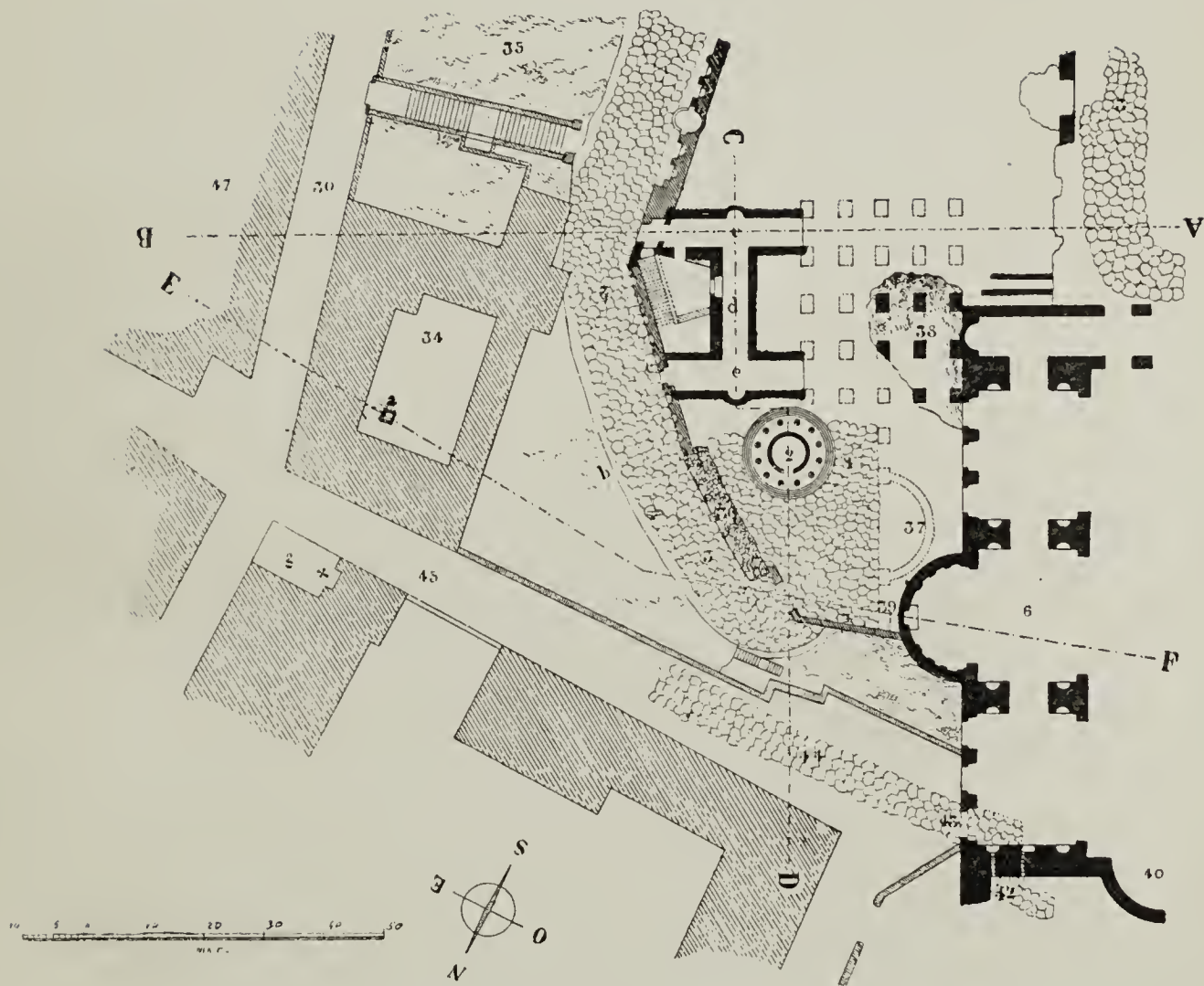
## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXX.

#### PLAN OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Caput Viæ Sacræ.     | 2. Sacellum Streniæ.        |
| 3 3 3. Summa Sacra Via. | 6. Basilica of Constantine. |
30. Ancient Via Fossa under the Velia, now called Via del Colosseo.
34. Poor-house (*Convento delle Mendicanti*).
35. Garden or vineyard of the Mendicanti (formerly the villa of Cardinal Pio).
36. Part of a bed of concrete, or foundations of a wall.
37. Circular wall found in the excavations.
38. Remains of a *porticus* or arcade, found in the excavations.
39. — Central apse of the Basilica of Constantine.
40. Side apse of the same.
42. Entrance to the subterranean passage under the north-east angle of the Basilica.
43. — Exit from the same passage.
44. Ancient street to the Carinæ, under the modern street.
45. The modern street called Via del Tempio della Pace.
- a. Well in the courtyard of the Convent dei Mendicanti.
- b. Wall supporting part of the Summa Sacra Via.
- c. Wall of the Villa Pio, ornamented with niches and medallions.
- d. Horizontal subterranean passage, with *graffiti*.
- e. Transverse galleries also with *graffiti*.
- g. Church of Santa Maria in Carinis.

VIA SACRA.



PLAN OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXXI.

CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

SECTION ON THE LINE A—B ON THE PLAN.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXI.

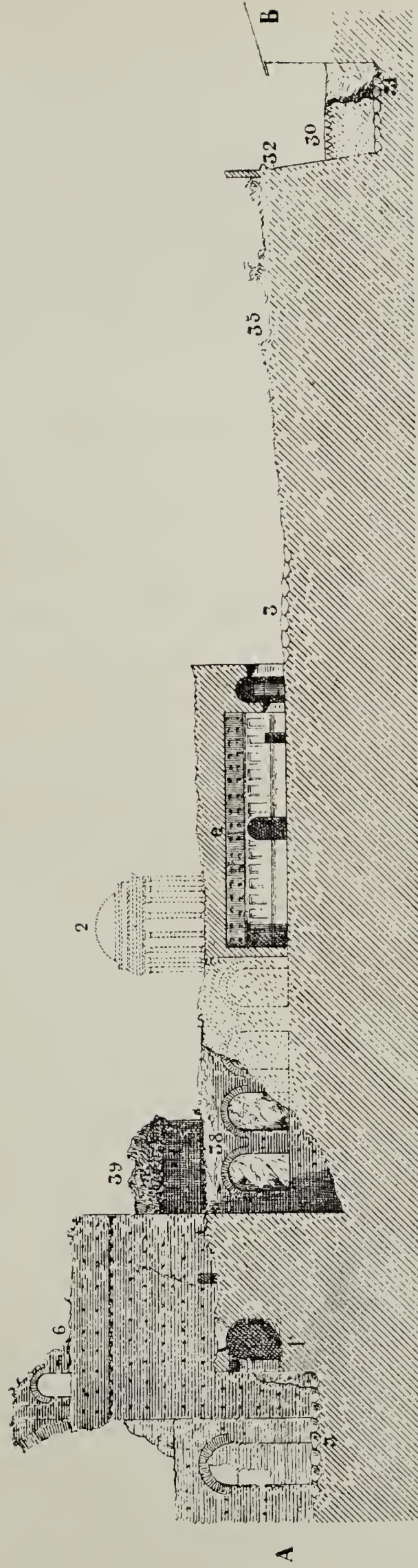
#### CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

##### SECTION ON THE LINE A—B ON THE PLAN.

- 2. Sacellum Streniæ.                      3 3 3. Summa Sacra Via.
- 6. Basilica of Constantine.
- 30. Via Fossa of the Velia, now Via del Colosseo.
- 31. Part of the ancient pavement, recently excavated.
- 32. East cliff of the Velia.
- 35. Garden or vineyard of the Mendicanti, formerly of the villa  
of Cardinal Pio.
- 38. A *porticus* or arcade, found in 1882.
- 39. Middle apse of the Basilica of Constantine.
- e. Section of a transverse passage.
- f. Arcade or *porticus* of Nero.



# VIA SACRA.



SECTION ON THE LINE A--B ON THE PLAN OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.



VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXXII.

CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

SECTION ON THE LINE C—D ON THE PLAN.



# VIA SACRA.

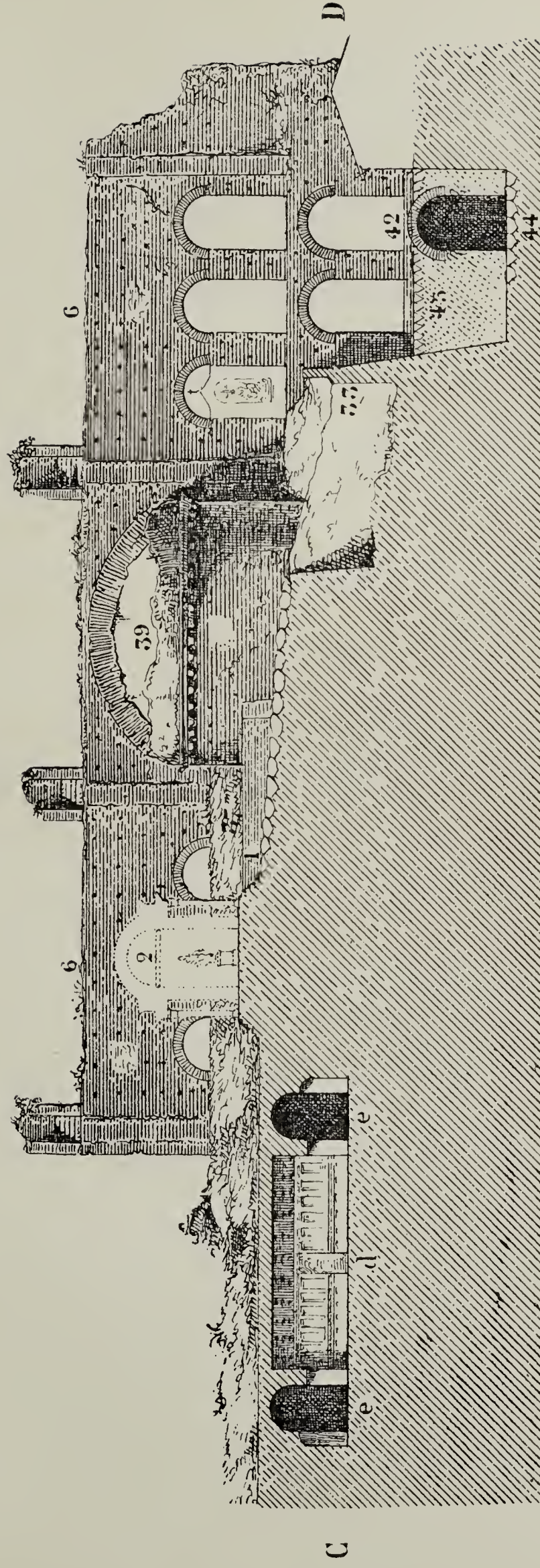
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXII.

### CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

#### SECTION ON THE LINE C—D ON THE PLAN.

1. Caput Viæ Sacræ.
2. Section of the Sacellum Streniæ.
6. Basilica of Constantine.
33. Northern cliff of the Velia.
37. Circular wall found in the excavations.
39. Middle apse of the Basilica.
42. Entrance to the subterranean passage in which the Arco de' Ladroni was situated.
44. Ancient street to the Carinæ, under the modern street.
45. The modern street, called Via della Pace.
- d. Section of the horizontal passage.
- e e. Sections of the transverse passage.

VIA SACRA.



SECTION ON THE LINE C—D ON THE PLAN OF THE CAPUT VÆ SACRÆ.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXXIII.

CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

SECTION ON THE LINE E—F ON THE PLAN.

# VIA SACRA.

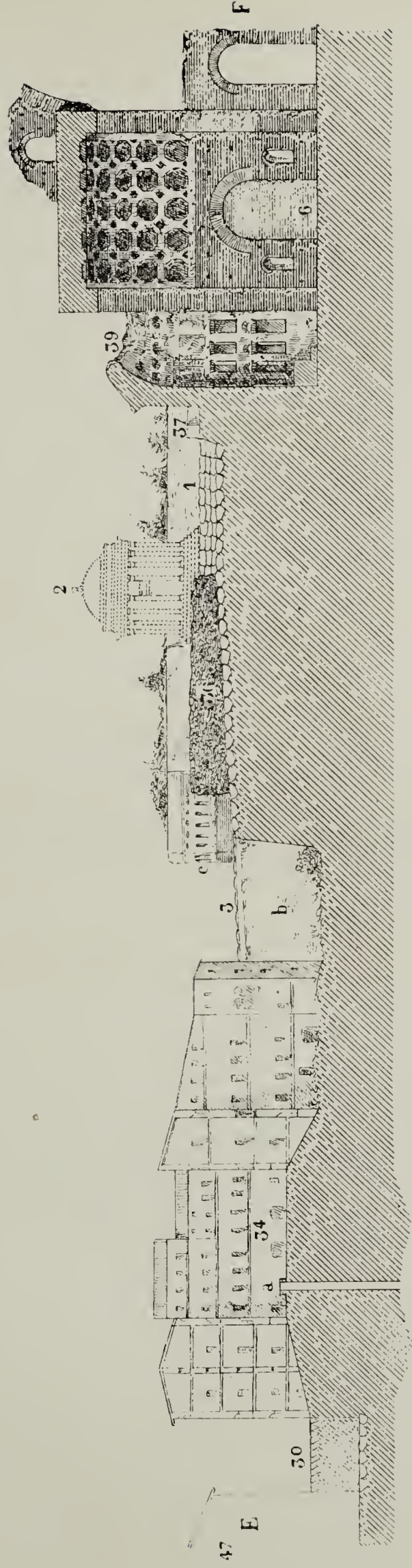
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIII.

### CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.

#### SECTION ON THE LINE E—F ON THE PLAN.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Caput Viæ Sacræ.  | 2. Sacellum Streniæ.        |
| 3. Summa Sacra Via.  | 6. Basilica of Constantine. |
| 30. Via Fossa under the Velia, now called Via del Colosseo.                                |                             |
| 34. Convent of the Mendicanti.   |                             |
| 36. Bed of concrete used as a pavement.  |                             |
| 37. Circular wall found in the excavations.  |                             |
| 39. Middle apse of the Basilica.   |                             |
| 47. Western angle of the junction of two streets, the Via del Colosseo, and dell' Agnello. |                             |
- 
- |  |
|--|
| a. Well in the courtyard of the Convent of the Mendicanti.       |
| b. Wall of substruction of the Summa Sacra Via.                  |
| c. Wall of the Villa Pio, ornamented with niches and medallions. |

# VIA SACRA.



SECTION ON THE LINE E—F ON THE PLAN OF THE CAPUT VIÆ SACRÆ.





VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXXIV.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.

## VIA SACRA.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIV.

#### TRIUMPHAL ARCHES ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.

THERE is every probability that the two arches represented in sculpture on a tomb of the first century, for some member of the Gens Aterii, or a family of that name, who was probably an architect, were both on the Summa Sacra Via, although that name is inscribed on one of them only. The inscription is *ARCUS IN SACRA VIA SUMMA*; although under the arch a figure is placed, representing either a warrior, with his spear, helmet, and shield, or a god (?), which makes it appear more like a niche for an image than a triumphal arch.

Another of these inscriptions has *ARCUS AD ISIS*. This also has a similar figure under the arch, and has an empty niche on each side of it.

A third sculpture is an arch smaller and narrower, and looks like a gateway.

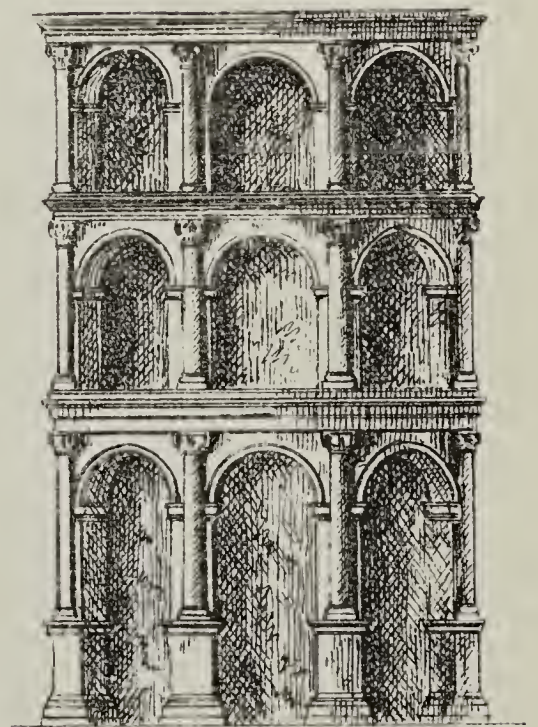
A fourth sculpture is of a building, or part of a building, of three storeys, perhaps part of the *original* Colosseum, which Pliny calls the *insane* work of Scaurus, the step-son of Sylla the Dictator. This colossal building held 80,000 spectators, the same number that the amphitheatre or Colosseum of the Flavian Emperors held: in fact they only added the stone front to the *brick* building of three storeys, and the fine double corridors round the exterior, with the numerous staircases for rapid exit, so well contrived that the whole of the 80,000 people could make their exit in five minutes.



VIA SACRA.



ARCHES ON THE UPPER VIA SACRA.



ARCH ON THE UPPER VIA SACRA.

SACELLUM STRENIÆ (?).



VIA SACRA.

PLATE XXXV.

A TOMB (?) OR TEMPLE (?) OF THE FIRST CENTURY,  
ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.



## VIA SACRA.

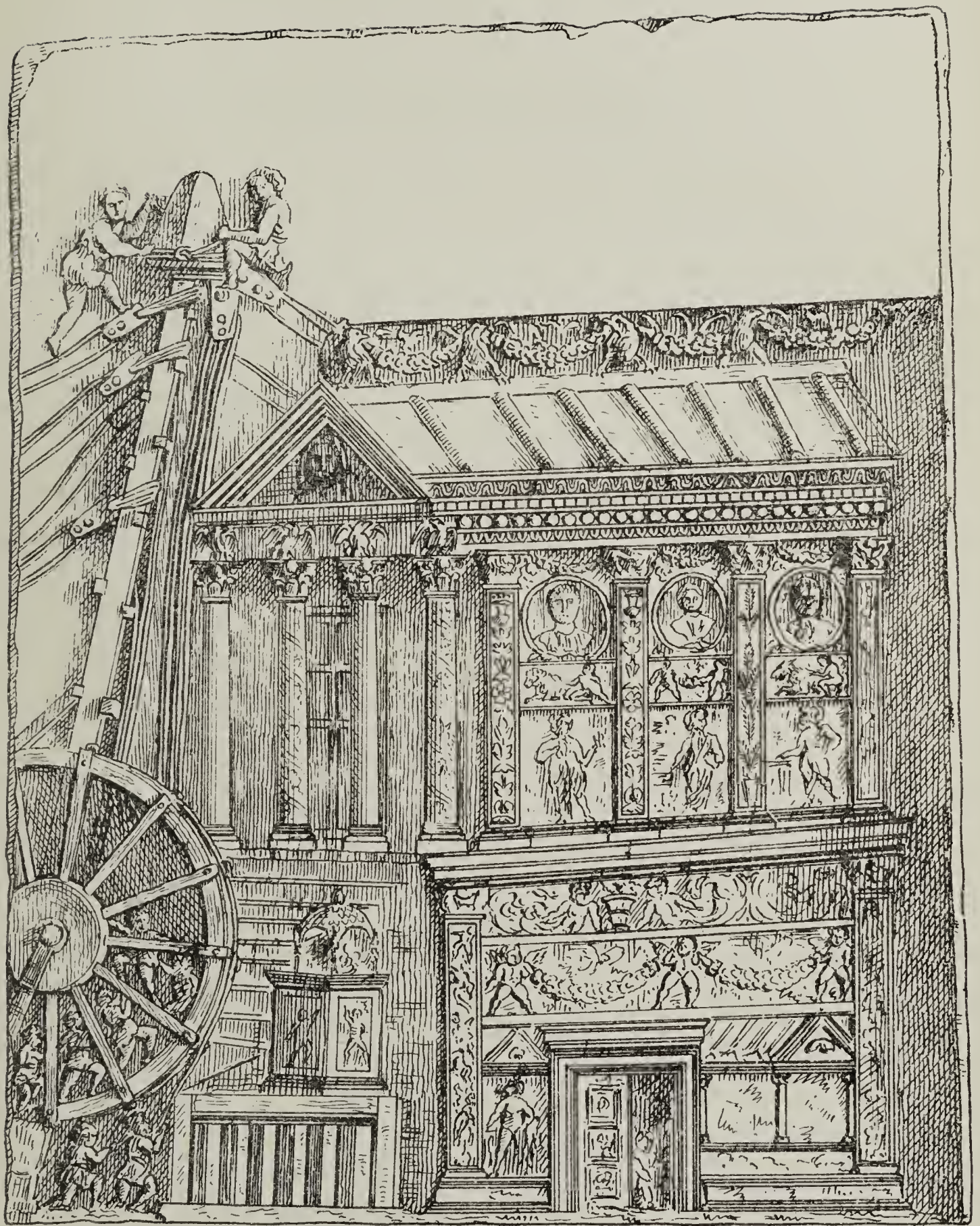
### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXV.

#### A TOMB(?) OR TEMPLE(?) OF THE FIRST CENTURY, ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.

THERE is no evidence where this tomb (?) or temple (?) was situated, but the arch represented in the background looks very much like the one inscribed *ARCUS IN SACRA VIA SUMMA*, given on the previous Plate. They must all be of the first century, because they are from the sculpture on a tomb of that period, though this is richer than the others. This represents a building of two storeys, with folding doors to the lower storey, of which one half is open. The peculiarity of this subject is, that it represents the manner of placing large stones on the top of a wall or building. This is shewn in the view, where four men are standing in a tread-wheel, or tread-mill, as it is now called; two others on the exterior are guiding the wheel with cords, and there is a framework for standing it upon. From this wheel a strong pole ascends, with steps nailed on to it, at three feet apart, making a strong step-ladder, which is placed upright, or nearly so; this is called a crane. At the top are two men holding a large stone, and placing it on the upper part of a wall (?) or roof (?). It is evident that this large stone has been attached to the end of a step-ladder when it was on the ground, and then raised by the weight of men on the tread-mill within the wheel. On the outer side of this pole and step-ladder are eight cords, with four pulleys attached, and one on the top, with a man standing on the upper cord and holding the stone with both hands. The other side of the pole is held up by another cord, worked also by a large pulley, and this rests on the top of a wall or roof. Above is fixed a branch of a tree, with leaves on it, and three ferns, probably to indicate that this work was finished.



VIA SACRA.



TOMB OR TEMPLE ON THE SUMMA SACRA VIA.





# EXCAVATIONS IN ROME,

FROM 1438 TO 1882.

BY

✓  
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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ETC.



PARKER AND CO.

OXFORD, AND 6 SOUTHAMPTON-STREET,  
STRAND, LONDON.

1883.



## EXCAVATIONS.—CONTENTS<sup>a</sup>.

A. D.	PAGE
1431. PART of the Lateran Palace of the time of Nero, found under the Pontifical Monastery by Eugenius IV. . . . .	1
1431-47. A basin of porphyry and lions of basalt . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1534-49. A bronze horse and marble statue of Marcus Aurelius found in the Forum, and moved to the Lateran by Clement III., 1187-91, (afterwards placed on the Capitol by Paul III.) . . . . .	2
1485. Tomb of Tulliola, the daughter of Cicero . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1544. Sarcophagus of Maria, wife of the Emperor Honorius . . . . .	3
1547. Twenty-five statues found in the Thermæ of Titus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— Part of the Capitoline Fasti, in the Via Sacra . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— Fragments of the Marble Plans of Rome . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1550-55. Statue of Pompey at the Cancellaria, in the time of Julius III. . . . .	5
1559-65. The gigantic statues of men on horseback, now on the top of the Capitol, found near the Tiber in the time of Pius IV. . . . .	6
—— 136 Cart-loads of fragments of sculpture also found in the Piazza di Sciarra . . . . .	7
—— Marble boat, now on the Celian, or Cœlian, found near the Colosseum . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1585-90. An obelisk near S. Lorenzo in Lucina . . . . .	8
—— Two obelisks in the Circus Maximus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1556. DESCRIBED BY ULISSE ALDROANDI.	
—— A statue of Rome, near Monte Cavallo . . . . .	9
—— Twelve bases of statues of Vestal Virgins, near the Temple of Vesta . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— An arch of the Aqua Virgo, with an inscription . . . . .	10
—— A marble sarcophagus, with sculpture of the history of Meleager, in the Vatican garden . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— Colossal statues of Hercules and of Pallas in the Thermæ of Caracalla . . . . .	11
—— Statues of Hercules and of Jupiter, in the Thermæ of Titus . . . . .	12
—— Busts of Lucius Verus, and of Claudius Esculapius; Bas-reliefs of Silenus and Hercules; the triumphs of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus; Statues of the Empress Martia Otacilla, Julia Mammea; and many fragments, on the Celian . . . . .	13
—— A beautiful bronze statue of Hercules, in the Forum Boarium . . . . .	14
—— The bronze wolf, with the infants Romulus and Remus, mentioned by Virgil and Cicero; a <i>cippus</i> , with an inscription . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1588. A statue of Laocœon, in the foundations of the church of S. Pudentiana . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

<sup>a</sup> When statues only were found they are not usually mentioned in these Contents, because they were so numerous, and when or where they were found is of no importance.



A. D.		PAGE
1594	DESCRIBED BY FLAMINIUS VACCA.	
	A bas-relief of Curtius, on horseback, throwing himself into the gulf	15
	A bronze statue of Hercules, and marble statues of Julius Cæsar, the god Pan, the Emperor Trajan on horseback . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A temple of Caius and Lucius, with some statues . . . . .	16
	Symbolical figures of Provinces in mezzo-relievo, found in the Piazza di Pietra . . . . .	17
	Statues of the Tiber and the Nile, found near the Minerva . . . . .	18
	(Now in the Vatican Museum.)	
	Columns of <i>bigio</i> marble, a beautiful marble pavement, and a large vase, with the portraits of philosophers, found in the house of the Lamiaë	<i>ib.</i>
	Seven statues of twice the natural size, near S. M. Maggiore . . . . .	19
	An oval building surrounded by a portico, with columns of yellow marble, found in the Orti Sallustiani . . . . .	20
	Sarcophagus of red Egyptian granite, in the foundations of S. Peter's	21
	The Columna Milliaria, now in the Piazza del Campidoglio, was found <i>in situ</i> under the Tarpeian rock, and a wall of tufa of the time of the Kings . . . . .	22
	The statue of "Mars in Foro" (Marforio), opposite the entrance to the vestibule of the Mamertine prison . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A great marble pavement under the monastery of S. Francesca Romana	<i>ib.</i>
	A very large ancient gate of Greek marble, in the great palace of the Cæsars, near the Farnese gardens: also 20 torsos of statues, and a statue of Hercules . . . . .	23
	A large marble colonnade behind the front of the Palace of Nero . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	Square pieces of peperino, with wood between them, made like a swallow's tail, in the Forum of Nerva . . . . .	24
	A quantity of metal arrows, near the Pons Triumphalis . . . . .	25
	A subterranean tomb in a rock of tufa, opposite to S. Sabba . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	Eighteen busts of philosophers, near the Thermæ of Diocletian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A large column of cipollino marble, in the Forum of Trajan . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	Some vaulted chambers of the Thermæ of Constantine . . . . .	26
	Several sarcophagi with bas-reliefs, behind the church of S. Gregory	<i>ib.</i>
	Remains of an early Christian church and a wide paved road, near the door of S. Croce in Gerusalemme . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A quantity of statues, &c., in the Thermæ of Titus . . . . .	27
	An idol and several other things, opposite S. Vitale . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	(This was fully excavated in 1882.)	
	Remains of the Palace of Nero, under the church of S. John Lateran	28
	(These were more fully excavated, 1881.)	
	Part of the Forum of Trajan, on the Esquiline Hill . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A painting of a marriage, near S. Giuliano . . . . .	29
1615-21.	Remains of Palaces and Temples near the Porta S. Paolo . . . . .	30
	A statue and chair of metal, on the Janiculum . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	Walls of a palace, with a cupboard full of silver plates, and a terracotta vase full of coins; also fine bath-chambers at the Priorato . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1644-55.	A great chamber, with tapestries woven in gold, on the Palatine	31
	A <i>castellum aquæ</i> and <i>specus</i> of an aqueduct, at the foot of the Janiculum	<i>ib.</i>
	A temple of travertine, decorated with stuccoes, in the Pamphili Palace	<i>ib.</i>

A.D.	PAGE
1644-55. Splendid walls, with columns, statues, &c., near S. Stefano Rotondo	32
1676-89. Mediæval buildings, with marble busts, inscriptions, &c., at the Navicella . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1655-67. A fine bas-relief of a nuptial ceremony, near S. Peter's . . . . .	33
(This was engraved by Santi-Bartoli.)	
Columns of the time of Trajan, on the site of his Forum . . . . .	34
Blocks of marble, with sculptures of the Provinces, from the Temple of the Antonines, in the Piazza di Pietra . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1658. Inscription relating to Cato, in the Via Lata . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1662. Inscription from the arch that was in the Corso . . . . .	35
1665-67. Paintings and inscriptions, in the pyramid of CAIUS CESTIUS . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1665. Inscription, at the Salaria . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1675. The tomb of Nasonius Ambrosius, and paintings, in the Via Flaminia . . . . .	36
(This was engraved by Santi-Bartoli and Bellori.)	
1670-76. The Lavacrum of Agrippina, in the valley of the Quirinal . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Busts of Lucius Verus, and beautiful pictures, &c., on the Ripa Grande . . . . .	37
A wall of very large size at a great depth, with a staircase at the foot of the Quirinal . . . . .	38
1693. An Egyptian obelisk, near the Pantheon . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1696. A <i>cippus</i> , with the inscription of the Rusticelli, under Monte Testaccio . . . . .	39
1682. OBJECTS DESCRIBED BY SANTI-BARTOLI.	
Precious marbles, statues, inscriptions, near the church of S. Clement . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
An Egyptian temple in the Pomœrium, behind SS. Peter and Marcellinus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Columns and statues, near S. Clement's Church . . . . .	40
Pavements of Oriental alabaster, statues, &c., on the Palatine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
A chamber, full of water, fluted columns, &c., Piazza di S. Gregorio . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
A chapel of the ancient Christians, with paintings, &c., in the Via del Colosseo . . . . .	41
Quantities of marble statues, pavements, &c., Thermæ of S. Helena . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
An ancient tomb full of columbaria, Via del Colosseo . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Subterranean chambers, with paintings, statues, mosaics, &c., and ruins of old buildings, opposite to S. Lorenzo in pane perna . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Chambers, with paintings and mosaic pavement, on the Esquiline Hill . . . . .	42
Silversmiths' shops, with a quantity of lead, near the Porta Pia . . . . .	43
Subterranean chambers, with marble pavements, &c., under the garden of the Quirinal Palace . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Painted chamber of the time of Titus, in the garden of Cardinal Pio . . . . .	44
Tombs and bodies of martyrs, with medals, &c., outside the Porta Portese (published by Santi-Bartoli) . . . . .	45
Sculptures unfinished, with sculptors' implements, shewing that this was the sculptors' quarter, near the Chiesa Nuova . . . . .	46
Ruins of the Thermæ of the Cornelii, on the Quirinal Hill . . . . .	47
Part of the ancient fortifications of the Quirinal, and on the Capitoline Hill, near the Caffarelli Palace, the latter being part of the outer wall of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus . . . . .	48
Several chambers at a great depth, on the Aventine, with coins of Commodus in one . . . . .	49



A. D.	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.	PAGE
1700.	A Necropolis, in the Via Aurelia Vetus, near the Porta S. Pancrazio Among others, the tomb of the gladiator Bato, erected by Caracalla, and a bas-relief, published by Winckelmann . . . . . (Fabretti also published the inscriptions.)	49 <i>ib.</i>
1701.	Fragments, columns, &c., in the Forum of Trajan . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1704.	A column of red granite, 50 feet long, with the apotheosis of Antoinus and Faustina, and inscriptions of Antoninus and Verus . . .	50
1706.	A tablet of Isis, with Egyptian hieroglyphics, on the Aventine (Engraved by Ficoroni.)	<i>ib.</i>
1709.	Several Egyptian statues, near the house of Sallust . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1719.	An altar of white marble, with sculptures of Anubis and Arpocrates, in the foundation of the Bibliotheca Casanatense . . . . .	51
1700-21.	In the time of Clement XI. chambers of the Palace of Trajan, with mosaic pavements, on the Aventine . . . . .	52
	On the Marmorata, on the bank of the Tiber, columns and foundations of Oriental alabaster, now in the Capitoline Museum . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	At the same place, a base, with sculpture and an inscription . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	A small old chapel, dedicated to S. Antony, near the Piazza di Sciarra	<i>ib.</i>
1722.	Other chambers, with columns, statues, and inscriptions, in the Palaces of the Cæsars (published by Bianchini, at Verona, in 1738)	53
	On the Celiolum <sup>b</sup> , or Cœliolum, an inscription shewing that Claudius enlarged the Pomœrium . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1730.	On the Celiolum also, a small bath-chamber, the walls covered with bas-reliefs (published by Ficorini in <i>La Bolla d'Oro</i> , part 2, and by Fea) . . . . .	54
	Pavements of old streets, twelve palms underground, in the ancient Viæ Tusculana, Nomentana, and Latina . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1736.	Tomb of the family of Arruntius (consul under Tiberius), near the Porta Maggiore, (this tomb is still open) . . . . .	55
	Near this, sepulchral chambers, with bas-reliefs, &c. (described by Piranesi) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	An obelisk of red granite, in the foundation of houses near S. Lorenzo in Lucina, found and erected . . . . .	56
1741.	Remains of a Piscina, under the church of S. Lorenzo in Piscinula . .	57
1742.	Part of the pavement of the Via Sacra, and a great drain connected with the Cloaca Maxima, near the Arch of Titus . . . . .	58
1743.	An ancient Roman foot-measure, on the site of the Prætorian Camp	<i>ib.</i>
—	The specus of an aqueduct of the time of Titus, at the Meta Sudans	59
1747.	A great chest of travertine stone, with the inscription FULMEN DIUM, in the Thermæ of Diocletian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1750.	DESCRIBED BY FRANCESCO FICORONI.	
	Columns under the church of S. Apollinare . . . . .	60
	Several <i>Portici</i> , in the Quirinal valley, near the Pope's Palace . . .	<i>ib.</i>
	Three large arches, a vaulted chamber, and a Porticus, near S. Lucia in Selci . . . . .	61
	Tombs, with columbaria, outside of the Porta Pinciana . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

<sup>b</sup> What is here called Celiolum is the high ground near the Porta Latina, within the wall of Rome.



A.D.	PAGE
1750. A large column of granite, in the Forum of Trajan . . . . .	61
A complete excavation under the Villa Mattei (now Mills), on the Palatine . . . . .	62
The tomb of the Scipios, with inscriptions, and other tombs, on the Via Appia, in the first mile . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
A chamber full of amphoræ, fixed to the ground, near the Muro Torto (This is described by D'Agincourt.)	63
The bridal-dress of Projecta, the bride of Secundus, prefect A.D. 339, on the Esquiline . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(This is engraved by D'Agincourt.)	
1767. Foundations of buildings, &c. (described by Winckelmann) . . . . .	64
IN NINETEENTH CENTURY.	
1808. Tomb of M. Servilius Quartus, excavated by Canova the sculptor . . . . .	65
1810-13. The Forum of Trajan, partially excavated by the French Prefect . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Column of Phocas, in the Roman Forum, with inscriptions . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1810-13. The arena of the Flavian Amphitheatre, partially excavated by Valadier for the French Government . . . . .	66
(This was done to a greater depth in 1874.) (The drawings of what was found in 1814 are now in the British Museum; the excavators were stopped by water at that time.)	
1816. Small buildings at the corner of the Via Sacra, and the steps of the temple with the celebrated three columns, also a copious spring of water . . . . .	67
1817. Inscriptions on the Clivus Capitolinus, marking the site of the Temple of Concord . . . . .	68
1818. The area of the Basilica Julia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1820. Two inscriptions of Cohors V. of the Vigili, at the entrance of the Villa Mattei, on the Celian Hill . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— An altar, with Archaic inscription of the Prætor Sextius Calvinus, on the Palatine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1825. The Spina and Metæ of the Circus of Maxentius . . . . .	69
1832. A tomb, with columbaria, near the Porta Latina, excavated by Cam- pana, and all the details are carefully preserved . . . . .	70
1833. A base, with an inscription of the Basilica Julia, in the Forum Romanum . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1835. The Schola Xantha and Tabernæ, and the colonnade of the XII Dei Consentes—on the Clivus Capitolinus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1838. Two towers in front of the Porta Maggiore demolished . . . . .	71
1847. The Emperor of Russia made great excavations on the north-west corner of the Palatine, partly under the church of S. Anastasia (these are left open); they were in the vineyard Nusiner, which the Emperor had purchased and then made over to the Pope in ex- change for some duplicate statues from the Vatican collection . . . . .	72
1848. Some paintings of great interest, on the Esquiline . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(Engravings of them were published in 1882.)	
1849. Bas-reliefs of the Arcus ad Isis (published in the <i>Annali dell Istituto</i> )	73
1850-53. Tombs on the old Via Appia, from the tomb of Cæcilia Metella to Bovillæ, excavated by Pius IX. (and engravings of them published by Canina) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1852. The tombs with Pagan pictures of the Gnostics, found in the cata- comb of Prætextatus (described by Garrucci) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

A. D.	PAGE
1853. The catacomb of S. Alexander, on the Via Nomentana . . .	73
— Inscriptions on the tombs of Popes, in the catacomb of S. Calixtus .	<i>ib.</i>
1855-57. Subterranean tunnels and wells belonging to an aqueduct, in the gardens of S. Sabina, on the Aventine . . . . .	74
1859. A tower of the ancient fortifications and substructures, under S. Anastasia (see also under 1847) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Remains of the house of Q. Fabius Cilo, at S. Balbina . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Tombs of the family of the Pancratii, and the painted tombs on the Via Latina . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(These are illustrated in a book by Signor Fortunati.)	
— A catacomb of the Jews, on the Via Appia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

## EXCAVATIONS FROM 1861 TO 1882.

1861. <i>The railway station made in the Thermæ of Diocletian.</i>	
— The Farnese gardens purchased by Napoleon III., and excavations begun by Signor Rosa for the Emperor . . . . .	75
— Several tombs by the side of old roads, found in making the railway	<i>ib.</i>
— The specus of the Aqua Appia, near the Porta Maggiore . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1862. Other remains of Palaces of the Cæsars, on the Palatine Hill . . . . .	76
1863. A fine statue of Augustus, and fresco paintings of his time, at Prima Porta, in the Villa Gallina, of Livia . . . . .	77
1864. Part of the great foss across the Palatine Hill, with buildings in it . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A colossal statue of Hercules, near the Theatre of Pompey . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1865. Remains of the Thermæ of Diocletian, and of the Privata Hadriani	78
— On the Palatine, along the north end, part of the great Palace of Caligula; at the south end, several chambers with stucco ornament and fresco paintings, at S. Bonaventura, excavated for the Pope . . . . .	79
1866. The tombs of two architects, of the first century, in the Villa Volkonski, near the Lateran . . . . .	80
— Remains of a wall of the Kings, on the Quirinal Hill . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Early mosaic pictures, at Cento-celle . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The Clivus Victoriæ, on the Palatine . . . . .	81
— The pavement of an old street, 25 feet below the present level, near the Theatre of Pompey, and part of a wall of the Kings . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1867. A cohors of the Vigili, with graffiti, of the third century, near S. Crisogono in Trastevere . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A fine marble pavement and fragment of the Marble Plans of Rome, with the Plan of the Porticus Livixæ, found by Signor Tocco behind the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian . . . . .	82
1868. Remains of the Porta Capena, in the valley between the Celian and the Aventine, found by Mr. Parker, (this gate, in the inner wall, is just a mile from the Porta Appia, in the outer wall), and a branch of the aqueduct Appia passed over it . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Seven pits dug across this valley to shew the rampart of Servius Tullius, connecting the fortresses on the Celian and the Aventine	83
— Remains of the walls of the Kings, on each of the seven hills . . . . .	84
— The Pulchrum Littus, a wall of the Kings on the bank of the Tiber, which completed the fortifications of the City on the Seven Hills, was partially excavated . . . . .	85
— Gigantic corbels in the form of lions' heads, found on the opposite bank	<i>ib.</i>



A.D.		PAGE
1868.	Parts of the wall of the Circus Maximus, and the Lupercal . . .	86
—	A cippus of the Pomœrium <i>in situ</i> , near the Chiesa Nuova . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Bath-chambers and a crypto-porticus, on the Palatine . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	At the Marmorata zigzag paths instead of steps up to the Emporium . . .	87
—	Also a quantity of African marble found buried under the mud of the Tiber, after inundations (some now buried again) . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Small chambers with brick walls, found 18 feet underground, in the Piazza della Consolazione . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The Domus Cilonis, on the Aventine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Bath-chambers of the first century, in the meadows near the castle of S. Angelo . . . . .	88
—	Excavations made at the Porta Lateranensis, in the wall of Rome . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	——— Porta Chiusa (Tiburtina?), on the inner side . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	A Castellum Aquæ for an Aqueduct, which had been made on the rampart of Tarquinius II., near the Prætorian Camp . . .	89
—	The original entrance to the Mausoleum of Augustus, south side . . .	90
—	The sources of the aqueducts, the Aqua Appia and Aqua Virgo, found . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	A Castellum Aquæ, under the Claudium (long miscalled a Vivarium) . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The house of Seneca (?), against the cliff of the Celian . . .	91
1869.	Houses of the first century, &c., on part of the rampart of Servius Tullius, called Mons Justitia, excavated by four young Roman Princes . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Chambers of the first century, outside of the Porta Pia, by the Marquis Patrizi . . . . .	92
—	The catacomb of S. Generosa, found by the Germans, in the grove of the Fratres Arvales . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Part of the specus of the Aqua Appia, in the western tower of the Porta Capena, found by Mr. Parker . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Part of the house of Augustus, on the Palatine, with painted chambers . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	A mosaic pavement and some fresco paintings, and the pavement of the Via Flaminia, in the Corso . . . . .	93
—	A wall of the Kings against the cliff of the Celian . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	— Xystus and a marble pavement, near S. Sisto Vecchio . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	— corridor at the north end of the Thermæ of Caracalla . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	— subterranean chamber, with an altar of Mithras, under the church of S. Clement . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	— mosaic pavement of the private house of the Emperor Hadrian . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Part of the wall of the Circus Alexandrinus, in the Piazza Navona . . .	94
—	Subterranean chambers of the Thermæ of Severus and Commodus . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The aqueduct leading to the Thermæ from the Porta Latina . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The specus of the Aqua Marcia, on the rampart of Tarquinius II., near the Porta di S. Lorenzo (Tiburtina?) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The mouth of the river Almo, in the Pulchrum Littus . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The mouth of the Aqua Appia, under the Priorato, on the Aventine . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The south doorway of the Templum Urbis Romæ . . . . .	95
—	Part of the old VIA TIBURTINA, now called VIA CUPA . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	——— Via Ardeatina, from the Porta Ardeatina to the VIA APPIA . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	Portico of the Temple of Mars, near S. Sisto Vecchio . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—	The line of the aqueducts from Subiaco to Rome traced, and plans of them made . . . . .	96



A.D.	PAGE
1870. Three marble columns <i>unfinished</i> , found near the Piazza Navona, indicating an ancient workshop . . . . .	96
— A Nymphæum (?) in the garden of Sallust, by Mr. Spithöver . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the wall of the Latins, on the Aventine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Chambers of the house of Trajan, on the Aventine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Two chambers of the Mamertine Prison . . . . .	97
— Sculpture of the birth of Mithras, under S. Clement's Church . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the Porticus of Heliogabalus, added to the Thermæ of Caracalla, excavated in the great vineyard of Signor Pietro Brocard, between the main building and the VIA SACRA . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— 600 pieces of marble found at the Marmorata, with inscriptions, giving the names of the Consuls from A.D. 67 to 96 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Seven aqueducts passing through a cave under S. Sabba, shewn in Mr. Parker's excavation . . . . .	98
— The wall of the Latins, on the Aventine, further excavated . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Three chambers of the House of Pudens, shewn in building the new front of the church of S. Pudentiana . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A very steep staircase, of 67 steps of travertine, in the Capitolium, behind the Tabularium and the Temple of Saturn, found by the Municipality . . . . .	99
— Remains of the House of Hortensius and Augustus, on the Palatine, found by Signor Rosa for Napoleon III. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A <i>lararium</i> , with idols of iron, animals in bronze, &c., at Ostia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1871. In rebuilding the Porta Salaria three tombs were found enclosed in the gateway-towers, one of these that of QUINTUS SULPICIUS MAXIMUS, with the remarkable inscription . . . . .	100
— A marble base with singular inscriptions, in Trastevere . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PURCHASED THE VILLA OF HADRIAN, AT TIVOLI, AND THE FARNESE GARDENS, ON THE PALATINE, FROM NAPOLEON III. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The platform of the Basilica Julia, in the Forum, cleared . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The basement of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, in the Forum, and the steps . . . . .	101
— On the Palatine some painted chambers behind the church of S. M. Liberatrice. <i>The steps descending to the Forum from the Porta Romana were destroyed by Signor Rosa</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(These belonged to the VIA NOVA.)	
— Some sculpture on the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, which had long been concealed by modern brickwork, was brought to light . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the Thermæ of Caracalla Signor Rosa <i>destroyed with gunpowder</i> the massive vaults of the upper storey, which had fallen on the pavement . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A curious manufactory of chemicals, made of old marble taken from tombs found on the VIA APPIA, near the Villa Quintilii . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the Esquilie a tomb full of columbaria, near the Porta Maggiore, with numerous inscriptions, of which 173 were published by F. Gori . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Also the foundations of a singular building, square on the outside and circular within . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

A.D.	PAGE
1871. In the Esquilæ also, remains of Thermæ near the Minerva Medica .	102
— A Castellum Aquæ of the Anio Vetus, in the VIA LATINA, at two miles from that gate . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The Lavacrum of Agrippina, on the Viminal . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Remains of early fortifications against the cliff of the Viminal, and a cave of Mithras . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the wall of Aurelian, in the Trastevere . . . . .	103
— Six large chambers in the Mamertine Prison . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A cave of Mithras nearly under the church of S. Clement, further excavated by Father Mullooly (this has unfortunately been full of water since the great flood of the Tiber) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The catacomb of S. Agnes, excavated by the Monks, with a passage from the church to the mausoleum of Constantia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A pavement of <i>bigio</i> marble, and a hypocaust found under Monte Citorio, shewing that mount to be a great heap of ruins . . . . .	104
— A Horrea of the third century, in the garden of Prince Doria . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The beginning of a set of <i>Fasti Triumphales</i> , in the Forum . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Remains of the Porta Collina, in part of the <i>agger</i> or rampart of Servius Tullius, in making the foundations of the great building for the Treasury . . . . .	105
— The dedication of the Temple of Honour was also found there . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the Forum Romanum the basement of the temple and of the rostrum of Julius Cæsar . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1872. In the Forum Romanum also part of the Cloaca Maxima was found, at the south-east corner, and left open . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the Thermæ of Caracalla three of the inner halls of that enormous structure were cleared out, and the mosaic pavements repaired . . . . .	106
— On the SUMMA SACRA VIA considerable excavations were made; the remains of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus and of the church of S. Maria Antiqua made in them . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(For an account of these, see our chapter on the Via Sacra.)	
— Further excavations were made for the Government in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, and at Ostia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the Forum Romanum, near the column of Phocas, two screen walls of marble were found in fragments, and were cleverly put together and replaced in the original foundation by Signor Rosa. These walls were sculptured on both sides, and these sculptures are of the time of Marcus Aurelius . . . . .	107
— A monumental inscription was found near the Lateran; this shews that it was <i>outside of the old City</i> . . . . .	108
— In this year great excavations were made by the Municipality of Rome in preparing for the new city on the hills . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Remains of a large building of the time of Sylla were found in the Campus Veranus, at the great cemetery, with statues of Hercules and Tellus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Several houses of the first century built on the great rampart of Servius Tullius were destroyed by the Railway Company . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Near the Porta S. Lorenzo, on an ancient road, was found an inscription, in travertine, of the time of the Republic, and part of a house . . . . .	109



A.D.	PAGE
1872. In the Macao, fragments of the brick registers of the Prætorians for the years 187-188 under Commodus, and fragments of a marble cornice, with sculpture . . . . .	109
— Another brick register of the years 125-126 was found near the Porta Maggiore . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The Mithræum (?), opposite S. Vitale, excavated in 1871, was destroyed in making the Via Nazionale . . . . .	110
— In the Via di S. Lorenzo, the pavement of an ancient street . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— On the north side of the Capitoline Hill, in making the new carriage-way in zigzag, another cave of Mithras, with sculpture, was found . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— On the Mons Justitiæ (part of the rampart of Servius Tullius) a house of the third century, with a skeleton, and a number of bronze objects . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1873. A fine sarcophagus was found at Vico Varo . . . . .	111
(This is now in the Capitoline Museum.)	
— A very fine tomb was found by the Marchioness Casali in her vineyard near the Porta Appia (S. Sebastiano), part of it was of the first century and part later; there are three chambers, one of them was the <i>Sacrarium</i> of Titus Ælius Nicephorus, as shewn by the inscription—(this was sold and smuggled out of Rome) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Remains of various other objects were found in the great excavations of the Municipality, in making the streets of the NEW CITY . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Three <i>caryatides</i> of <i>rosso antico</i> , with inscriptions of Næratius Cerealis . . . . .	112
— Buildings of the College of Gladiators, of the time of Commodus (as described in the <i>Bullettin. Municip.</i> ) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Inscription from a catacomb, &c., at S. Lorenzo . . . . .	113
— ——— dedicated to Fortune (also as above) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Pavement of the Via Nomentana . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Inscription marking the site of Cohors II. of the Vigili . . . . .	114
— Wall of the Kings, against the cliff of the Quirinal . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1874. Important excavations in the substructures of the Colosseum, these were continued in 1875 . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— An inscription of the time of the Flavian Emperors found in the Colosseum, in which it is called THEATRUM (not <i>amphitheatrum</i> ) . . . . .	116
— Remains of the Villa of Mæcenus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— ——— Macellum Livianum (described as above) . . . . .	117
— Statues and inscriptions (described as above) . . . . .	118
— A cave of Mithras and Mithraic monuments (described as above) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— An Etruscan tomb, cut in the rock, near the Arch of Gallienus . . . . .	119
— A Nymphæum (?) in the garden of Sallust . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Another part of the rampart and foss of Servius Tullius, near the railway station . . . . .	120
1875. A number of works of ancient art found in making the foundations of houses for the NEW CITY (these are described in the <i>Bullettino</i> ) . . . . .	121
1876. The works in the Colosseum and others were suspended for a time, but were resumed after a few months . . . . .	122
— A magnificent Ambulacrum was found in the Esquilæ, and destroyed . . . . .	123
— Many statues found on the sites of the Palaces of Mæcenus, of the Lamia, and of Caligula . . . . .	124



A. D.	PAGE
1876. A bronze tablet called <i>Tabula Hospitalis</i> , with an inscription relating to an unknown city, found near the Arch of Gallienus . . .	124
— Bath-chambers adjoining the Minerva Medica . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Fragment of an inscription found (described by Signor Fiorelli) . . .	125
— Pavement of the Via Sacra, in front of the Temple of Antoninus (this agrees with the account given by Ligorì in his MS.) . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Pavement of an ancient street, with steps descending to the Quirinal . . .	126
— Remains of <i>Thermæ</i> of the second century, with fountains, on the Quirinal, which had been incorporated with those of Constantine . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Many other ancient remains found in making the Via Nazionale . . .	127
— A very curious oratory or Christian chapel of the third century, which had been made in the rampart of Servius Tullius, was now destroyed . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill, or Capitolium, in the garden of the Caffarelli Palace . . .	131
— OUT OF ROME—On the Via Latina, at Roma Vecchia, Prince Torlonia found three sarcophagi in a sepulchral chamber, at the depth of fifteen metres, at the foot of sixty-seven steps . . .	132
— ——— Catacomb of S. Cyriaca . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Apse of the old church of S. Sebastian, of the fourth century, with Christian tombs and inscriptions (these are published by Fiorelli) . . .	133
— Fragment of Fasti of the <i>Feriæ Latinæ</i> , on Monte Cavo . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Wall of the port of Claudius, at Porto . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the aqueduct Virgo, in the catacomb of Priscilla . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the original <i>specus</i> of the <i>Anio Vetus</i> . . .	134
— Part of the great foss of Servius Tullius, 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep . . .	135
— Part of the old drain from the Colosseum, found in making a new one . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Loculi in the catacomb of S. Cyriaca, <i>destroyed</i> . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A <i>crypto-porticus</i> of the second century . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1877. Remains of <i>Thermæ</i> , with statues, &c., on the Esquiline . . .	136
— A hall in the Villa of Mæcenâs, with various fragments . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Near the Prætorian Camp, the basement of an <i>Ædicula</i> and fragment of three <i>Latercula Militaria</i> . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In making the new apse of the church of S. John Lateran various fragments of the old Lateran Palace were found . . .	137
— On the Palatine, in the Palace of Domitian, many fragments of columns and an inscription were found . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— On the Via Latina several tombs were found . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(These are described in the <i>Bullettino Archeol.</i> )	
— Part of the <i>Thermæ</i> of Sura and Trajan, on the Aventine . . .	138
— Etruscan vases, &c., on the Quirinal . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— A wall of the Kings in the foundation of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, on the Capitoline Hill . . .	139
— Another chamber of the old Mamertine Prison cleared out . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Further excavations made at the Porta Capena . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— At the <i>Thermæ</i> of Caracalla the Porticus of Heliogabalus found to be an arcade of two storeys . . .	140
— In destroying the mediæval towers of the Porta del Popolo, it was found that they were chiefly built of old tombs . . .	<i>ib.</i>

A. D.	PAGE
1877. A bas-relief of a chariot-race in the circus found in one of them . . . . .	141
1878-79. In the Piazza di Pietra various objects were found . . . . .	142
(Described by Signor Lanciani in the <i>Bullettino Comunale</i> .)	
—— Part of the wall of the Circus Maximus found . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— VIA SACRA, great excavations were made here (the results of which are described in the other part of this volume) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— FARNESINA, on the western bank of the Tiber, excavations were made here, and that part of the Tiber dragged; quantities of coins were found, and chambers with beautiful fresco paintings were brought to light . . . . .	144
—— In making the new great drain from the Colosseum the ancient one was found in many places . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— In enlarging part of the VIA TIBURTINA tombs with inscriptions were found . . . . .	145
1879. TEATRO NAZIONALE, in making the foundations for this, various statues, &c., were found . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— PORTA MAGGIORE, near this a <i>cippus</i> , with inscriptions . . . . .	146
—— Remains of an aqueduct, in the garden of Sallust . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— IN THE VIA MERULANA, a painted chamber, and some hundreds of fragments of statues, &c. . . . .	147
—— An inscription of the time of King Theodoric . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— In the THERMÆ OF CARACALLA, three great subterranean passages . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— In the PIAZZA DI PIETRA, the stairs of the cella of the temple, &c. . . . .	148
—— At Prima Porta, part of the Villa Livie . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— In the Piazza Macao, south part of the rampart or foss of Servius Tullius . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— In the Viale Principessa Margharita, several hundred fragments of statues, out of which they were able to reconstruct some . . . . .	149
1880. In the Via Sacra, excavations were made by Signor Fiorelli . . . . .	151
(These are described in the other part of this volume.)	
—— The tomb, with columbaria and inscription, of the Sulpicia family, of the time of Hadrian, at the Farnesina . . . . .	152
—— A <i>cippus terminalis</i> , of the second century . . . . .	153
—— Other sepulchral inscriptions in the towers of the Porta del Popolo . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— At Ostia a theatre was found . . . . .	154
—— In the Thermæ of Caracalla an inscription of the second century, <i>written in italics</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1881. A very early cloaca, in the Ghetto . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— A singular tomb at Aqua Bollicante, with objects used as amulets . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— Remains of many ancient buildings were found and destroyed in making the foundations for the Ministry of War . . . . .	155
—— The calidarium and hypocaust in the Thermæ of Caracalla . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— The houses that had been built against the back of the Pantheon were destroyed . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
—— Tombs, with columbaria and inscriptions, near the Lateran . . . . .	156
—— Several <i>cippi</i> , with inscriptions, found on Monte Mario . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
(These are described in the <i>Bullettino dell' Istituto</i> .)	
—— A vase of white marble, with the impression of a corpse, under the church of S. Lorenzo, found in making the tomb of PIUS IX. . . . .	157



A.D.	PAGE
1881. A singular burial-vault in the catacomb of Domitilla . . . . .	157
— Several inscriptions found in the catacombs . . . . .	158
— A fragment of a ship, in marble—in making a sewer near the Arch of Constantine . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
1882. Large excavations were made this year at the back of the Pantheon and in the Thermæ of Agrippa . . . . .	159
— Important excavations were made in the Via Sacra, and another fragment of the Marble Plans was found . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Many remains of ancient buildings were destroyed in making the streets of the New City . . . . .	160
— A fine mosaic pavement in the Via Nazionale, found behind the Palace of the Fine Arts, and was placed in it as the pavement of a hall . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Part of the Thermæ of Trajan was destroyed in making a new street . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Signor Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, made important excavations in the Forum Romanum, both at the north and south ends : at the north, he began by removing the great bank of earth with a road upon it from the Arch of Septimius Severus to the Piazza del Campidoglio, on the upper part of the Capitoline Hill ; and at the south he brought to light part of the great Palace of Caligula, which had been buried under the Farnese gardens . . . . .	161
— In what had been the garden of Sallust, near the Porta Collina, considerable remains of a great public building were found, generally supposed to be part of the Palace of Sallust, but Professor Gori considers it to be the station of Cohors III. of the Vigili (?) . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Inscriptions of the fourth century were found near the church of S. Pietro in Vincoli ; these inscriptions are given in the notes, and explained in the text by Professor Mommsen . . . . .	162
— Part of a leaden tube of extraordinary size, with another inscription upon it, given in the note g . . . . .	163
— <i>Demolition of the Viaduct in the Forum Romanum commenced</i> . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— The tomb of C. Mænius Bassus, found in making the railway near Tivoli, with inscription . . . . .	164
— Part of the aqueduct Anio Novus, near Subiaco ; also a great marble sarcophagus, with a singular inscription . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Sallustian Gardens described by Professor Fabio Gori, with an account of the Excavations made in them in 1882 . . . . .	165, 169
The Emperor Vespasian resided there . . . . .	166
— Nerva died there . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— Aurelian enriched them by the Porticus Milliariensis . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— he enclosed them in the new wall of Rome . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Palace of Sallust is mentioned in the Acts of the Martyrs . . . . .	167
Pirro Ligori saw some ruins of them demolished in the sixteenth century . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Flaminius Vacca describes a great oval building found there . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Marlianus mentions the finding of many corpses, and a gigantic skull, attributed to Pusio or Secundilla, mentioned by Pliny . . . . .	168
Mr. Spithœver, in 1875, made excavations in the “Circus of Sallust (?)” and found a place paved with <i>opus signinum</i> , indicating the site of a <i>castellum aquæ</i> , or reservoir of an aqueduct . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
— In the building called the “Temple of Venus,” belonging to the House of Sallust, fresco-paintings, marble statues, &c. . . . .	<i>ib.</i>



	PAGE
The <i>restorations</i> of Canina are found to be imaginary . . . . .	169
The Circus is anterior to Sallust, it existed in the year 550 of Rome, and was near the Temple of Venus Erycina, as mentioned by Livy . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Egyptian Obelisk that was on the Spina of this Circus is now at the Trinità de' Monti . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
A part of the great rampart ( <i>agger</i> ) of Servius Tullius (?), near the Auditorium of Mæcenas, with stones which have letters and numbers engraved on them, now destroyed . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>

## APPENDIX.

Notes from Rome, by Signor Rodolfo Lanciani, Oct. 17, 1882 . . . . .	170
The Fornix Fabianus . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Remains of the Regia . . . . .	<i>ib.</i>
The Porticus Margaritaria . . . . .	171
Some Observations upon these "Notes," by Professor F. Gori . . . . .	172
Notes from Rome, Oct. 7, 1882 . . . . .	173
Some Observations upon these "Notes," by Professor F. Gori . . . . .	177
Notes from Rome, Dec. 16, 1882 . . . . .	178
Notes on the Variations of Spelling in the time of Sylla and Julius Cæsar . . . . .	179

SOME ACCOUNT OF  
EXCAVATIONS IN ROME.

BY CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.

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FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.

BIONDO DA FORLI, describing the church of the Lateran, says<sup>a</sup>, “A little time ago, when the palaces which surround the church were all nearly ruined, you, blessed Father Eugenius (IV., 1431-47), began to restore everything, adding also such a splendid monastery; in the foundations of which, digging in the vineyards to the depth of eighteen feet, arches were found, chambers, pavements, columns of several colours, bas-reliefs and beautiful statues, and several other magnificent works<sup>b</sup>.”

I remember having been told by some monks of S. Maria Nova (A.D. 1438) that Pope Eugenius IV. had built two walls to enclose the Colosseum in the ground of their monastery, and that it had been annexed to the monastery to prevent the evil doings that took place there; and after the death of Eugenius, the Roman citizens not wishing this great historical building to be enclosed and shut up, went in a body to pull down the enclosure, and left it open as we now see it. But the monks say they have all their rights in parchments, and if they had another Pope, they would have the donation confirmed; and they live in this hope<sup>c</sup>.

The basin of porphyry, and one of the lions of basalt, that since the time of Sixtus V. have been in front of the portico of the Pantheon, were found in the time of Eugenius IV., when he made the pavement of the Rotonda and of the whole Campus Martius. A fragment of a metal head (a portrait of Agrippa), a leg of a horse, and a fragment of a chariot-wheel, were also found there<sup>d</sup>.

Some years since, I was told that a marble boat was seen at the Antoniana, with some figures, and a basin of marble. The basin was found by Paul III., and a similar one by Paul II.; they are both used in the fountains in the Piazza Farnese, but the boat was never found. The two statues of Hercules were also found there,

<sup>a</sup> Roma ristaur., lib. i. num. 85, p. 21, Ven., 1558, transl. in Italian by Lucius Faunus.

<sup>b</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxlviii. 94. It is obvious that these must have be-

longed to the great palace of the Lateran family, in the time of Nero.

<sup>c</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxiv. 72.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., lxx. 35.

and the great column of granite now in the Piazza di SS. Trinita at Florence<sup>e</sup>.

The bronze horse on the Capitol was found in a vineyard opposite the Scala Santa, and having been left there neglected for several years, Sixtus IV. had it placed on a beautiful marble pedestal in the Piazza del Laterano, where it remained until the time of Paul III., who had it removed to the Piazza del Campidoglio, and had a pedestal made for it by Michael Angelo; and as a piece of marble large enough for it could not be found, a piece of the frieze or architrave of Trajan was taken for it. And because the horse had been found in a vineyard belonging to the College of the Lateran, the said college pretended that it ought to belong to them, and are still at law about it. (All this has been told to me<sup>f</sup>.)

In the garden of Belvedere, in the Vatican, in a small chapel behind the statue of the Nile, we saw the celebrated Laocoon with his sons, with the serpents twined round. This group, with its base, is all in one piece<sup>g</sup>. Pliny writes that this was the most beautiful work ever made, and sculptured by the three clever artists, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus of Rhodes; and that this group was in the Palace of Titus. As this group was found on the Esquiline Hill, called by the writer Carinæ, where the Sette Sale are situated, in the vineyard of Felice de Fredis<sup>h</sup>, it is believed to be the one mentioned by Pliny<sup>i</sup>.

In the month of March, of the year 1485, the monks of S. Maria Nova making excavations in a farm five or six miles distant from Rome, in the Appian Way, destroyed an ancient tomb; but in the foundations of that tomb they discovered a sarcophagus of marble, of which the cover was fixed on pivots. In the interior was found the body of a young woman quite perfect, who had on the head a net of gold, and hairs alternately with the wires of the same metal. She had a rosy cheek, the eyes and the mouth somewhat

<sup>e</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxiv., lxv. 23.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., lxvi. 18; Fea, *Dissertazione*, p. 410, has recorded the history of this equestrian statue of M. Aurelius. It was formerly in the Campo Vaccino, near the arch of Septimius Severus, on the site of the Forum Romanum, near the two marble walls; then it was removed to the Lateran by Clement III., where, after having been neglected for centuries, Sixtus IV. had it erected in a more conspicuous place. Paul III. afterwards removed it to the Piazza del Campidoglio, and up to that time it was called the *horse of Constantine*. The

place to which Sixtus IV. had removed it was in the time of Vacca used as a vineyard. Of the supposed law-suit I find no mention. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxii. 18.

<sup>g</sup> It is of many pieces.

<sup>h</sup> See the notes to Winckelmann (Stor. delle arti, tom. ii. p. 241), and Marini (Iscr. Alb., p. 11). It was found in 1506, and not exactly at the Sette Sale, which were reservoirs of water, but in the ruins of the palace of Nero.

<sup>i</sup> Ulisse Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccviii. 10; Plinii, N. H., xxxvi. 4; Hist. Photos., No. 2507.



open ; the nails of the hands and of the feet were white and firm ; the arms and the legs were pliable. That body, with the sarcophagus, was carried to the palace of the Conservators on the Capitol, and was exposed to public sight for several days. By the effect of the air the carnation became black ; and it was supposed that the body was that of Tulliola, daughter of Cicero, because on the sarcophagus was the inscription TVLLIOLAE FILIAE MEAE. Pope Innocent VIII., 1484-92, ordered that in the night the body should be carried out of the Porta Pinciana, and buried in an unknown place<sup>j</sup>.

In the time of Paul III., in the Piazza of S. M. del Popolo, a great mass of *selci* (flints) was found, much higher than the level of the ground. The Pope ordered it to be spread to the level of the piazza ; it must have belonged to some great Mausoleum<sup>k</sup>. (Generally said to be that of Sylla.)

In the month of February of the year 1544, in the chapel of the King of France, which is now building according to the new drawing made by Pope Julius II., in the excavations was found a sarcophagus of marble, which, from the things contained in it, is known to have belonged to Maria, wife of the Emperor Honorius. Of the dead body there were only the teeth, the hair, and the two bones of the legs. The coat was embroidered with gold, and the ornaments of the head were of silk and gold ; all that gold was melted down, and produced forty pounds weight of a very pure gold. In the sarcophagus was a large box of silver, broken in three or four pieces, one foot and a half long, and a palm of nine inches high. A number of vases of gold, and a quantity of rich jewellery were found with these ; to enumerate them would be tedious and useless<sup>l</sup>.

In 1547, excavations were also made by Cardinal Trivulzio, in the vineyard of the Sette Sale, where twenty-five statues were found, all beautifully preserved and very fine, besides a great number of columns and precious marbles<sup>m</sup>.

Panvinius<sup>n</sup> says that the celebrated fragments of the Capitoline Fasti were found in excavations near the Via Sacra, opposite the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, in the year 1547.

Excavations were made behind the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, and part of the Marble Plan of Rome was found. The said plan served to cover the wall. It is certain that this temple was built

<sup>j</sup> Anonymus, ap. Muratori, *Rer. Italic. Script.*, tom. ii. p. ii. p. 1192 ; and Ferrarius, *de veterum lucernis sepulchralibus*.

<sup>k</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, c. 113.

<sup>l</sup> Lucio Fauno, *dell' antich. di Roma*, pp. 152, 153.

<sup>m</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxvii. 21.

<sup>n</sup> Fastor, lib. 5, in *præf. Venetiis*, 1558, in fol.

in honour of Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome<sup>o</sup>, and that plan<sup>p</sup> is now among the antiquities belonging to Cardinal Farnese<sup>q</sup>.

I have heard that when Antonio da S. Gallo, at the time that Paul III. was Cardinal, had nearly completed the Farnese Palace, an opening was seen through the new wall at the corner towards S. Girolamo. The Cardinal at whose expense the palace had been built reproached S. Gallo, the architect, for having built the palace on a clay soil. The architect, not understanding how that may have happened, went into the underground part of the palace, and found a great and very wide drain (part of the small river Almo) that went from the Campo di Fiore to the Tiber<sup>r</sup>.

In the middle of the Piazza del Campidoglio is the beautiful equestrian statue of M. Aurelius, emperor and philosopher: it is also said by some to represent Antoninus Pius, or Lucius Verus, or Septimius Severus. In our time this statue was taken to the Capitol by Pope Paul III., from the Piazza of S. John in the Lateran<sup>s</sup>. (This stood originally in the Forum Romanum, near the marble walls.)

I have heard that the two statues of prisoners which are in the staircase of the Farnese Palace, had been taken by Paul III., 1534-49, into the courtyard of the Colonnese, where the Cardinal of Florence now resides; but I believe they had been taken there in modern times, as, being by the hand of the same sculptor who made the column of Trajan, it is more probable that they were placed on some of the arches by the side of the Forum of Trajan, and were found there in making some buildings<sup>t</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> This is now well known to be a mistake; the church is made out of *three* temples, Roma and Venus of the time of Hadrian, and Romulus, the son of Maxentius, added to the other two long afterwards. The Marble Plan was on the eastern wall of the Temple of Rome.

<sup>p</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 782, 783, 798.

<sup>q</sup> Under the pontificate of Paul III., the church being restored by Gio. Antonio Dosi, of S. Gemignano, architect and antiquarian, the portion of that plan was taken out which remained on the wall from the time of some other Pope, while it is believed to have been originally placed on the pavement of the old Pagan temple by the Emperor Septimius Severus(?). The fragments were taken from thence to the Farnese Palace, where they remained until the time of Benedict XIV., 1740-58, who, having obtained them as a gift from the king of Sicily, Charles III., ordered them to be placed on the walls of the stairs of the

Capitoline Museum, where the statues are preserved. In the year 1673 they were engraved by Bellori, and reproduced by Grævius in the fourth volume of his *Thesaurus*. In the year 1771 they were reprinted separately, with the same plates, and the explanations of Bellori, and an addition of six plates and several ornaments by the Ab. Amaduzzi. Piranesi also has inserted them in his *Antich. Romane*, tom. i. tav. ii. et seqq., and tav. vi. n. 26; he fancies they are of the time of Diocletian. But this is not probable. The metal hooks that held up the marble slabs are fixed in the mortar of the wall of the Temple of Rome, built by Hadrian. See Fea, *Dissert. sulle rov. di Roma*, tom. iii. del Wink., p. 286. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lii. 1.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., lxi., lxx. 33.

<sup>s</sup> See also p. lxii. Ulisse Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccxx. 33.

<sup>t</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxiii., lxxiv. 44.



In the excavations made at the Antoniana under Paul III., 1534-49, by order of his nephew, the Cardinal Farnese, a great number of statues, columns, bas-reliefs, and marbles were found, besides several cameos, stuccoes, coins, lamps<sup>u</sup>, &c.

Some people think that the giants on Monte Cavallo formerly stood before the Golden House of Nero, and that they had afterwards been placed by Constantine on those pedestals from which they were removed by Sixtus V.<sup>v</sup>, 1585-90. On the same pedestal were two statues of Constantine, which Paul III. removed to the Capitol, and are now as an ornament for the staircase of the Ara-Cœli, on the side towards the Palace of the Senator; and when Sixtus V. destroyed those pedestals I observed that the stones towards the front of the wall were of the time of Nero, because I saw that they were the same that we see in other stones which I remember to have been found in the same spot<sup>x</sup>.

In the time of Julius III., 1550-55, between la Pace and S. Maria dell' Anima, some pieces of columns were found of African marble and Porta Santa, left unfinished and never used, seven palms in diameter. They were bought by the Cardinal of Montepulciano; and the door of the church of dell' Anima is all of Porta Santa, and I believe that those marbles were found there, and used for that church<sup>y</sup>.

In the street where the Leutari now live, near the palace of the Cancellaria, in the time of Pope Julius III., under a cellar, a statue of Pompey was found, fifteen palms high. It was bought by that Pope, and given to the Cardinal Capodiferro; it is now in the Palazzo Spada<sup>z</sup>.

In the time of Paul IV., A.D. 1555-59, in the vineyard of Sig. Orazio Muti, near S. Vitale, a large quantity of gold coins and valuable jewels were found, which were stolen by the gardener, who ran away with them<sup>a</sup>.

Near the church of S. Eustachio, beyond the Custom-house, I remember to have seen three basins, of granite dell' Elba, which

<sup>u</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxli., and ccxlii. 78.

<sup>v</sup> These groups of horses formerly stood in that place before the Thermæ of Constantine, and Sixtus V. only moved them a little more towards the Pontifical, now Royal Palace, and turned them towards the road, so that they might look like a horse-race. Their original position can be seen on the plans of Rome before Sixtus V.

<sup>x</sup> What Flaminus Vacca calls the *Frontespizio* of Nero, as it was called in his time, are those great remains of marble statues and walls that we see in the Colonna gardens, behind the above-mentioned horses, and which are now believed to be the work of Aurelian. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lviii. 10.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., lxix. 32.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., lxxvii., and lxxviii. 57.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., liv., and lv. 7.



I think must have been found there, because the *Thermæ* of Nero were near that spot, and they must have been used for baths. Pope Paul IV. made a present of a much finer one, quite perfect, to Sig. Rotilio Albertini, who carried it to his vineyard outside the Porta Portese, in which was a splendid fish-pond. The other two were broken, and I do not recollect what became of them; they were thirty palms in diameter, and of very good work <sup>b</sup>.

Near the Tiber, where the Synagogue of the Jews is now, in the time of Pius IV., 1559-65, two gigantic statues were found of men with horses. These were taken to the Capitol, and placed on the top of the staircase leading up to it; they are believed to be the statues of Castor and Pollux. The style is very inferior <sup>c</sup>.

In the time of Pius IV., under the palace of Cardinal della Valle, several fragments of cornices were found, pieces of columns, and Corinthian capitals. They probably belonged to the *Thermæ* of Nero, being very near to it. An enormous capital was also found, which was used for the emblems of Pius IV., at the Porta Pia. I remember also that in the piazza then called of Siena, where the Theatini Friars are now building the church of S. Andrea della Valle, in making the foundations, a great column was found of granite, forty palms long and six palms in diameter, and under it a paved road. I think that the column had been brought there, as no other remains were found. The excavations being continued, a large subterranean chamber was found belonging to some ancient magnificent building. The column was broken in pieces, and one of them was used for the door of the church. Nardini says that, in making the façade of the church, he saw three large marble columns found in that neighbourhood, which he believes to belong to the Curia of Pompey <sup>d</sup>.

Near the Minerva is the church of S. Stefano del Cacco. It derives its name from two lions, of basalt (black Numidian marble), which were, I remember, in front of that church, and which were taken to the Capitol in the time of Pius IV., and placed as an ornament to the staircase leading up to it. Some years ago some excavations were made under that church, and remains of a temple were found, with the columns of yellow marble still standing, but when taken out they all broke to pieces, having all been burnt. Some bases were found for sacrificing, on which the animals for sacrifice were represented. I remember to have seen them in several places, and they are now in the house of Sig. Orazio Muti, and no doubt

<sup>b</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxx. 34.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., lxxvi. 52.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., lxxix., lxxx. 60.

a great many things are buried under that church, but are all lost to sight because the church cannot be demolished<sup>e</sup>.

The Piazza di Sciarra is so called because Sig. Sciarra Colonna lives in that place. In the time of Pius IV. some fragments of the arch of Claudius were found there, and several bas-reliefs with the portrait of Claudius, bought by Sig. Gio. Giorgio Cesarino, and now in his garden at S. Pietro in Vincula. I bought what remained of these fragments, that is, a hundred and thirty-six cart-loads full. Some years ago there was a bas-relief, which was one side of the arch; it was removed by the Romans, and built into the wall of the staircase going to the Capitol<sup>f</sup>.

Near the Colosseum, towards the church of SS. John and Paul, on the Cœlian Hill, there is a vineyard. I remember that a great pavement of blocks of travertine was found there, and two Corinthian capitals; and when Pius IV. made the church of the Madonna degli Angeli in the Thermæ of Diocletian, a capital of the principal nave being wanted, he used one of those. A marble boat<sup>g</sup>, forty palms long, was also found there, with a fountain ornamented with marble, which seemed to have suffered more from fire than from water, and also many leaden pipes. It was believed to be the end of the Golden House of Nero, and afterwards Vespasian built the Colosseum there<sup>h</sup>.

S. Sabina.—In the Pontificate of Gregory XIII., 1572-85, on the Aventine Hill, in the gardens of S. Sabina, a great number of hand-mills were found, of the red stone of Bracciano. That place is believed to have been a fortress in the Middle Ages, and remains of houses were found<sup>i</sup>.

Under the house of the Sig. Galli, I remember to have seen a great pilaster of marble; during the Pontificate of Gregory XIII. it was removed to the Piazza Navona, and it is now used as the basin of a fountain for horses. Some capitals were also found sculptured with trophies, helmets, &c., which probably belonged to some temple dedicated to Mars. These capitals are now in the house of Sig. Galli, in the Via de' Leutari, by the side of the Cancelleria<sup>j</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxvii. 27.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., lxvii., lxviii. 28.

<sup>g</sup> The one now placed on the Cœlian, in front of the church of S. Maria in Domnica.

<sup>h</sup> Cassius (Corso delle Acque, tom. ii. num. II seqq.) makes many observations to prove that the buildings between the Colosseum and the church

of SS. John and Paul belonged to the same amphitheatre, and were for the greater part reservoirs of water to flood the amphitheatre in a short time. Piranesi is of the same opinion, and both give demonstrations of this. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxiv. 22.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. lxxxviii. 80.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., lxix. 30.



S. Pudentiana.—Over S. Pudentiana, in the vineyard of the Nuns of S. Lorenzo in panis perna, a round temple was found in the time of Sixtus V., all of marble, and in this temple two statues of Consuls<sup>k</sup>, a vase or candlestick, I do not remember *which*, in the same vineyard, under the portico of the small palace<sup>l</sup>.

In the time of Sixtus V., near S. Lorenzo in Lucina, on the side looking towards the Campus Martius, the Cav. Fontana found a great obelisk of Egyptian granite, but being very much damaged by fire, it was left in its place<sup>m</sup>.

Two obelisks were found in the Circus Maximus, one of which was erected by Sixtus V. at S. John in the Lateran, and the other in the Piazza del Popolo; also some large leaden pipes, and some vaulted chambers round the Circus, which were probably used for boats, as I have seen the holes in the walls for the metal hooks to fasten them. A large drain was also found to convey the water into the Tiber<sup>n</sup>.

In the church of S. Martina, near the Arch of Septimius Severus, were two large bas-reliefs in marble, very much worn, representing soldiers with trophies, and some in toga, of good style. Sixtus V., in making his chapel in S. Maria Maggiore, demolished the church of S. Luke, belonging to the painters, and in recompense he gave to them the church of S. Martina; and they, in order to repair that church, sold those sculptures, which are now in the house of Sig. Cavaliere della Porta<sup>o</sup>.

At SS. Pietro e Marcellino, under the church, a great quantity of pilasters were found, with subterranean vaults. I believe this to have been a *castellum aquæ*, because in the same spot a great wall, built of square blocks of travertine, was found by Sixtus V., 1585-90. These blocks of travertine were used for the buildings of his time. It must have been an aqueduct which conveyed the water to the Colosseum from that reservoir<sup>p</sup>. An idol was also found there, smaller than life, standing with the hands folded, with a serpent twined round from the feet to the mouth. It was closed with a very thin veil, and round the neck had a garland of pomegranate flowers. And not far from it, a group of Venus after the bath, life-size, with a Cupid. This was bought by Cardinal Montalto<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> These two statues are the Posidippus and Menander, now in the Museo Pio Clementino.

<sup>l</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxviii. 29.

<sup>m</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxiv. 45.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., liii., liv. 5.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., lxxxiii. 68.

<sup>p</sup> When the church and the monastery were rebuilt under Benedict XIV. (A.D. 1750), a large quantity of travertine blocks and Pozzolana sand were also found, which were used for the building.

<sup>q</sup> The Villa Montalto, begun by



In the road that goes from Monte Cavallo to Porta Pia, four fountains were made by Sixtus V., of one of which Muzio Mattei is the proprietor; who, when building in that place, found sculptures of a sacrifice, with the bull, and some priests, a Bacchus double the natural size, with a faun feeding him, and a tiger eating grapes at his feet; a Venus and other statues of good style. In erecting other houses, several buildings have been found, which looked very much like stoves for the poor<sup>r</sup>.

I remember that where the horses of Monte Cavallo are now placed by Sixtus V., there was a great mass of *selci* mixed with pieces of travertine, which I believe to have been a Mausoleum; but having been nearly destroyed, it cannot be said anything more about. It was levelled to the ground, as we now see it<sup>s</sup>.

I know that near the same spot a seated statue of Rome was found, four times life-size, of good style: it appeared to have been made to be seen from a distance. It was bought by the Cardinal of Ferrara, and taken to his garden near Monte Cavallo<sup>t</sup>.

#### DESCRIBED BY ULISSE ALDROANDI, 1556.

Near the Temple of Concord, in excavating not long ago, was found a marble *cippus*, upon which, as we learn from the inscription, the statue of Stilicho, general and cousin of the Emperor Theodosius, was placed<sup>u</sup>.

In excavating also near to that spot, three shops were found, which from the inscription upon them were supposed to have been courts of the public notaries (*Curie di notari*)<sup>x</sup>.

Near the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, near which the Temple of Vesta stood, twelve bases of statues of Vestal Virgins, with their inscriptions, have been found in our time<sup>y</sup>.

In the Circus Maximus there is said to have been a Temple of Neptune erected by the Arcadians, and it is supposed to be that chapel which was found in our time at the foot of the Palatine, near S. Anastasia, decorated with marine shells<sup>z</sup>.

It is said that Diocletian built a palace in the vineyards near his Thermæ, towards the Quirinal valley. There have been found in our days great bases of columns *in situ*, and a chapel ornamented

Sixtus V., and called afterwards Negroni, has been lately destroyed, and the antiquities dispersed. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxv., and lxxvi. 24.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., lxxii. 37.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., lxxii., and lxxiii. 40.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., lxxiii. 41.

<sup>u</sup> Ulisse Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccvi. 1.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., ccvi. 2.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., ccvi. 3.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., ccvi. 4.

with several shells. Another was found on the opposite side of these Thermæ, separated only by two pieces of marble representing a sea-shell <sup>a</sup>.

On the Quirinal, not far from the Thermæ of Constantine, on the side looking towards the Viminal, a chapel was found in our time, which, from the paintings of fishes and shells, is believed to have been dedicated to Neptune <sup>b</sup>.

Opposite the Collegio del Nazzareno is an old arch of travertine of the Aqua Virgo, twenty yards long. In the middle of it is the inscription: TI. CLAVDIVS DRVSI F. AVG. GERMAN. PONT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT. V. IMP. IX. P. P. COS. DESIG. IIII. ARCVS. DVCTVS. AQVAE. VIRGINIS. DISTVRBATUS. PER C. CAESAREM. A. FVNDAMENTIS. NOVOS. FECIT. AC. RESTITVIT <sup>c</sup>.

In the garden of Belvedere, at the Vatican, on the wall behind the figure of the Tiber a statue of Antinous can be seen, standing, but without an arm. It has a band round its left shoulder. This statue, now in the Belvedere, was found in our time on the Esquiline, near S. Martino ai Monti <sup>d</sup>.

In the Belvedere garden of the Vatican a marble sarcophagus is seen, representing the history of Meleager. It was found in the vineyard of the Vatican, belonging to the Pope <sup>e</sup>.

In the house of Sig. Pietro de Radicibus in Borgo, a nude figure of Bacchus can be seen, crowned with vine-leaves, embracing with the right arm the shoulder of a faun, who embraces him with his left arm. The faun has the skin of a tiger round the neck, and with his right arm holds a vase. The Bacchus has long hair; they are both nude, and looking at each other. These two statues are very beautiful <sup>f</sup>. They were found by Sig. Pietro, with all the others that he now has in his vineyard, near Porta Maggiore <sup>g</sup>.

In the new palace of Cardinal Farnese, between Campo di Fiore and the Tiber, a beautiful statue is seen, of porphyry, representing a woman seated, in the act of triumph; the head, hands, and feet, and part of the arms, are of bronze. It was found in the Via di Parione, in the house of Sig. Fabio Sasso <sup>h</sup>.

In the house of Sig. Alessandro Mattei, in the Trastevere, a group of Mercury and a female figure was found <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ul. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccvii. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., ccvii. 6.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., ccvii. 7. (This is still visible in a courtyard of a house in that street.)

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., ccviii. 9.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., ccix. 11.

<sup>f</sup> This group is now in the Galleria Granducale at Florence.

<sup>g</sup> Ul. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccix. 12.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., ccix. 13.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., ccxi. 16.



In Parione, in the house of Fabio Sasso, a statue of M. Aurelius was found <sup>k</sup>.

In the Farnese Palace there is a torso of Hercules, without a head and without the arms; it was found at the Thermæ Antonianæ. Also a colossal statue of a gladiator, found in the same place <sup>l</sup>.

Also in the same palace there is a statue of an hermaphrodite, without head, but with a beautiful torso; a statue of a Venus, and a female, without heads; a torso of Hercules, without feet and with only one leg; and another very fine torso: all found at the Thermæ Antonianæ <sup>m</sup>.

A head of Antoninus Pius, separated from the bust on which it has been placed; and a female figure, of black marble, said to be a Vestal Virgin, with the head, the arms, and one foot restored, found at the Thermæ Antonianæ. A nymph of Diana, holding a garland in the right hand, also found there <sup>n</sup>.

In the courtyard of the Farnese Palace a colossal statue of Hercules is seen, reclining on the skin of the lion and the Marathonian bull; the head and one leg were restored. It was found at the Thermæ Antonianæ <sup>o</sup>.

In the same palace a colossal statue of Pallas is seen, with the helmet on the head, and the shield of Medusa; the arms are restored: it was found at the Thermæ Antonianæ. Also a statue of Atreus, with the son of Thyestes; the head, the arms, and the legs are restored. A colossal statue of Hercules, the legs and hands restored; it has the name of the Athenian sculptor, Glycon, on it. These were also found at the Thermæ Antonianæ <sup>p</sup>.

There is also a half figure of Julius Cæsar, larger than life, and almost colossal; it was found at Spoglia Cristo <sup>q</sup>.

In the same palace is the celebrated Toro Farnese, representing the fable of Dirce tied to the Bull by Zethus and Amphion; found at the Thermæ Antonianæ. It is now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples <sup>r</sup>.

In the Farnese Palace four large blocks of marble are seen, with four fine female figures. These were found in the Piazza di Pietra <sup>s</sup>.

In the house of Sig. Alessandro Rufini, in the Piazza di S. Luigi, near Agona, in the portico is a tomb of a woman called Ruffina, with her portrait; it was found at Spoglia Cristo, and there is a long

<sup>k</sup> Ul. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccx. 15.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., ccix., ccx. 14.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., ccx. 15.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., ccx., ccxi. 16.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., ccxi. 17.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., ccxi, ccxii. 18.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., ccxi. 18.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., ccxii. 19.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., ccxiii. 20.



old inscription; there is also a bust of a woman, with a certain ornament on her head, found at Frascati <sup>t</sup>.

In the house of Sig. Pompilio Naro, in the Piazza di Campo Marzo, in the hall, in a niche between two windows, a Venus is seen coming out of the bath. It is on a pedestal, and it is said to have the most beautiful shoulders and back ever seen. This statue was found by Sig. Pompilio in his vineyard, under the Collis Hortulorum, called Monte Pincio, near the Trinitá <sup>u</sup>.

In the house of Capt. Giovanni Battista de' Fabii, in the Piazza degli Altieri, in an underground chamber, a beautiful statue is seen reclining over a serpent. It was found some days ago in an underground chamber near the Minerva. It is said to be the statue of Ocean <sup>v</sup>.

In the house of Metello Varo Porcari there is an inscription found outside the Porta S. Giovanni, VENVLEIA . P. P. L. PHILEMATIVM . SIBI . ET . VIRO . SVO . M. PORCIO . M. L. POLLIONI . SCR. LIB. AED. CVR . LICI . CVR . DE . SVA . PECUNIA . FECIT <sup>x</sup>.

In the house of Signor Niccoló Stagni, near the arch of Camillus, or Camigliano, and behind the Minerva, a statue of Hercules can be seen, with the lion's skin round his neck; it is without hands and feet. Near his left arm a hand of a child can be seen, which perhaps he held in his arms. There is also a whole statue, mutilated; some say it was a Jupiter, and some Neptune. These two statues were found on the Esquiline, near the Sette Sale, in a vineyard belonging to that gentleman <sup>y</sup>.

In the house of Sig. Mario Maccaroni, in the Via di Macel de' Corvi, in the courtyard, is a horse, with cover, bridle, and breast-strap, the head wanting; it seems to have had a figure on its back, as two legs still remain. It is a beautiful fragment, and was found at the Thermæ Antonianæ. There is also a head and bust of Caracalla; the whole statue was found at the Thermæ Antonianæ, but broken in pieces in the excavations <sup>z</sup>.

In the house of Signor Ascanio Magarozzi, near the Tor de Conti, in a hall, there are on a table several beautiful heads: these are the bust of Alexander Mammeus, Emperor, dressed as Consul; the head of a tiger; the head, with the neck, of a Sabine female; a small torso; a small Bacchus, very pretty, with a vine-leaf with grapes in his hand—this is without feet; a small head of Bacchus, of red marble; a head of the Emperor Hadrian, with the bust;

<sup>t</sup> Ul. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccxiii. 23.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., ccxiv. 25.

<sup>v</sup> Ibid., ccxvi. 27.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., ccxvii. 28.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., ccxvii. 29.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., ccxviii. 31.

a head of a daughter ; a bust of Lucius Verus, dressed ; a bust of the Emperor Claudius, the successor of Gallienus, who won a great many battles against the Goths and the Germans, who wanted to come into Italy ; he reigned only two years. There is also a boy with a vase on his shoulders, in the act of pouring water, but without feet ; and two small torsi ; also a marble bas-relief representing a man killing a bull, while a dog, a serpent, and a scorpion are biting it. At the foot of a tree are a scorpion, a torch, and a head of a bull ; in the background is a dove, over it the moon and the sun, and several other ornaments ; it is one of the most beautiful sculptures known in Rome<sup>a</sup>. There are two bas-reliefs, representing two men with torches ; and a Silenus, the tutor of Bacchus ; he is represented drunk, and asleep on a barrel of wine ; over it is an inscription. There is a bust, nude ; and a vase, two palms wide ; as there is also a pestle, it must have been a mortar. There is a head of a boy, with the neck ; and a bas-relief, with a Hercules dead and placed on the fire. There are two *termini* (*cippi*), with their long bases ; one is Greek, because there are the two letters Δ Θ ; the other is Latin. In a room near the door, is a female figure seated on a chair ; it is a very fine statue, and is believed to be the Empress Martia Otacilla. There is also another statue of a female, dressed and seated in the same manner, believed to represent Julia Mammea ; it is very fine. Also a head of a woman, with the neck bare, larger than life, and nearly colossal ; and a head and bust of Esculapius, the god of medicine, a beautiful work, and perhaps the best in that house ; also several fragments belonging to that Esculapius. There are also a great many other fragments. All these statues and heads were found by the above-mentioned gentleman, in his vineyard on the Cœlian, near S. Stefano<sup>b</sup>.

In the courtyard of the Palazzo de' Conservatori are attached to the wall three very fine bas-reliefs, on which is represented the victory of M. Aurelius over the Dacians, or, as some say, the triumph of L. Verus over the Parthians. These were taken from the church of S. Martina, near the statue of Marforio, in which church there are still two others. In the "Salita di Marforio" the statue of that river was found, which is now in the Capitoline Museum<sup>c</sup>.

In the room next to the hall in the Palazzo de' Conservatori is

<sup>a</sup> It is one of the very common Mythriac figures. One can be seen in the *Storia delle Arti del dis.*, tom. i. tav. xvi. ; others are in Montfaucon, *Antiq.*

*expl.*, tom. i. par. 2, pl. 215 seqq.

<sup>b</sup> Ulisse Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccxviii., and ix. 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, ccxx. 34. (See also p. 8.)



a beautiful bronze statue of Hercules, standing, with his club in the right hand, and in the left the golden apples which he took from the garden of the Hesperides. It was found in the Forum Boarium, among the ruins of the Ara Maxima, and it has on its base the inscription—HERCVLI VICTORI POLLENTI POTENTI INVICTO. D. D. L. M. FRONTO<sup>d</sup>.

In one of the covered *loggie* of the Capitoline Palace is that ancient and beautiful bronze wolf, with Romulus and Remus, which is probably the one mentioned by Virgil and Cicero, and which Livy says was made by the Ædiles, together with other statues of the condemnation of some usurers, and which in the beginning of the Roman Republic was, in memory of what the wolf did for the children, placed and kept in the Comitium, near the Ficus Ruminalis, because it was here that the infants were exposed. It was then taken to the Lateran, and lastly to the Capitol<sup>e</sup>.

In front of S. Rocco a broken obelisk is seen; this was erected by Sixtus V., in the Piazza di S. M. Maggiore. The other one, which was also here, is now being uncovered by Monsignor Soderini, because that place belongs to him<sup>f</sup>.

In the Via S. Omobono, in 1556, a *cippus* was excavated, and built into a wall by order of Pope Paul IV., with the inscription given below<sup>g</sup>.

The church of S. Pudentiana was restored in the year 1588, by Cardinal Henry Gaetani, and not in the year 1598, as Nibby says. The architect was Francesco Ricciarelli, of Volterra. Gaspare Celio, a Roman painter, at p. 81 of his *Memoria dei nomi degli artefici*, states that in making the foundations of the cupola, the masons found a statue of Laocoon, larger and more beautiful than that of the statue of Laocoon now in the Vatican Museum, but they extracted only a leg, without the foot, and an ancle. The remainder of the statue was left underground, because the masons were in a hurry to dispatch their work. The architect from Volterra,

<sup>d</sup> Ul. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccxx. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., ccxx., ccxxi. 36.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., ccxxi. 38.

<sup>g</sup> L. CALPURNIVS . PISO  
(sic)

M. SALLVIVS

PR. AER

AREAM EX . S. C. A PRIVATIS

PVBICA PECVNIA

REDEMPPTAM TERMINAVIT

PAVLI . IIII . PONT . MAX

IVSSV

CVIVS . BENEFICIO

MAIORVM . MONVMEN

TA . SERVANTVR . VT

ANTIQVVM . LOCVM

INDICET . VBI . NVPER

EFFOSSVS . FVERAT

ERECTVS . EST

AN. SAL. M. D. LVI

AB . VRBE . CONDITA

∞ ∞ CCC IX



and all the artists who saw the leg and the ankle, said that this statue was the original statue of Laocoon described by Pliny, and that the statue in the Vatican is a copy.

DESCRIBED BY FLAMINIUS VACCA, 1594.

Where the church of S. Maria Liberatrice now stands, a bas-relief of Curtius, on horseback, throwing himself into the gulf, was found in my time, and is now in the Capitoline Museum<sup>h</sup>.

I have been told that the bronze statue of Hercules, which is now in the Capitoline Museum, was found in the Forum Romanum, near the arch of Septimius Severus. The bronze wolf, with the infants Romulus and Remus (now in the Palazzo de' Conservatori), was found in the same place<sup>i</sup>.

I remember that a marble statue was found in the burial-ground of S. Maria della Consolazione, seated, life-size, and dressed as a Consul: it was in the act of covering the head with its arm, and for this reason it was universally believed to be the statue of Cæsar. It was bought by Sig. Ferrante de Torres, at that time agent of the Viceroy of Naples, D. Perafa de Rivera, who ordered me to make a head for it, as a head of Cæsar when killed by Brutus. This was taken to Sicily<sup>j</sup>.

The Circus Maximus was called in the Middle Ages “Agli Scivolenti,” which means ‘steps,’ because there were still some steps remaining for the spectators<sup>k</sup>.

Where the church of S. Lorenzo in pane perna now stands, a statue of the god Pan was found, twice the natural size, under an empty vault, by Captain John Giacomo da Terni, and under the monastery a statue of Mars was also found, fifteen palms high. The Cardinal of Ferrara sent it to Tivoli, and keeps it there as an ornament for his garden. In the same place a large quantity of vaults were brought to light, ornamented with grotesque figures<sup>l</sup>.

I remember that round the Column of Trajan, by the side called *Spolia Christi*, the remains of a triumphal-arch were excavated, with several bas-reliefs, which are in the house of Signor Prospero Boccapaduli, one of them representing Trajan on horseback crossing a river, and several prisoners, similar to those on the arch of Constantine. I examined them carefully, and am persuaded that they are the work of the same sculptor who made the column, and I believe that round the column was a square colonnade, and that each

<sup>h</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lii. 2.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., liii. 4.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., liv. 6.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., liii. 3.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., lvi. 8.

side had an arch. It is certain that the panels of sculpture on the arch of Constantine have been moved, because the sculptures of the base are of bad style, and they were made in the time of Constantine, when the art of sculpture was lost. I believe this to be one of these four arches, and if it be true, the eastern sculptures may be by the same person who made the column. On the bas-reliefs is the portrait of Trajan, and it is not surprising that the basement was restored, because, being erected to Constantine, it was necessary to alter the lower part, and use the work of the bad style of the period <sup>m</sup>.

In making some excavations in front of SS. Quattro Coronati, in the caves a great many epitaphs were found, among which, I heard, was one of Pontius Pilate (?); and near this place was a vineyard full of fragments of statues and squared stones (*opus quadratum*) together; and the owner excavating there, he found a lime-kiln made with marble, and I think that these fragments were brought there for the purpose of making lime, and it was perhaps of the time in which the Popes tried to exterminate idolatry <sup>n</sup>.

Under the Hospital of S. John in the Lateran there was a very large foundation, all made of fragments of sculpture of beautiful style. There I found several knees of Greek style, resembling the style of the Laocoon of Belvedere; and these could still be seen. What becomes of the work of the sculptors <sup>o</sup>!

On the road that goes from the Trophies of Marius to the Porta Maggiore, on the left, a paved road <sup>p</sup> was found, and near to this several bronze statues and bronze busts of Emperors, and a quantity of copper vessels with burnt coins. The proprietor of the vineyard at that time made a present of them to Pope Julius III., A.D. 1550-55, who gave them to several princes. I remember when they were excavated <sup>q</sup>.

Adjoining the above-mentioned vineyard there is a very ancient Temple of Caius and Lucius (now miscalled *Galluzzi*). Near it, some years afterwards, several new statues were found, larger than life. A Pomona, of black marble, of which the head and the hands, of bronze, were wanting; there was also an Æsculapius, an Adonis, two Lupercals represented like Bacchus, a Venus, and that beautiful Faun which is now in the Farnese gallery, and which was formerly

<sup>m</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lvi., lviii. 3.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., lix. 12.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., lx. 13.

<sup>p</sup> This was part of the Via Prænestina, or road to Præneste, which went through

the Porta Prænestina, one of the gates of the Porta Maggiore. The same pavement was brought to light in 1875.

<sup>q</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxi. 16.



mine ; a Hercules and an Antinous ; and what pleased me much, two hatchets, which were round on one side and sharpened on the other. I was the owner of both these, and gave one to Monsignor Garimberto, and the other was stolen from me. I believe that they were arms used by the Goths, the sharpened side in the combat, and the round one to destroy the antiquities. The same things I saw in the arch of Claudius, twice as large as those, and were found with the same figures<sup>r</sup>.

I remember in my boyhood having seen a hole like a gulf on the Piazza del Campidoglio, and some persons who went into it, related on coming out, that they had seen a woman seated on a bull ; and some time afterwards, talking with my master, Vincenzo De Rossi, he told me that he had gone down into it and seen the fable of Jupiter, and a marble bas-relief representing Europe on the bull<sup>s</sup>, built into one of the walls of the road which went from the arch of Septimius Severus, through the Tarpeian Mount, to that place where the steps of Ara-Coeli now begin ; but this is not surprising, as it may have been filled up by the ruins of the Capitol<sup>t</sup>.

Behind the Cesarini Palace I have seen an ancient round temple with columns of peperino, I believe, covered with stuccoes. There are also some walls of squared stone of peperino ; it must have been some great building, and the continuation of it is seen in several cellars. It seems to me that no author mentions it, because it was, perhaps, so much concealed by the houses, but in any case it is very remarkable. The remains of such a temple are in the court of the fathers of S. Nicolo a' Cesarini. Piranesi believes it to be the Temple of Apollo, and he found some Ionic columns there covered with stuccoes<sup>u</sup>.

My father told me that the Piazza di Pietra was so called from the large quantity of stones found there. I remember some excavations being made there in which some bases were found, with trophies, and some symbolical figures of provinces in *mezzo-rilievo*, one of which, representing Hungary (?), is now in the Atrium of the Capitoline Museum. Some excavations are now going on there again, and some more sculptures are found similar to the others. Four of these, very well preserved and of very good style, have been sent to Naples. They are of the time of the Antonines, and they belonged probably to some building of their time round the

<sup>r</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxi. 17.

<sup>s</sup> Montfaucon, *Diar. Ital.*, cap. 13, p. 170, believes it to be a Mythras ; but Ficoroni, *Osserv.*, p. 36, says it is not.

<sup>t</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxii., lxiii.

19.

<sup>u</sup> *Ibid.*, lxiii. 20.



column of M. Aurelius, and the temple or basilica where is now the custom-house <sup>v</sup>.

Not far from the church of SS. Pietro e Marcellino, in the vineyard of Francesco da Fabriano, seven statues were found, of very good style; but in the Middle Ages, to destroy idolatry, they had been broken. A great many leaden pipes were also found, which seemed to have conveyed the water from the same reservoir <sup>x</sup>.

In the street near the Minerva, going to the arch of Camigliano, the statues of the Tiber and the Nile were found, in a house on the front of which is a fresco-painting of the statue of the Nile, to indicate that it was found there. Both these statues are now in the Vatican, in the Belvedere court <sup>y</sup>.

When the principal drain was made in Rome, I remember to have seen a paved road which went from the Piazza del Popolo to S. Luigi, and in that piazza three or four columns were found. They seemed to me to be identical with those of the portico of the Pantheon; they were of granite, from Elba. And not far off in the Piazza Madama, under the house of Beninbene, large pilasters of travertine were found, in one of which was still some remains of the steps used for the spectators looking into the amphitheatre, as it was seen under the houses in the Piazza Navona, and in S. Agnes under the palace of the Prince di Massa; and where is now the tower of the Orsini, it is said that the statue of Pasquino was found, which must have been at the head of the amphitheatre, where the festival of the Agonalia were held, and still retains that name <sup>z</sup>.

Near S. Tommaso in Parione, in a street leading to la Pace, I remember to have seen two large columns of yellow marble, which were cut to decorate the Gregorian Chapel in S. Peter's <sup>a</sup>.

I remember that near S. Vitale a small temple was found, with columns of Africano marble, twenty palms (15 feet) long. I do not remember whether that temple was round or oval <sup>b</sup>.

Opposite S. Antony, towards the *Osteria* of S. Vito, several columns of *bigio* marble were found, under which was a beautiful marble pavement. A large vase was also found, seven palms long and fourteen palms high, with very curious handles; some masks were cut on it. Also some portraits of philosophers were found, among

<sup>v</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxiii., lxiv. 21. (Other important excavations were made on this site in 1879.)

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., lxvi. 26.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., 25.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., lxviii. 29.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., lxix. 31.

<sup>b</sup> Montfaucon believes that this temple was the one dedicated to the god Silvanus, which was in that valley, according to the inscriptions found there; but Ficoroni is not of that opinion.

Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxii. 38.

which I saw the portrait of Socrates. I believe this to be now in the palace of the Cardinal of Florence<sup>c</sup>. (This was the house of the Lamiaë.)

On the hill of S. Maria Maggiore, towards the Suburra, Sig. Leone Strozzi, in making some excavations, found seven statues, twice the natural size, which were given to Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, at that time Cardinal in Rome. The most handsome of them was an Apollo, which I restored, and it was then placed at the entrance of his palace at the Trinita de' Monti, on the first landing of the well-staircase<sup>d</sup>.

In the vineyard of the monks of the Madonna del Popolo, near the gardens of Ferdinand, Duke of Tuscany, now the public gardens on the Pincian Hill, several reservoirs of water are seen, among which is a magnificent *castellum aquæ*<sup>e</sup>.

In the vineyard of Sig. Domenico Biondo, at the Thermæ of Constantine, on the slope of the Quirinal, a statue of Apollo was found, life-size, with the wings attached to the shoulders, which I never saw afterwards; and some heads of the Termini, among which a Pan, with the horns, and a Cybele *turrita*, seated on two lions, of very good style<sup>f</sup>.

Beyond the Ponte Sisto, near Trastevere, where the church of S. Gio. della Malva now stands, a basin was found, very fine, of bigio Africano, twenty palms wide. It was bought by Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, at that time Cardinal of Rome, who took it to his garden at the Trinita, on the Pincian, and had it cut in two pieces<sup>g</sup>.

I have been told by Gabriel Vacca, my father, that Cardinal della Valle had some excavations made in the Thermæ of Agrippa in search of treasures; he found an imperial crown of gilt metal, which resembled in the shape some of the *ciambelle* sold at that time; such a name was given to that street<sup>h</sup>.

My house in which I now live is built over the Thermæ of Agrippa. In building a wall I came to water, and under it I found a Corinthian capital similar to those of the portico of the Pantheon. In making the cellar, I found a great niche all covered with flat terra-cotta pipes, which served to bring the heat into that place; under it I found the marble floor. I found also a great wall covered

<sup>c</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxii. 39.

<sup>d</sup> That Apollo, with all the other statues and antiquities which were in that palace and villa, were taken to Florence. Ibid., lxxiii. 42.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., lxxiii. 43.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., lxxv. 49.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., lxxv., lxxvi. 51.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., lxxvi. 53.



with lead, held together with metal hooks, and four columns of granite not very large<sup>i</sup>.

My father, in making a cellar under one arch of the Thermæ of Agrippa, found several pieces of cornices, one of which was thirteen palms long and eight palms wide<sup>k</sup>.

The Sig. Vittori, in building their palace, found a great staircase leading to the Thermæ of Agrippa. The steps were of marble, and very much worn out; they must have belonged to the principal entrance of the Thermæ, but the water having interfered, we could not see anything else<sup>l</sup>.

In the vineyard of my father, Gabriel Vacca, near the Porta Salaria inside the walls, there is a place called the Orti Sallustiani. In making some excavations, he found an oval building surrounded by a portico, with yellow columns eighteen palms long, with Corinthian capitals and bases. That building had four entrances, with steps going down to the pavement; at each of the entrances were two columns of Oriental alabaster, so transparent that the light could pass through them without difficulty. We also found several conduits under the pavement, so large that a man could walk in them, all covered with Greek marble. We found also two leaden pipes, each ten palms long and more than one palm in diameter, with this inscription, *NERONIS CLAVDIVS*. Also several metal and silver coins of Gordianus were found, of the size of a centime, and a great quantity of mosaics. The Cardinal of Montepulciano bought the columns, and made with them the altar-rail to his chapel in S. Pietro in Montorio. He bought also the columns of alabaster, one of which being not broken he had polished, and the others he cut down in slabs because broken; he put them together with some other antiquities, and gave them to the King of Portugal, but they were lost in the journey<sup>m</sup>.

Sig. Carlo Muti, in his vineyard not far from the Orti Sallustiani, found a Faun larger than life, with a child in his arms, and a large vase with Fauns and Bacchantes dancing, which is now in his garden<sup>n</sup>. He found also several statues, which were probably in that building found by my father, as the walls are full of niches.

In some excavations in the courtyard of S. Peter's, several pillars were found, one of which is still standing near the barrack for the Swiss guards. I believe that they belonged to some ancient

<sup>i</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxvi., lxxvii.

54.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., lxxvii. 55.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., 56.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., lxxviii., lxxix. 58.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., lxxix. 59.



tombs, representing philosophers and poets, crowned, with books and scrolls in their hands. The pine-cone, or *pigna* of bronze that is in the same courtyard, I have always heard was found on the site of the old church of the Traspontina, when it was built at the foot of the Mausoleum of Hadrian °.

In the foundations of S. Peter's, towards the church of S. Marta, among the clay, some pieces of wood were found. These pieces of wood were as heavy as stone, and black; they were taken to the Pope's wardrobe <sup>p</sup>.

In the last years of Paul III., in the foundations of S. Peter's, a sarcophagus of red Egyptian granite was found, which is now near the altar of the Volto Santo, or pictures of Christ, with the figure of a queen in it with a gilt dress, but on being exposed to the air all disappeared. Also a great number of jewels were found, with which a tiara for the Pope was made <sup>q</sup>.

On the Tarpeian rock, behind the Palazzo de' Conservatori, towards the Tullian prison, I know that several pilasters of marble have been found, with some capitals so large, that with one of them I made the lion for the Grand Duke Ferdinand, in his garden at the Trinita, on the Pincian Hill; and the Cardinal Frederico Cesi had all the statues and prophets of his chapel in S. Maria della Pace made out of these pilasters. It was said to be the Temple of Jupiter Stator <sup>r</sup>, but no cornices were found, nor other remains of such a temple; so I believe that, being near the edge of that cliff, these ruins had fallen by themselves, or had been thrown down by the Goths. It may be also that for some reason the temple was left unfinished <sup>s</sup>.

I remember that under the Tarpeian rock, on the side near the church della Consolazione, when Muzio de Leis and Agrippa Mace were building, many fragments were found on the slope of the hill, all squared work, fallen from that height. All that place is full of wells made in the tufa; they are so deep that they go down to the level of Rome. The said Muzio sent down a workman, who told me that at the bottom of the well he had found a large round vault, with a large conduit of an aqueduct passing through it. About these wells there are two opinions; the first is that they were made by the Romans in time of siege, the other that they were made for

° Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxx. 61.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., 62.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., lxxxi. 63. See also p. 3.

<sup>r</sup> But this temple has always been placed at the foot of the Palatine, and

not here; as Montfaucon says, cap. 1, 3, p. 171. (It was probably Jupiter Capitolinus.)

<sup>s</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxi., lxxxii. 64.

the exhalations of the earthquakes ; but I see now clearly that they were made not only for water, but to prevent earthquakes. It was a very good arrangement <sup>t</sup>.

At the foot of the Tarpeian rock, towards the Theatre of Marcellus, the Columna Milliaria was found, which is now in the Piazza del Campidoglio, and it was *in situ* where it was found <sup>u</sup>.

I saw excavated in the Forum Romanum, by the side of the arch of Septimius Severus, those large pedestals, full of letters and names, which are now in the courtyard of Cardinal Farnese <sup>x</sup>.

Near the arch of Septimius Severus (opposite to the entrance to the Mamertine prison) was the statue of Marforio [Marforio means Mars in foro], and the Romans, wishing to decorate the fountain in the Piazza Navona, had the statue taken as far as S. Mark's ; but repenting, had it carried back to the Capitol, where it now serves as the emblem of a river for the fountain in that Piazza <sup>y</sup>. In moving the statue from its place, they found that large basin <sup>z</sup> of granite, which is now a horse-trough in the middle of the Forum Romanum, where the market is <sup>a</sup>.

I was told that the large bronze head of Augustus <sup>b</sup>, and the large hand holding a ball, now in the Capitoline Museum, were found opposite the Colosseum, near the Meta Sudans, and that from this Colossus the amphitheatre of Vespasian took the name of Colosseum, now called also the Coliseum <sup>c</sup>.

In the monastery of S. Maria Nuova (now S. Francesca Romana), towards the Colosseum, a large niche can be seen, under which, some excavations having been made, a great pavement of marble was found, a beautiful thing ; it was thirteen palms wide, nine long, and three thick. I bought some of it to cut into slabs. A great many pieces of alabaster were also found, and though there were

<sup>t</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxii. 65.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., 66. Vacca is mistaken about this column, as has already been said. The inscription placed on the modern pedestal states that it was found on the Via Appia. It has given rise to many disputes to ascertain with it, and by the place where it was found, the first mile. P. Revillas expressly wrote a Dissertation, which is inserted in the Acts of the Academy of Cortona, tom. i. ; see also Holstenius, De Milliario Aureo in Thes. Antiq. Rom. Grævii, tom. iv. col. 1805.

<sup>x</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxiii. 67.

<sup>y</sup> It is now in the courtyard of the Capitoline Museum ; it was engraved by Monsignor Bottari, tom. iii. of that

Museum, tav. i., where he relates the opinions of the other antiquaries as to the subject represented ; he believes it to be Oceanus.

<sup>z</sup> This large basin, of red granite, has been destined for the fountain to be made in front of the Obelisk of the Quirinal.

<sup>a</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxiii. 69.

<sup>b</sup> It is believed to be more probably of Commodus.

<sup>c</sup> It is more probable that the name is derived from its size. See the *Dissertazione* of Fea, p. 393, where the history of this building, and several observations on its events are given. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxiv. 71.



the niches remaining, no traces of statues were found; these must have been stolen <sup>d</sup>.

At the great palace (of the Cæsars), near the Farnesi gardens, was found a very large but ruined gate of Greek marble, which had the jambs about forty palms high. With the gate was found a niche in marble called *mischio Africano*, and a head of Jupiter Capitolinus in basalt, twice the natural size. I believe that originally the head of Jupiter was in the niche which was over the gate. I purchased that head <sup>e</sup>.

Near that place, in the vineyard of Ronconi, which is in the ruins of the great palace, I remember that there were found eighteen or twenty torsos of marble, of statues representing Amazons, not much greater than the natural size. In the same vineyard, when Ronconi made the new pavement into the basin where the grapes are pounded, was discovered a statue of Hercules, like to those of the Farnese courtyard, found in the Thermæ Antonianæ. In the base was this inscription, ΛΥΣΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΡΓΟΝ, 'Work of Lysippus.' The Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo, purchased from Ronconi that statue for 800 crowns, and conveyed it to Florence, where it now is <sup>f</sup>.

I remember that behind the front of the palace of Nero a large marble colonnade was found, the largest I have ever seen; the columns were nine palms in diameter. A great many things were made out of them, among which the façade of the chapel of the Cardinal Cesi, in S. M. Maggiore, and the basins of the fountain in the Piazza del Popolo and in the Piazza Giudia were made out of two bases of the same columns <sup>g</sup>.

The Adonis of the Bishop of Norcia, now of the Pichini, was found in their vineyard, situated between S. Matteo and S. Giuliano, near the Trophies of Marius, and last year they found several statues. As I have not seen them, I cannot tell what they were, but the place must have been a delightful one <sup>h</sup>.

In another vineyard, opposite to the one above mentioned (near the Trophies of Marius), I remember that a portrait of Seneca was found, of black marble, with other fragments of statues, and several fragments of *termini* <sup>i</sup>.

At the foot of the hill on which the church of S. M. Maggiore

<sup>d</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lxxxv. 73.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., lxxxvi., lxxxvii. 76. Dr. Fabio Gori has demonstrated that the head of Jupiter was upon the principal gate of the edifice, called Pentapylon Jovis Arbitratoris. See Gori, Arch. Stor., vol. ii. p. 381.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., 77.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., lxxxvii., lxxxviii. 78.

<sup>h</sup> This beautiful statue of Meleager, not of Adonis, is now in the Museo Pio Clementino.

Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xc. 84.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., 85.



stands, towards Rome, a seated statue was found, life-size, so much dressed that it looked swaddled, with the elbow on the knee and the chin on the hand. D. Pier Leone Castelli, who saw it, considered it to be *Victorina Mater Castrorum* <sup>k</sup>.

Behind S. Stefano Rotondo, in the vineyard of Sig. Adriano Martire, near the aqueduct, a statue was found (among others of which I do not remember the name) dressed as consul, with the head of Hadrian, of good style, and a metal tripod. This statue was bought by the Roman people, and can still be seen in the first floor of the Council-chamber of the Municipality <sup>l</sup>.

In the Piazza behind that of the SS. Apostoli a great many square stones were found, but worn out, and thrown there in the Middle Ages <sup>m</sup>.

I remember to have heard from Orazio Maii, that in repairing the nunnery in the Forum of Nerva, some square pieces of peperino were thrown down, between which were some pieces of wood <sup>n</sup> made on each side like a swallow's tail; but what surprised me was, that Orazio said that they were so well preserved that they could have been used again, and no carpenter could say what wood they were <sup>o</sup>.

On the Aventine, in the vineyard of Monsig. De' Massimi, near Monte Testaccio, a statue of green basalt was found, said to be the young Hercules, as the poets say that the Aventine Hill was dedicated to the son of Hercules. This statue is now in the Capitoline Museum <sup>p</sup>.

A certain man named Paolo Bianchini, whose profession was to push the boats into the Tiber, went under the bank in that part between the Porta del Popolo and Ripetta, and under the water he found a statue of a Consul, seated, holding a scroll in his hand, but without the head. He told me that he saw several other things also, but did not dare to remove them without permission. The statue is now in the house of Sig. Palombo, behind S. Maria in Via <sup>q</sup>.

I have heard that near those ancient remains of the bridge called d'Orazio (*Pons Triumphalis*), which are seen in the Tiber behind S. Giovanni de Fiorentini, on the other side opposite to S. Spirito,

<sup>k</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xc. 86.

<sup>l</sup> That is, in the Capitoline Museum. Monsig. Bottari gives the drawing of it in tom. iii. tav. 55. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xc. 87.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., xci. 88.

<sup>n</sup> We have spoken of similar pieces

of wood found in other ancient monuments for holding the stones together, especially in the aqueducts.

<sup>o</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xci. 89.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., xci., xcii. 90.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., xcii. 92.

a quantity of metal arrows was found, enough to fill up several boats<sup>r</sup>.

Near the Tiber, on the side near Monte Testaccio, in a vineyard of the Cav. Sorrentino, a great quantity of African and Porta Santa marble was found, and marble columns unfinished. Also two beautiful statues of Lupercales (Luperci, Priests of the god Pan), holding grapes; and a colossal head, six palms high<sup>s</sup>.

Last year, near the same spot, called La Cesarina, some columns of *giallo antico* were found. Other pieces of marble were seen in that place, and remains of warehouses<sup>t</sup>.

I have been told by Flaminius Galgano, proprietor of a vineyard opposite to S. Sabba, that in cutting the tufa rock a small chamber was found, richly decorated, with a mosaic pavement, and the walls covered with gilt, copper, and several coins, with copper-plates, cups, and instruments for sacrifice; but everything had been damaged by fire. That chamber had no doors nor windows, so that the access to it must have been from the top<sup>u</sup> (probably the tomb of a priest there).

In the same vineyard a beautiful vase of alabaster was found, four palms and a-half wide and six high, with the cover beautifully sculptured. It was full of ashes. It became the property of the Duke Cosimo<sup>x</sup>.

In making a small building in the vineyard behind the Thermæ of Diocletian, the proprietor found two walls, and going down into them he found a hole, which he enlarged in order to go into it. The hole was made like a baker's, and in it he found eighteen busts of philosophers, which he sold for 700 scudi to Sig. Giorgio Cesarini, and now Sig. Giuliano has sold them to Cardinal Farnese, in whose gallery they can still be seen<sup>y</sup>.

I remember that Signor Giorgio Cesarini bought a large column of Cipollino marble, which was still standing in the Forum of Trajan in the house of Bastiano Piglialarme, and had this column pulled down with great expense, and drawn to his garden at S. Pietro in Vincula, where he meant to have it erected, and to place at its foot a bear in bronze, and above it a bronze eagle, these three being the emblems of his family; but he was prevented by death<sup>z</sup>.

In the excavations made between S. Stefano Rotondo and the Hospital of S. John in the Lateran, I saw several plebeian stoves

<sup>r</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xcii. 93.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., xcii., xciii. 94.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., xciii. 95.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., xcv. 101.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., 102.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., xcvi. 104.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., 105.



(*stufè*) and reticulated walls, with some leaden pipes and several cinerary urns, but none of any importance. These places were used afterwards as burial-places, at the time when it was the custom to burn the bodies <sup>a</sup>.

Behind the Trophies of Marius, near the road that goes to Porta Maggiore, in the vineyard of the Altieri, a beautiful Venus was found, coming out of the bath, and a marble statue of Hercules, placed in an octangular building: I suppose this was a fountain. Two mosaics were also found there, and afterwards a large paved road was brought to light, worn by carriage wheels, and going in the direction of the Porta Maggiore <sup>b</sup>. (This site agrees with the house of the Lamiaë.)

Behind S. Gregorio, in the vineyard of Curzio Saccoccia, in making some excavations, several sarcophagi were found, with bas-reliefs representing combats. The one which pleased me most was a bas-relief representing a very old man in a cradle, with some handles; some children were rocking him, and the old man seemed to be laughing at them; under it was the inscription, IN SENECTVTE ME BAIVLANT. I thought it to be Diogenes the Cynic <sup>c</sup>.

I remember to have watched some excavations going on in the garden of S. Salvatore in Laura, where four female statues were found, from eighteen to twenty palms high, without heads. Also a metal-foundry was brought to light <sup>d</sup>.

At the Thermæ of Constantine, on the Quirinal, before S. Sylvester, in a place belonging to Bernard Acciajuoli, in making some excavations, some broken vaulted chambers were found full of earth. It having been decided to clear them up, several pieces of columns were found in them, thirty palms long, and some capitals and bases. Over these vaults <sup>e</sup> another wall had been built, very irregular, and of very bad construction. Having broken it, we came to two vaults full of human bones <sup>f</sup>.

Near the door of S. Croce in Gerusalemme was an ancient building very much buried, in which were a great many pictures of saints, used by the Christians as a church. It is now destroyed, and converted into part of the vineyard. Near this a very wide paved road was found, which went from the Porta Maggiore to S. John

<sup>a</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xcvi. 106.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., xcvi. 109.

<sup>c</sup> It must have been a Silenus, like several others that are represented on a donkey. This was also the opinion of Montfaucon (*Diar. Ital.*, cap. 10, p. 147). Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xcvi. 110.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., xcvi. 111.

<sup>e</sup> They were perhaps the subterranean chambers of the Thermæ of Constantine, like those of the Thermæ of Titus and those of the Thermæ of Caracalla.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., xcvi. 112.



in the Lateran. Over it a large column of granite was found, similar to those used for the chapel of the Apostles<sup>g</sup>, in the church of S. John in the Lateran. I believe that when the Lateran was built by Constantine he destroyed some edifice outside the Porta Maggiore, and the said column remained on the spot by some accident. It can still be seen<sup>h</sup>.

I remember to have seen several times excavated in the Thermæ of Titus, where the monastery of S. Pietro in Vincoli now stands, a great many statues, and a quantity of square panels of marble. It would be an endless task to enumerate them all, but a deep pit has now been dug, which shews that in front of the Thermæ of Titus was another magnificent building, in which beautiful cornices have now been found, that have been used to decorate a chapel in the church of the Gesù. This building might probably have been part of the Golden House of Nero<sup>i</sup>.

In the vineyard of Sig. Orazio Muti, opposite S. Vitale (where a treasure was excavated), an idol was found, five palms high, standing on a pedestal in an empty room, with the door walled up. Round this were several terra-cotta lamps, turned towards the idol, who had a lion's head and a human body. Under his feet was a ball, with a serpent coming out of it, which was twined round the idol, and its head going into its mouth; the arms on the breast, and a key in either hand. It had four wings attached to the shoulders, two turned towards the sky, and two towards the ground<sup>k</sup>.

Besides the idol above mentioned, another was found in the same place, but in bas-relief, with a lion's head and a human body, dressed in a fine veil, with the arms open, and a small torch in each hand; two wings towards the sky and two towards the ground, and a serpent coming out between them. It had an altar, with fire on the right side, and a band coming out of the idol's mouth and going over the fire of the altar<sup>l</sup>.

At the foot of the Aventine, towards S. Sabba, in the vineyard of Sig. Giuseppe Grillo, a seated statue of a Faun was found, life-size, of very good style, and other fragments of statues. Also a copper kettle full of coins, very small, and so covered with earth that I could not make out to whom they belonged; some copper handles,

<sup>g</sup> He probably speaks of the columns which are walled up in the pilasters. This must have belonged to the old palace of Aulus Plautius Lateranus.

<sup>h</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, ci. 114.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., ci. 115.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., cii. 116.

<sup>l</sup> Both these figures represented the god Mithras of the Persians. Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, cii. 117.

and a large pair of scissors, two palms and a-half long, such as are used in the iron-foundries <sup>m</sup>.

Near the church of S. Maria della Navicella many blocks of travertine were found, not in their place, but scattered about; and as the aqueduct that goes towards the Lateran seems to go to that place, for this reason, I think that it formed an angle there, which divided the water that came from two aqueducts, as can be seen from the letters on the aqueduct, NIANA, the T and the O are broken; the other seems to go to the Palazzo Maggiore, and from time to time some remains can be seen. But let us go back to the spot where the blocks of travertine were found. The aqueduct there must have crossed a road, and to make it wider and to strengthen it, they built pilasters of travertine, as we see in another one in front of the Hospital of the Lateran in the same aqueduct. The same thing I have observed in the aqueducts, which turn at an angle from time to time. It might be thought that this was done to avoid other buildings, but this reason is not valid, because in the country, where there are no buildings, they turn in the same manner; so I think that the ancients did so to break the force of the water, which could have pulled the walls to the ground, and also to purify it <sup>n</sup>.

The Pope, wishing to level the pavement in front of the choir and the altar of the Apostles in S. John in the Lateran, three large niches were brought to light, one near the other, with some walls going in a straight line with the church. For this reason it seems, that when the church was built by Constantine, he made use of some older foundations (of the old palace of the time of Nero). The floor of these great niches (*nicchioni*, vaulted passages or corridors) where the ancients walked, was of serpentine and porphyry. Under this another pavement, six palms lower, was also found: it must have been a very old and noble building <sup>o</sup>.

At present, in building a house in the Piazza di Colonna Trajana, the old Piazza has been discovered, all built of marble, with some pieces of *giallo antico*, which I believe to have contained several compartments. Everything was possible to the magnificence of Trajan. Excavating in the cellars, three pieces of marble columns were found, five palms round and thirteen palms long: these columns belong to the portico that surrounded the Forum, in the centre of which was the column <sup>p</sup>.

Where the Via di S. Carlo delli Catinari now is, at the back going straight towards the Via de' Chiavari, I have always been told that

<sup>m</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, ciii. 118.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., ciii., civ. 119.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., civ. 120.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., cv. 121.



there was a great street for the jewellers and silversmiths, who, at the beginning of the wars and entrance of the enemy into the city, buried everything; in fact, when the house of Tommaso Valleschi was built, remains of their shops were found, with the utensils for working. But the excavations were not allowed to be carried any further<sup>q</sup>.

At the foot of Ara-Cœli, towards S. Mark, it is thought for certain that there must be a great many important and valuable things, but a very little has been excavated there; a great many precious things must have been concealed in that spot, being the strongest point in Rome, and it is said that there are some houses or chambers underground, all full of beautiful marbles and other things<sup>r</sup>.

It is believed that in the Via di S. Giovanni in Laterano, especially behind the Scala Santa, towards the centre of those remains of aqueducts, there are many important things, because there was a principal building, and at the time of the Goths and others a great many ruins were buried there, and very little has been found. It is also believed that at the time of the siege of Rome a great treasure was buried there. This was known from an Ultramontane, who wanted to excavate there, but for some reason he was killed by a friend of his in a duel outside the Porta S. Lorenzo<sup>s</sup>.

#### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

*Esquiline Hill.*—Some excavations being made on the Esquiline in the time of Clement VIII., behind the church of S. Giuliano, a beautiful painting was found, of very good style, representing a marriage; one of the best works of the Republic. It is now in the Pamphili gardens<sup>t</sup>.

The Sig. Domenico Cornovaglia, Roman cavalier, said that in his garden, placed at the foot of the Palatine Hill, opposite to the monastery of S. Gregory, some excavations were made, and there many statues and other objects of antiquity were discovered. In the time of Clement VIII. the beautiful statue of Æsculapius, that now is before the palace of the smaller Villa Aldobrandini, at Monte Cavallo, was removed from that place with some bas-reliefs. In the pontificate of Innocent X. there was found the Hercules that now is in the Villa Pamphili Doria, outside of the Porta S. Pancrazio, and also a lioness of granite, which was in the property of

<sup>q</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, cv. 122.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., cvi. 123.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., cvi. 125.

<sup>t</sup> He means the Nozze Aldobrandine,

which we see in the Villetta Aldobrandini, at Monte Cavallo. Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxlix. 96.



Cardinal Flavio Chigi, and now with other statues has passed into an ornament of the Electoral Palace of Dresden, in Saxony. There also were discovered four columns of breccia, which were in part damaged by fire; the Cardinal Francesco Barberini, senior, purchased them; they were given to the church of S. Roch, and are in the high altar, but were reduced to smaller size<sup>u</sup>.

On the hill near the Porta S. Paolo, in the time of Paul V., in the Vigna Maccarani, remains of palaces and temples were found. The marbles belonging to them were used in the Borghese chapel in S. M. Maggiore<sup>x</sup>.

In making the fortifications round the castle of S. Angelo, under Urban VIII., a statue of a Faun, reclining, was found in the foss, larger than nature, of Greek style. It is now in the Barberini Palace<sup>y</sup>.

In building the walls round the Janiculum, in the time of Urban VIII., several statues were found in different places, one of metal, which is seen now in the Barberini Palace. Also a chair of metal was found, mixed with silver, which was a scarce and beautiful object<sup>z</sup>.

In building the bastions of the Priorato, in the time of Urban VIII., the corner of a palace was found, and two walls, in one of which was a cupboard full of silver plates, with figures. The cornice of marble, which covered the walls, was taken to the Villa Pamphili Doria. A terra-cotta vase was also found, full of coins and rings, which was stolen; and a tin case, which must have been full of precious things, having been carried away by one of the workmen. The excavations were again begun in my time, under Alexander VII., and a very fine bath-chamber was brought to light, quite perfect, decorated with marbles and peperino; these were used in the restoration of the Bernini Palace, in the Via delle Fratte<sup>a</sup>.

On the 4th of August, 1626, in making the foundations for the bronze column to the left of the Confessio, in S. Peter's, several coins and medals were found, with the name of Galerius. Also a marble sarcophagus, with a statue seated on it, and an inscription, given by Fabretti<sup>b</sup>. It is said that the statue, the sarcophagus, and inscription, were thrown into the Tiber, or concealed<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>u</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxvii., clxviii.  
103.

<sup>x</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, cclviii. 125.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., cclvi. 116.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., 117.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., cclviii., cclix. 128.

<sup>b</sup> Inscr., c. v. n. 387, p. 420.

<sup>c</sup> MSS. Chigiano, ap. Fea, cvii., cviii. 1.

In the nunnery of S. Cecilia, in the time of Innocent X., a great number of pillars, of travertine, was found<sup>d</sup>.

On the Palatine Hill, as the Duke Mattei related to Monsignor de' Massimi, who is the proprietor of the garden, in a part of that hill excavations were made in the time of Innocent X., and among other things was discovered a very great chamber or hall, decorated entirely with tapestries woven in gold, which from the effect of the air vanished<sup>e</sup>.

In the vineyard opposite S. Martino ai Monti, in the time of Pope Innocent X., a chamber with lapis-lazuli pavement was found, and four statues, one of Rome, seated<sup>f</sup>; it is not known what became of them<sup>g</sup>.

At the Longara, at the foot of the Janiculum, in the time of Innocent X., three large chambers of a Castellum Aquæ were found, of the *opus reticulatum* of the time of the Republic. Lower down are similar buildings, of reticulated-work, with many *specus*, or tunnels, in which the water still runs<sup>h</sup>.

In the Piazza di S. Luigi de' Francesi, while restoring the Portico of the Rotonda or Pantheon, besides the two columns mentioned, a third was found, with two composite capitals, with a figure of Victory at each corner. Two columns of the same size were also found in making the conduit for the fountain in the Piazza Navona, in the time of Innocent X. Near the palace of Marchese Patrizi, a great capital was found belonging to the same columns; and at the corner of the Palazzo Giustiniani, blocks of marble were found, and cornices of Egyptian marble, and pavements of porphyry, serpentine, giallo, verde, and every kind of precious stones<sup>i</sup>.

A little further on, near the same place, in the vineyard of Francesco Morelli, called "the blind," in making some excavations under Innocent X., among other things a courtyard, not very large, was found, with seven beautiful statues, which were sent to France by the Marchese del Bufalo<sup>j</sup>.

In restoring the Pamphili Palace, in the Corso, in the time of Innocent X., in the great courtyard a temple was found, not very large, but with very thick walls of travertine, which seemed to have been very richly decorated, but with stuccoes only<sup>k</sup>.

Going from the Trophies of Marius to the Porta Maggiore, in

<sup>d</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxvii. 61.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., ccxxiii. 6.

<sup>f</sup> This is probably the figure that was placed on the Mons Justitiæ, where the railway station has been made.

<sup>g</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxvii. 22.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., ccxxxvii. 58.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., cclv. 114.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., ccxxxv. 53.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiii. 44.



the vineyard of Altieri, in the time of Innocent X., a large quantity of objects of metal were found, especially beautiful metal vases, but for several reasons it was thought well not to continue the excavations<sup>1</sup>.

Near S. Stefano Rotondo, in the garden of Sig. Teofilo Sartori, some excavations were made in search of treasure, but instead a large quantity of copper money was found, of the value of its weight in old metal. Afterwards, in the time of Innocent X., some excavations were made under the iron gate near the road going to the Colosseum; there several shops were found, believed to have belonged to the braziers, as there was a great quantity of copper, with the instruments for working, and for this reason the excavations were suspended. In the time of Clement X. a portion of the building "*Castra peregrina*" was found, with several splendid halls, courtyards with colonnades, and columns of beautiful marbles, some of which were employed in a chapel of S. Lorenzo f. m.; also a great many statues were found, heads and busts of marble, and a large quantity of metal, which seemed to have served for a triumphal arch, as part of it was covered with silver<sup>m</sup>.

In the vineyard of Duke Mattei, at the Navicella, excavations were made in the time of Innocent X., and several things were found, among which, some say, a great treasure. In the time of Innocent XI. excavations were also made, and several heads were found, marbles, busts of alabaster and porphyry, metals, inscriptions, and medals of every kind. The buildings were chiefly mediæval: among others a long building with three pilasters on each side, very ancient, as appeared from the mosaic pavement, and the *opus lateritium* over the vaults. The round part seemed to be not so ancient. The spaces round were three palms wide, the walls two palms thick, the central space eight, with a column in the centre ornamented with a vine, at the top of which were the three Fates, of inferior style, similar to that of Constantine II., as could be seen from the inscription, A . CC . NN. The pavement of that edifice was all made of large blocks of *porta santa* marble, and it was difficult to say whether it was a temple, or tomb, or baths, as there was no cover to it<sup>n</sup>.

In the same garden (of the Duke Mattei, on the Palatine Hill) excavations were made in the time of Alexander VII., and there a number of columns of *giallo antico*, very valuable, were found, with the fragments of several statues; and among other things

<sup>1</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxviii. 25.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., ccxxxv. 55.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., ccxlii., ccxliii. 79.



a chamber lined with very fine plates of silver, with apparently more precious ornaments. Those objects were sold by the stupid diggers to a certain Palombo, of the family of the servants of Cardinal Nini<sup>o</sup>.

At the same time, near the laboratory of the rock Alum (it was in the Via di S. Bonaventura, on the Palatine), a great number of statues, of very fine and perfect marble, was discovered<sup>p</sup>.

In the Piazza di Sciarra, in 1641, was found the inscription from the arch of Claudius, the conqueror of Britain. That inscription is now in the Barberini Palace. The words wanting were supplied by Sange de Sozze<sup>q</sup>.

*Cæliolum*.—Entering the Porta Capena<sup>r</sup> (of S. Sebastiano), some excavations were made in the time of Alexander VII., at the foot of the Celiolum, or Monte d'Oro. Great many remains were found, statues and marbles, also a great pedestal with its inscription, which could not be read, as the excavators, hearing that it was empty, broke it in pieces<sup>s</sup>.

In the time of Alexander VII., by whose order the colonnades in front of S. Peter's were built, in making the staircase, a Sphynx of granite was found: it is now in the Museo Pio Clementino, near the one brought from the Villa of Julius III. At the beginning of the porticus (arcade or corridor), on the left hand, a door was discovered, and over it a very fine bas-relief, representing a nuptial ceremony; it was engraved by Pietro Santi-Bartoli. In the same place, which was known to have been a mediæval cemetery and a nunnery, several marble sarcophagi were found, one of porphyry, nine palms long and three wide, which was broken by the workmen; and a great many other things were stolen<sup>t</sup>.

In the time of Alexander VII., who restored the Pantheon, the old pavement was found, all of blocks of travertine, some of which were used in the Piazza del Campidoglio. Opposite to the Pan-

<sup>o</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxiv. 7.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., n. 8.

<sup>q</sup> *li . claudio . DRVSI . F . CAESARI*  
*augVSTO . GERMANICO*  
*pontifici . MAXIMO . TRIB . POT . IX*  
*cos . v . imperatori . XVI . P . P*  
*senatus . popuLVSQVE . ROMANVS . QVOD*  
*reges . britANNIAE . PERDVELES . SINE*  
*ulla . iactura . CELERITER . CAEPERIT*  
*gentesque . EXTREMARVM . ORCHADV*  
*primus . indicio . FACTO . R . IMPERIO . ADIECERIT*

<sup>r</sup> The Porta Appia, or de S. Sebastiano, was then so called, and the small hill called Monte d'Oro, on the site of the Thermæ of Commodus and Severus,

was then called Celiolum.

<sup>s</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxlv. 89.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., ccxxxvi. 56.

theon, in a cellar, a great basement of marble was discovered, part of which was used for the bases of the columns of the Porticus that were found at S. Luigi de' Francesi <sup>u</sup>.

In the monastery of the Nuns of the Spirito Santo, near the Column of Trajan, in the time of Alexander VII., a column of Africano was found, sixty-six palms long; and having been examined by Leonardo Agostini, it was found, according to his account, to be perfect. In the same place, in building, several fine pieces of columns, of *giallo antico* were found, which were sold for a good deal of money <sup>v</sup>.

A small church being demolished in the Piazza di Pietra, in the lower foundations large blocks of marble were found, belonging to the temple of the Antonines, in the greater part of which the provinces conquered by the Romans were represented; some of these were also discovered in the time of Paul III., and others by the side of the Portico of the Pantheon, but all destroyed by the salt, having been in some salt cellars. Those that are now in the Palazzo Ghigi at SS. Apostoli, and those in the Capitol, were found in the time of Alexander VII. <sup>w</sup>

On the 6th of December, 1658, the following inscription was found in the foundations of the portico of S. M. in Via Lata:—

OTACILIAE T. F. OCTAVIANAE MATRI  
Q. Q. CATI FELIX ET LESBIANVS.

It seems certain that it belonged to the family of Cato, as he is mentioned by Festus, when he says, "Cati fons ex quo aqua Petronia in Tiberim fluit: dictus, quod in agro cujusdam fuerit Cati." Pliny<sup>x</sup> speaks of Catus Ælius, Consul, who dined with terra-cotta dishes.

On the 10th of the same month the following inscription was there found, which is believed to be of the year 853, the sixth year of the pontificate of Leo IV.:—

“✠ Gregorii lapis iste sepultat nobilis artus  
Aura qui vascens condidit ante necem  
Hunc sibimet sine motu quo requiescat in ævum  
Has quisquis creveris postulo funde præces.  
Temporibus quarti construxit presulis ipse  
Ter bino in anno quum indictio prima tenebat ecce Leonis <sup>y</sup>.”

The Arch which is now called of Portugal, is so called because the Ambassador of Portugal inhabited that place. It was previously

<sup>u</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccliv., cclv. 113.

<sup>v</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiv. 48.

<sup>w</sup> Ibid., cclv., cclvi. 115. Great ex-

cavations were again made in this place in 1879.

<sup>x</sup> Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. 33, c. 11.

<sup>y</sup> MS. Chigiano, ap. Fea, cix., cx. 2.

called the Arch of the Retrofoli, which I believe is a corruption of Trophies, from the trophies represented on it; and in my time some bas-reliefs have been found with some figures holding some trophies, this proves my opinion to be correct. This arch was in the Corso, opposite to the Palazzo Fiano, and was destroyed in 1662 by Alexander VII., because it was in the way; and the two bas-reliefs that still remained were placed on the staircase of the Capitoline Museum <sup>z</sup>.

When, in the year 1663, the pyramid of C. Cestius was repaired by order of Alexander VII., the workmen found the fragments of some columns, and that the chambers in the interior were decorated with pictures; also two bases, with the inscription given below <sup>a</sup>, which is repeated twice. All these discoveries were described and engraved by Ottavio Falconieri.

The following inscription was found at the Salaria in 1665, with a similar one, in which instead of GERMANICO is read DRVSO.—  
PLEPS . VRBANA . QVINQVE . ET—TRIGINTA . TRIBVVM—GERMANICO .  
CAESARI—TI . AVGVSTI . F—DIVI . AVGVSTI . N—AVGVRI . FLAMINI .  
AVGVSTALI—COS . ITERVM . IMP . ITERVM—AERE . CONLATO <sup>b</sup>.

A broken pedestal was found in the excavations in the Piazza di S. Gregorio <sup>c</sup>, by Venuti, when still belonging to Cardinal Alessandro

<sup>z</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, lix. 11.

<sup>a</sup> M . VALERIVS . MESSALLA . CORVINVS .  
P . RVTIIVS . LVPVS . L . IVNIVS . SILANVS  
L . PONTIVS . MELA . D . MARIVS .  
NIGER . HEREDES . C . CESTI . ET .  
L . CESTIVS . QVAE . EX . PARTE . AD .  
EVM . FRATRIS . HEREDITAS .  
M . AGRIPPAE . MVNERE . PER .  
VENIT . EX . EA . PECVNIA . QVAM .  
PRO . SVIS . PARTIBVS . RECEPER .  
EX . VENDITIONE . ATTALICOR .  
QVAE . EIS . PER . EDICTVM .  
AEDILIS . IN . SEPVLCRVM .  
C . CESTI . EX . TESTAMENTO .  
EIVS . INFERRE . NON . LICVIT .

<sup>b</sup> MSS. Chigiano, cxii., cxiii. 5.

<sup>c</sup> . . . . . BVS . AVG .  
. . . . . REG. I.  
. . . . . CO. III. ARARVM  
IVSSV  
C . PONTI . FAVSTINI  
GRANIANI . PR .  
MAG . FECERVNT  
VALERIVS . ONESIMVS  
POMPEIVS . EVPHROSYNVS  
Q . GRANIVS AVGVSTINVS  
TI . CLAVDIVS . HERMES

A copy of this inscription was sent to Muratori.



Albani, and he inserted it in his *Nuovo Tesoro*, (tom. i. p. 148, n. 2); but as he was not told that the stone was broken, and he only read S. AVG. he interpreted SERAPIDI AVGVSTO. REGIONIS PRIMAE with the second line, or SPEI AVGVSTAE, or SILVANO AVGVSTO. Gori has given it more correctly<sup>d</sup>, and he makes the first line LARIBVS AVGVSTIS. REGIONIS PRIMAE. VICO III. ARARVM<sup>e</sup>. This inscription is now in the Capitoline Museum.

In the Via delle Carrozze, in making a drain in a house in the time of Clement IX., a beautiful torso of a statue of an Emperor was found<sup>f</sup>.

Under S. Francesco di Paola, in the vineyard belonging to the church of S. Maria de' Monti, in the time of Clement IX., beautiful stoves (*stufe*) were found, and some vases with precious odours. And among other things a statue of Venus, and another of Jupiter; the Jupiter was unfinished, the Venus of an extraordinary size and beauty, and of good preservation. The Rospigliosi had these things<sup>g</sup>.

In the month of March, of the year 1675, was discovered the tomb of L. Nasonius Ambrosius, at the fifth mile of the Via Flaminia, with many paintings, illustrated by Santi-Bartoli<sup>h</sup> and by Bellori<sup>i</sup>.

At the foot of the Aventine, on the side of the road that leads to the Circus Maximus, in the time of Clement X., in pulling down some walls of the Middle Ages in a vineyard on the left of the road, a considerable quantity of gold and silver coins were found<sup>k</sup>.

*Valley of the Quirinal.*—In this valley, excavations being made in the time of Clement X. in the vineyard of Sig. Stati, a great many remains of the baths of Agrippina were found, in which a statue of Venus, nine palms (six feet) high, nearly intact, and nearly as good as the Venus of Medici. Painted chambers were also found, and others with mosaics, statues, busts, and fragments<sup>l</sup>.

In making the foundations for a house in the time of Clement X., opposite the church of S. Niccola in Archemonio, several underground cellars were found. The greater part of them goes under the Quirinal gardens. A statue was found there over a coffin, and it is believed that there were other things also<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Inscript., tom. iii. in app. postr., p. 134.

<sup>e</sup> MSS. Ghigiano, Fea, cxiii. 6.

<sup>f</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxii. 40.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., ccxxvi. 18.

<sup>h</sup> Gli antichi sepolcri, Roma, 1697, Tip. Ant. de Rossi.

<sup>i</sup> Veterum picturæ sepulchri Nasoniorum explicatæ atque animadversionibus illustratæ Romæ, 1750, Ex. typ. Ant. de Rubeis.

<sup>k</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, cclix. 130.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., ccxxviii. 27.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., ccxxxi. 37.

In the time of Clement X. some excavations were made in the garden near that of the Mattei, opposite the Marrana, and remains of hot-air pipes were found, and bath-chambers, one of which with a beautiful mosaic pavement representing Circensian games; it was given to Cardinal Massimi <sup>a</sup>.

In the pontificate of Clement X., in the vineyard on the bank of Ripa Grande, a quantity of gold coins was found, weighing fourteen scudi (25 lire each), with the portrait of Demetrius and . . . . his wife. Some think that these coins had been brought there with the earth dug out at S. Cecilia, in making some tombs; but this seems very improbable <sup>o</sup>.

In the same spot, in the time of Clement X., some remains of the most beautiful pictures ever known in Rome were brought to light, also several statues and very fine busts, especially of two of Lucius Verus, which were bought by Cardinal di Buglione; and an Amor and Psyche, bought by Cardinal de' Medici; besides a great many marble slabs, a very fine metal lamp, representing the boat of S. Peter, and several other beautiful antiquities <sup>p</sup>.

In the garden of the Minerva a statue of that goddess was found, which is now in the Giustiniani Palace. The obelisk now in the Piazza was also found there, under Clement X.; a statue of Isis, of Egyptian marble, bought by Cardinal Massimi, and other fragments <sup>q</sup>.

The statue representing a barbarian slave, much larger than nature, which is now seen in the staircase of the Palazzo Altieri, was found in the time of Clement X. in making a drain, a few palms underground, in the street that goes from the Palazzo del Governatore to the Via del Pellegrino, near the house in front of the road that goes to the Chiesa Nuova. It appears that that statue was being finished there, because it was on the pavement, with pieces of broken marble round it, and at the back it was unfinished. In 1732, in making again the foundations for the same house, belonging to the Cav. Odam, a beautiful leg was found (now placed in the museum Pio-Clementino), and several fragments of statues, unfinished, shewing that this was probably a sculptor's studio <sup>r</sup>.

The Capucin Nuns, at the (Arco de') Pantani, in 1681, sold a very large piece of a column of *giallo antico*, which was con-  
 jec-

<sup>a</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxv. 13.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., ccxxxvii., ccxxxviii. 62.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., ccxxxv. 54.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., ccliv. 112.

<sup>r</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxvi., clxvii. 100.



tured to be from the Forum of Trajan ; but I think it is too far from it, and from its size could not have been moved to that distance <sup>s</sup>.

At the SS. Trinità degli Inglesi, in making the foundations for the English College in the year 1682, a beautiful statue of a Faun was found <sup>t</sup>.

In the courtyard of the Concezione, at the foot of the Quirinal, in 1682 a very deep pit was made, which at first sight looked like a well. Walls of very large size were found, and a staircase leading to the paved road, as was usual in ancient time. At the foot of that staircase the fragments of a bronze horse, larger than nature, were found, with a small vase of porphyry <sup>u</sup>.

The Queen of Sweden, who was very fond of antiquities, having been told that under the Piazza di Termini were several statues, wishing to find them, had great excavations made there in the year 1687, but nothing was found, not even any remains of buildings ; the same happened some years afterwards, when Pope Clement XI. built the public granaries in that place. So that it is evident that the whole of that space must have been destined for exercising the horses in the Thermæ of Diocletian <sup>v</sup>.

The celebrated Venus de' Medici, which is not now in Rome (having been exported by permission of Innocent XI.), is said to have been found in the Pescaria, at the Porticus of Octavia <sup>w</sup>.

About the year 1690, in the foundations of some houses near the Collegio Clementino, a large piece of column was discovered, of African marble, the diameter of which was the same as those of the Pantheon. On the base was the inscription DOMITIANO AVG., with a number that looked like XII., which probably indicated the number of columns sent by order of that Emperor <sup>x</sup>.

About the year 1693, in some foundations near the Theatre of Tor di Nona, a great many fragments of beautiful statues were found, which had been used as building-materials for that tower <sup>y</sup>.

In front of S. Mauto an obelisk was seen, of red marble, not very large, with Egyptian inscriptions ; it is now in the Piazza della Rotonda : it was erected there by Clement XI. A similar obelisk was seen on the ground near the door of the church della Minerva ; it was found under that little house, in front of which it remains now. It has since been erected by Alexander VII. in the Piazza della Minerva <sup>z</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxiv. 49.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., ccliii. 107.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., ccxxvii. 19.

<sup>v</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxvii. 101.

<sup>w</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccliii. 108.

<sup>x</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxviii. 1.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., cxix. 2.

<sup>z</sup> U. Aldroandi, ap. Fea, ccxxi. 37.



In 1696, at the Thermæ of Titus, a bronze lamp was found in the shape of a head. This was accurately drawn and engraved by Ficoroni. It was also published in the second edition of the *Museo Romano del Causeo* (tom. ii. sect. 5, tab. 19). This lamp was full of a kind of bitumen, which exploded directly it was thrown on the fire. There were also strings of linen of amianthus<sup>a</sup>.

In the year 1696, under Monte Testaccio, was discovered the *cippus* with the inscription of the Rusticelii, described by Eschinardi<sup>b</sup>, by Fabretti<sup>c</sup>, and amply by Marini<sup>d</sup>. This was repeated in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto*, 1878(?), by Herr Dressel.

In the year 1699, in the garden of the Duke Strozzi at the Thermæ of Diocletian, some marble statues were found, which are preserved in the same garden. Perhaps they had been used to decorate the front of the Thermæ, as the entrance to them was on that side<sup>e</sup>.

Also the Duke d' Uzedo, Spanish Ambassador in 1699, had some excavations made before the Trophies of Marius, and he found a small chapel, with an image, now destroyed. He thought of finding a great many things, but he found nothing<sup>f</sup>.

#### DESCRIBED BY PIETRO SANTI-BARTOLI, 1682.

In the vineyard of SS. Apostoli, near S. Clement, some excavations were made by Leonardo Agostini, by order of D. Lelio Orsini, where among a large quantity of precious marble, forty-two statues were found in a few days. A door was also found, very peculiar from its being intact, with its architrave, and a beautiful inscription, taken by Cardinal Barberini (which has now been changed). This place was said to have been the palace of one of the thirty tyrants of the Empire, the name of whom I do not remember<sup>g</sup>.

Further on, behind SS. Peter and Marcellinus, about the same time, an Egyptian temple was found, the figures of which were drawn by the Cavaliere Cassiano del Pozzo, otherwise they would have been lost, like other things<sup>h</sup>.

In making some excavations in a vineyard belonging to the Signora de' Nobili, on the north side of the Colosseum, several subterranean chambers were found, all ornamented with marbles, paint-

<sup>a</sup> Francesco Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxix. 618.

3. <sup>b</sup> Agro Romano, p. 441.

<sup>c</sup> Inscript., pp. 205, 239.

<sup>d</sup> Fratelli Arvali, tom. ii. pp. 540,

<sup>e</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxix. 4.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., clxvii. 102.

<sup>g</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxii. 1.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., 2.

ings, fountains, and statues, besides a great quantity of leaden pipes, which shewed it to have been a place of great consideration and pleasure<sup>i</sup>.

Near the vineyard of the Gualtieri, in the Vicolo di S. Clemente, excavations were made by a certain Valerio, who found a colonnade and several columns, some in their places, and others on the ground and broken; several of these columns were of *giallo* and *verde antico*, and of Africano. Also a statue of Hercules was found, a Meleager, and the wife of Septimius Severus. All these were taken by Cardinal de' Massimi<sup>j</sup>.

*Palatine Hill.*—In the building of the monastery of S. Bonaventura on the Palatine Hill, were found many fine buildings, with pavements of Oriental alabaster, fragments of statues and busts, one of which was given to Cardinal Francesco Barberini, a benefactor to those monks. It was observed that the greater part of those buildings were reservoirs of water, or *castella aquarum* of the aqueducts, and one of them was made into the refectory of the convent. There was also discovered in a great piece of a leaden conduit a quantity of Corinthian metal of a pound weight<sup>k</sup>.

In the garden of the Signor Cornovaglia, opposite to the monastery of S. Gregory, many excavations were made, and very fine buildings were found, with subterranean painted chambers, and porticos of large pillars of travertine, statues, termini, busts, a very great quantity of metal objects; and among other things an iron box, with all the instruments of sacrifice, a lion of porphyry, which was sold to Cardinal Chigi. But the most singular discovery was a chamber of about twelve palms (nine feet) width, the pavement lined with lead about nine inches high around the walls, and because between the lead and the wall, where it was not much removed, was found a quantity of money in gold, it was supposed that there was probably the Treasury of the Cæsars, or of some great personage<sup>l</sup>.

In the Piazza di S. Gregorio, in the angle to go to the Marrana, were found two fluted columns, set up, and perhaps a secret corner for money; under that place was found a very large chamber, almost full of water, into which a very great quantity of earth was thrown<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Santi - Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxii., ccxxiii. 3. This is supposed to have been the Castra Misenauntium for the sailors employed in the Colosseum for raising and lowering the awning, and a reservoir for the aqueduct to supply the water for the naval fights.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., ccxxiii. 4.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., 5. This is supposed to have been part of the Palace of the Emperor Commodus.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., ccxxiii. 9.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., 10.



In the Via del Colosseo, going towards the Lateran, in a vineyard on the right side, under the Santi Quattro, among other ruins a beautiful room, with a stove (*stufa*), was found, which seemed to have been made into a chapel by the ancient Christians, for there were some sacred images painted, which were directly broken by the excavators. The lower part of the stove, which served for the fire, had been made into a cemetery, in which every compartment, besides the bones, had its *lachrymatories*, with other Christian emblems, but of the Middle Ages <sup>n</sup>.

At S. Croce in Gerusalemme some excavations were made by the Prince D. Lelio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano, in his garden, where are the Thermæ of S. Helena. In a subterranean chamber (though half-filled with earth) five very fine statues were found, besides a large quantity of other fragments of the marble sculptures and marble pavements <sup>o</sup>.

In the Via Capena, on the road that leads to the Porta di S. Sebastiano, in a vineyard on the right-hand side, a very ancient tomb was found full of columbaria, decorated with marble stuccoes and mosaics, and many lamps of terra-cotta <sup>p</sup>.

On the same road, in a vineyard behind S. Cesareo, many statues and busts were found, which induced the Jesuits to buy the adjoining vineyard, and to have excavations made there, but they found nothing but old walls <sup>q</sup>.

Opposite S. Lorenzo in pane perna, excavations being made by Leonardo Agostini, at the request of Cardinal Barberini, several subterranean chambers were found, with beautiful paintings, stuccoes, and mosaics, and among other things a statue of Livia Augusta, thirteen palms high <sup>r</sup>.

In making a new street opposite S. Lorenzo in pane perna several ruins of old buildings were found, in a wall of which a beautiful fragment of Venus was brought to light, used as building-material; this fragment was bought by the Queen of Sweden, and repaired by Ercole Ferrata. Other fragments were also found, among which a bag-pipe of a Bacchus, of Corinthian metal (bronze), three palms high. Other objects were found, but we are quiet about them for several reasons <sup>s</sup>.

In the vineyard of Cardinal Gualtieri (in the Vicolo di S. Clemente) several beautiful statues, busts, and marbles were found <sup>t</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxiv., in 1870-75.  
ccxxv. 11.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., ccxxv. 12.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., 14.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., 15. Excavations were again made in that of Signor Pietro Brocard

<sup>r</sup> Perhaps these subterranean cellars belonged to the Thermæ of Olympiades. Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxvi. 16.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., 17.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., ccxxvii. 20.



*Esquiline Hill.*—In the vineyard of the Duke of Acquasparta, now of the Cardinal Nerli, in a small space nine statues were found, among which some Muses; some were given to the Queen of Sweden, and others to Cardinal Francesco Barberini <sup>u</sup>.

In the vineyard of the Marquis Palombara, near S. Giuliano, on the right side going towards S. Croce in Gerusalemme, in some excavations a beautiful chamber was found, decorated with grotesque subjects and landscapes. The Cardinal Massimi having seen them, ordered them to be taken out the next morning. But in the course of the night they were all destroyed by the excavators, except one of twenty-four palms left beneath the rubbish intact <sup>x</sup>.

On the Esquiline Hill, where a great many buildings have been erected, in making the foundations for the house of Sig. Pocavena, a mosaic pavement was found, with arabesques and birds, of excellent style. They were in several colours, not black and white, as usual <sup>y</sup>.

In the Vicolo di Monte Cavallo, going to the Madonna de' Monti, in the house near the corner that turns to S. Vitale, in making a well, a mosaic pavement was seen, at sixty palms deep, which shews how much deeper the incline of that hill must have been <sup>z</sup>.

In making the foundations for the stables or hay-loft of Cardinal Massimi, a beautiful chamber was brought to light, or a temple with niches round it, in which must have been statues, but these had been perhaps carried away in former times; also, in lowering the level of the courtyard of the palace previously built by the Sig. Mattei, very fine mosaic pavements were found, and marbles placed on the virgin soil, so that in the incline of that stable or hay-loft, the thickness of the hill must have been very great <sup>a</sup>.

In making some foundations round the base of the Barberini Palace, a part of the walls was destroyed which supported the face of the hill, and at the bottom of the wall (where the foundations were made to support the obelisk taken from the vineyard outside of the Porta Maggiore, found in an ancient circus (*Varianus*) also outside of that gate) there is a large chamber near the others, more than thirty palms high. Over it, in making the road for the carriages, a very large pavement was found of black and white mosaic, with vases and flowers. In the above-mentioned chamber a large quantity of human bones was found <sup>b</sup>.

In the garden of the Monks della Vittoria, in digging up some

<sup>u</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxvii. 23.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., 24.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., ccxxviii. 26.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., 28.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., ccxxix. 30.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., ccxxix., ccxxx. 31.

weeds, the celebrated Hermaphrodite of Borghese was found. The Cardinal Scipione Borghese, in order to have that statue, built the front of that church at his expense. Several pieces of marble and a head were also found in the same spot, but the best thing was a most beautiful cameo of Claudius and his wife<sup>c</sup>.

Further on, towards the Porta Pia (I do not remember in which vineyard), the Cardinal Massimi told me that he saw the remains of a very fine temple, half of which was above ground, and it was destroyed in his time; there were found several columns, and beautiful and noble marbles<sup>d</sup>.

When Sig. Caterina Sforza gave her garden to the monks of S. Bernard, in working in some underground cellars were brought to light some silversmiths' shops, in which was such a large quantity of lead, that it was employed to cover all the cupola of that church<sup>e</sup>.

I have been told that in making the foundations for the church of S. Isidore, on the Pincian Hill, the P. Luca Wading, director of it, wishing to have the foundations deeper than it had been intended, an underground chamber was found, with five statues in it, which were bought by Card. Francesco Barberini<sup>f</sup>.

In building the Palazzo de' Grimani, in the Strada Rasella, besides the other ancient buildings underground, a large water-pipe was seen, the water very good; it is not known where it comes from. The remains of that place are believed to belong to the Forum Archemonium. In the foundations by the side of the road some corridors, or cellars were found, all covered with stucco; one of these cellars was eleven palms high and ten wide, and going under the garden of the Quirinal, the others going in other directions. It was all paved with beautiful marbles, like alabaster, *verde*, *giallo antico*, &c., which seemed surprising at such a low level; and in a smaller cellar, which follows the incline of the road, some cinerary urns, with ashes in them, and some small metal figures, were found<sup>g</sup>.

In the house near the barrack for the soldiers, on one side of the church of S. Niccola in Archemonio, is said to be a great number of shops, the greater part walled up, to prevent the neighbours going into the cellars<sup>h</sup>.

The church of S. Andrea delle Fratte being built by order of the Marchese del Bufalo, several coins were found of great value<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxx. 32.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., 34.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., ccxxxi. 35.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., ccxxxi. 36.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., 38.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., ccxxxii. 39.



In making the foundations for the new church of S. Maria dei Miracoli, in the Piazza del Popolo, were found the foundations of a pyramid, similar to that of C. Cestius at the Porta S. Paolo, the stones of which are believed to have been used for the two towers of the Porta Flaminia<sup>k</sup>.

Cavalier Bernini said, that having been called to give his opinion as to rebuilding some walls in the cellars of a palace in the Via del Corso, in pulling down a mediæval pilaster that supported the vault, seven statues were found, all in pieces, but which could be perfectly restored, as not one piece was wanting<sup>l</sup>.

In laying the foundations for the new front of the church of S. M. in Via Lata, a sepulchral urn of travertine was found, with the bones of Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of the Emperor Philippus, but it was broken in pieces by the workmen<sup>m</sup>.

In making the foundations of the Palazzo Savorelli, in the Piazza SS. Apostoli, a beautiful bas-relief was found, representing Perseus and Andromeda, now built into the wall of the palace of the Villa Pamphili. Two other parts of the same were also found, but broken in pieces by order of the Marquis, because he could not have the other one<sup>n</sup>.

Behind the convent of the SS. Apostoli, in the Piazza near the Pilotta, in building the palace at the foot of the Quirinal, a beautiful painted room was found, with a mosaic pavement, and three statues of very good style, one on horseback, the other two standing<sup>o</sup>.

In completing the building of the convent of S. Marcello at the corner looking towards the Piazza, in making the foundations, several marbles and pieces of columns were found, among which a colossal statue; the monks did not like to take the trouble of removing it, and ordered it to be left, and covered among the foundations<sup>p</sup>.

In the garden of Cardinal Pio, now of the Old Maids or Nuns of S. Philip, behind the Temple of Peace, the wood of their garden having been destroyed by order of the director, painted chambers of a very good period were found, perhaps of the time of Titus<sup>q</sup>.

Going from S. John in the Lateran towards S. Stefano Rotondo, in the Villa Fonseca, among other beautiful statues a very fine Centaur was found, which is now in the Villa Borghese<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxii. 41.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., 42.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid., ccxxxii., ccxxxiii. 43.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiii. 45.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiii. 46.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiii., ccxxxiv. 47.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., ccxxxiv. 51.

<sup>r</sup> It is probably a copy of one of



In the same place, near the fountain, some tombs were found, but it is not known whether they were Christian or Pagan; one of them was taken to the garden of the Ghigi Palace<sup>s</sup>.

In the road that leads to S. Francesco a Ripa, on the right-hand side, a large mosaic pavement was found under several houses, with figures in black and white, fourteen palms each; it was supposed by Card. Massimi to belong to the Naumachia of Augustus<sup>t</sup>.

A little further on, in the house at the corner of the Piazza, a great number of blocks of travertine were found, going under the street; and some excavations being made in the garden of the monks, great buildings of travertine were brought to light, besides some busts and a very fine bas-relief, and coins of every kind<sup>u</sup>.

Outside the Porta Portese, in the vineyard of the Abbot degli Effetti, nearly the whole cemetery has been excavated, where, besides the bodies of the martyrs, a fine set of medals was found, very scarce, which are published by Santi-Bartoli, besides the others, not so good, which have not been published. Also a great quantity of metals, glasses, pastes, and many curious things, not counting those stolen or sold by the workmen<sup>x</sup>.

Outside of the Porta Portese, in the vineyard next to the granaries, a great many terra-cotta vases (*vettine*) were found, and fine; they were buried again<sup>y</sup>.

Outside the same gate, in a district called Pozzo Pantaleo, in the vineyard Paravicini, on the right side, very fine tombs were found, decorated with stuccoes and paintings; among the others, there was one with columns, architrave, and cornice of terra-cotta, of composite order, with some cinerary urns with inscriptions. In the same spot were found several vases, urns, coins, and other curious things. On the opposite side of the road there are several tombs excavated in the rock, and beautiful things were found there<sup>z</sup>.

Outside the same gate, on the bank of the Tiber opposite to S. Paul's, some excavations were made round a large tomb, and a great many fragments of marbles were found, trophies, and festoons, that decorated that building. Several of these fragments were taken to the garden of the Quirinal, and some sold to the stone-cutters<sup>a</sup>.

Ulisse Aldroandi thinks that the famous Meleager of the Pichini

those in the Capitol. (See Storia delle Arti del dis., tom. i. p. 306; tom. ii. p. 384.) Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxiv., ccxxxv. 52.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., ccxxxvi. 57.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., ccxxxvii. 59.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., 60.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., ccxxxviii. 63.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., 64.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., 65.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., ccxxxix. 66.

was found outside the Porta Portese, and not on the Cœlian, as some say <sup>b</sup>.

In making the new road by the side of the church della Chiesa Nuova, statues and heads were found, some of them unfinished; several marbles and sculptor's instruments, which shew that it was a sculptor's shop. A beautiful Faun was also found by Sig. Ercole Ferrata, which was given to the Queen of Sweden <sup>c</sup>.

There is no doubt that the place now occupied by the Chiesa Nuova was the sculptors' quarter, because a large quantity of fine marbles were found there, which were afterwards used to decorate all the chapels, church, and monastery <sup>d</sup>.

In making the foundations at Monte Giordano a subterranean chamber was found, in which were statues, some unfinished marbles, and sculptors' instruments <sup>e</sup>.

In building the Palazzo Altieri, on that side which leads to S. Stefano del Cacco, a great wall was found, and a *specus* of beautiful and pure water; it is believed to have conveyed the water to the Circus Flaminius <sup>f</sup>.

The principal drain being cleared out by the Jesuits in the Piazza del Gesù, some painted subterranean chambers were brought to light, where a beautiful bas-relief was found, bought by Cardinal Massimi <sup>g</sup>.

Going up to Monte Verde, in the valley on the left side, there is a magnificent cave, with fine corridors, twenty palms wide and forty high, going in several directions. This place is supposed to have been used for cutting the small square pieces of tufa used in the reticulated-work <sup>h</sup>.

The discovery of the Hercules Farnese was very remarkable, the body having been found at the Antoniana, the head in a well in the Trastevere, and the legs at the Frattochie, near Marino <sup>i</sup>.

Entering the Porta Capena, excavations were made in the time of Alexander VII. at the foot of the Celiolum. Like as in other places, a great many fine ruins were found, statues, and marbles; also a large pedestal with an inscription, which could not be read because the stupid excavators, hearing that it was empty, broke it in pieces <sup>j</sup>.

The same Biondo da Forlì, in his *Roma Ristaurata*, speaking of

<sup>b</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxxxix. 67.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., 68.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., 69.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., ccxxxix., ccxl. 70.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., ccxl. 71.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., ccxl. 72.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., 73.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., ccxli. 77.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., ccxli. 89.



the Quirinal Hill (which he calls erroneously the Viminal) writes as follows: On the right-hand side of that hill, where large ruins are seen, was the house of the Cornelii; nor perhaps exists in Rome any other ancient private house which can be so easily distinguished as this one, because it still retains the original name, being called the Vico de' Corneli, and the ruins are also called the Thermæ of the Corneli, because the common people called Thermæ all the buildings of the size of the Thermæ of Antoninus and Diocletian. In this street of the Corneli, on the left, two large statues are seen, representing two old men, half-naked, lying down and holding their head with one hand and a *cornucopia* (the horn of plenty) with the other. These are the statues of two rivers, and not of Bacchus and Saturn, as the said Biondo thought, on the assertion of a certain Apollodorus, who wrote on the antiquities of Rome a hundred years before. Sebastian Serlio, the architect, is also mistaken in saying that they are the Nile and the Tiber, which are in the Vatican. These were found at S. Stefano del Cacco, and those at Monte Cavallo are now in the Capitol <sup>k</sup>.

At S. Giuliano, near the Trophies of Marius, the beautiful Adonis of the Pichini was found, with other fragments of statues of very fine work and style <sup>l</sup>.

In the Villa Peretta, at S. Maria Maggiore, in the vineyard, excavations have been going on for years, from which we have learned that the *agger* of Tarquinius (?) was not a bank of earth, as believed by the greater part of the antiquaries, but a wall twenty palms (fifteen feet) thick, all of a kind of peperino, called *cappellaccio*. Such building begins opposite the door past S. Antony, and goes on to the Thermæ of Diocletian, which for this reason was interrupted, because the same wall can be seen behind the vineyard of S. Susanna, believed to be the same, because of the same material, though much narrower, being only eight palms thick. It went on surrounding the Alta Semita, where it has been destroyed in enlarging the space in front of the Barberini Palace, to give more air to the floor underground, then it turned towards the Quattro Fontane, if not round the whole Quirinal <sup>m</sup>. Returning to that villa, the greater part of the buildings found are mediæval. There have been found some fine busts, I do not remember if of Antoninus or of Hadrian, besides several other beautiful heads <sup>n</sup>.

On the Pincian Hill a *castellum aquæ* was found, and destroyed

<sup>k</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxlviii. 95.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., ccxlix. 97.

<sup>m</sup> This was probably the wall to support the cliff of the Quirinal Hill, as

a separate fortress in the time of the Kings.

<sup>n</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccxlix., ccl. 98.



by the monks to make use of it as wine cellars ; but they found it too hot for that purpose, not being enough underground °.

It is said that in building the Palazzo Mignanelli, under the Pincian was found a beautiful statue, representing a man kneeling, in the act of sharpening a knife. This statue was given by the Sig. Mignanelli to the Medici family ¶.

In making the drain of the Piazza Navona in the Campus Martius, at the foot of Monte Citorio, the beautiful obelisk of Augustus was found, broken in pieces, but of very good style ¶.

In the same place, where the church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina now is, several blocks of marble were found, with letters of Corinthian metal, which some thought to be of gold †.

In making a buttress to the monastery of S. Silvestro in capite, just opposite to S. Giovannino, enormous blocks of travertine were found ; some of them were taken out, but the others were left there in case the foundations should be weakened §.

In the courtyard of the church of SS. Lorenzo e Damaso, in a cellar belonging to Sig. Angelo Pontano, some old foundations of square blocks were found, on one of which was the inscription, "The Genius of the Theatre of Pompey ‡." (Gruter, p. 111, n. 8.)

Near the palace of the Sigg. Santa Croce, going to Campitelli, in making a drain, was found the very fine statue of Mars, seated, with Cupid, now in the Villa Ludovisi ¶.

In the palace of the Caffarelli, on the Capitol, in the part towards the Piazza Montanara, a large portion of an enormous wall was destroyed by order of the owners, twenty-five palms thick, of a sort of peperino, in large pieces, which were used in some building on the Monte Caprino, that is, the Tarpeian rock ; this is believed to have formed part of the rock of the Capitol, built in a religious manner, because it seems that the Romans, considering this hill sacred, did not dare to change its shape. In the thickness of the wall were some square spaces like little rooms, very carefully made, as if wanted for some purpose, but they could not be used, being shut up on all sides, and some of them had wells or respirators, but there was no sign of water ever having been there ; some others were filled with rubbish, perhaps to save the stone ¶.

In making the cellars under the Monte Testaccio, it was seen

° Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, ccli. 101.

¶ Ibid., 102.

¶ Ibid., ccli., cclii. 103.

† Ibid., cclii. 104.

§ Ibid., 105.

‡ Ibid., 106.

¶ Ibid., ccliii. 109.

¶ Ibid., ccliii., ccliv. 111. These were probably parts of the original Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, afterwards excavated in part by Bunsen in the garden of that palace, which has long been the residence of the German Ambassador.

that the present level of the ground is nearly forty palms higher than the original one<sup>x</sup>.

In a vineyard near S. Alessio, on the Aventine, very fine bath-chambers were found, and a great many coins of the Emperor Commodus<sup>y</sup>.

In the same place, in the vineyard of the Jesuits, large painted chambers, with stuccoes, were found, ninety palms under the present level<sup>z</sup>.

Near the Salaria, at Ripa Grande, two inscriptions in marble of an arch of Germanicus were found, bought by Card. Massimi, and built into the wall of the portico of his palace<sup>a</sup>.

#### EXCAVATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In the first years of the eighteenth century a great number of tombs and columbaria, forming quite a Necropolis, were discovered in the Via Aurelia Vetus, beyond the Porta di S. Pancrazio, in the villas Corsini and Pamphili Doria. Fabretti published the inscriptions. Among others is the tomb of the celebrated gladiator Bato, erected by the Emperor Caracalla, with the inscription BA . TO . NI, and a bas-relief published by Winckelmann<sup>b</sup>.

In the year 1700, in excavating the foundations of the monastery of the Spirito Santo, at the level of the Forum of Trajan, several fragments of columns of Oriental granite, with white spots, were found, some of which were still to be seen a few years ago near the column of Trajan, and no doubt they belonged to the portico of his Forum. From this it appears that the columns of this portico were not so large as some people thought, according to Nardini. Here also were found some square pieces of *giallo antico*, which probably belonged to the pavement of the portico<sup>c</sup>.

In the year 1702, on the road going up the Esquiline towards the monastery of the Nuns, called Turchine, a group of a Triton and a Satyr was found. It had been probably used to ornament a fountain, as could be seen from the deposit of the water in the mouth of the Satyr<sup>d</sup>.

In the year 1704, on the Esquiline Hill, near the vineyard of the Canons of S. Antonio Abate, an hermes of Homer was found.

<sup>x</sup> Santi-Bartoli, ap. Fea, cclviii. 126. tom. ii. par. iv. cap. x. § 2, p. 260, e num. 199.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid., 127.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., cclix. 129.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., 131.

<sup>b</sup> Monumenti inediti, Roma, 1821,

<sup>c</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxix. 5.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., cxx. 7.



Another beautiful head of that poet had already been found in a wall of the villa of the Duke Gaetani, situated near the road that goes from S. M. Maggiore to S. John in the Lateran: both are now in the Capitoline Museum. Near the same vineyard was found a seated figure of Euripides, with a marble slab, on which the titles of the tragedies of this poet were written<sup>e</sup>.

In the year 1704, in the garden of the Sig. della Missione, near the Curia Innocenziana, a column of red granite was found, fifty feet long and six in diameter, with its base twelve feet wide and eleven high. On one side, in metal letters, was the inscription, DIVO . ANTONINO . AVGVSTO . PIO — ANTONINVS . AVGVSTVS . ET — VERVS . AVGVSTVS . FILII. On the opposite side the apotheosis of Antoninus and Faustina was represented, and on the other two sides a procession of men on foot and on horseback<sup>f</sup>.

In 1705, in destroying a tower on the Tiber under the Aventine, it was found to be built of beautiful marbles and alabasters of every kind, a fragment of which was employed for an altar in the chapel of Raphael, in the church della Rotonda<sup>g</sup>, originally the Pantheon.

In the year 1706, in the foundations of the Seminario Romano, a large basin of red granite was found, but being all broken to pieces, was left underground<sup>h</sup>.

In the year 1709, in the vineyard near S. Prisca, on the Aventine, a tablet of Isis was found, with Egyptian hieroglyphics, four palms square. It is in the Biblioteca Clementina of Bologna, but it has been engraved by Ficoroni<sup>i</sup>.

In the year 1714, in the Villa Verospi, near the Orti Sallustiani, before reaching the Porta Salaria, two Egyptian statues were found, one of very hard black marble with yellow spots, the other one was of red granite. They are now in the Capitoline Museum. In the same place, in the same year, two other Egyptian statues were found, of the same marble, which are now in the portico of the Palazzo de' Conservatori<sup>j</sup>.

In the year 1715, in making a continuation of the building of the Accademia Ecclesiastica, opposite the church of the Minerva, as far as the other corner towards S. Eustachio, it was found necessary to destroy some walls built of large bricks, and more especially of travertine, which were remains of the Thermæ of Agrippa. In some places were double walls, of different construction, perhaps as re-

<sup>e</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxxi. 9.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., cxxiii. 11.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., clxviii. 105.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid., cxxiii. 12.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., cxxiv. 13.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., cxxiv., cxxv. 15.



stored by Hadrian. Large walls can still be seen in the courtyard of the Accademia <sup>k</sup>.

Crescimbeni <sup>l</sup> relates that, in 1715, in part of the church of S. Maria in Cosmedin was found the pavement of the ancient road, and an inscription <sup>m</sup> of the time of the Emperor Claudius, carved on a *cippus* of travertine.

The same author, Crescimbeni <sup>n</sup>, says that near the same church, in the year 1716 (May 16), was discovered a pedestal of a statue dedicated to the deified Emperor Constantine <sup>o</sup>.

In the year 1716, in building a house at the end of the Vicolo de Chiavari, where the street is a little wider, on the right hand side, a large block of marble was found, with a cornice, which seemed to have formed an angle of some great building; as it was very much underground, only a part of it was cut and taken out. Ficoroni believes it to be one end of the scene of the Theatre of Pompey <sup>p</sup>.

In the year 1718 (while the sacristy of the Church della Rotonda was being built), in demolishing one of those houses in that street that leads to S. Eustachio from the Vicolo della Minerva, Ficoroni saw a great niche, corresponding on the same level to those in the portico; from which he thought that the celebrated temple must have had another front towards the Thermæ <sup>q</sup>.

In the year 1719, in making the foundations for the Biblioteca Casanatense, an altar of white marble was found, on one side of which was represented Anubis, on the other Arpocrates, on the third some instruments for sacrifice, and on the fourth a basket, with a serpent <sup>r</sup>.

In the year 1720, on the Palatine Hill, under the Farnesi gardens, was found a Hercules, of basalt, worked with great mastery and nobility; and a very large hall, covered with *pavonazzetto* marbles in the walls, and in the pavement various marbles. There were also two columns of *giallo antico*, which were sold for 3,000 Venetian sequins <sup>s</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxx. 108.

<sup>l</sup> Stato della Basilica di S. Maria in Cosmedin di Roma nel presente Anno 1719.

<sup>m</sup> S. C

CENSORES . . . .  
LOCA . A . PILIS . ET . COLVM . . .  
QVAE . APRILIA TIS  
POSSIDEBANTVR . CAUSA  
COGNITA . EX . FORMAIN  
PVBLICVM . RESTITVERVNT

<sup>n</sup> Loc. cit., p. 31.

<sup>o</sup> DIVO AC VENERABILI  
PRINCIPI CONSTANTINO  
PATRI PRINCIPVM  
MAXIMORVM

L. CREPEREIVS MADALIANVS V. C.  
PRAEF. ANN. CVM IVRE GLADII

<sup>p</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxix. 107.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., clxx. 109.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., cxxv. 17.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid., 18.

Under the pontificate of Clement XI., in the vineyard of the Jesuits, in the middle of the Aventine, among other things, the celebrated bas-relief of Endymion was found, now in the Capitoline Museum; and walls of three different periods, with mosaic pavements, and pieces of marble thirty palms deep. This can still be seen, as the place has been made into a wine-cellar<sup>t</sup>.

At the same time, on the bank of the Tiber, under the Aventine, in the vineyard of Cesarini, a beautiful column of Oriental alabaster was found, quite perfect, twenty palms long: it is now in the Capitoline Museum. Also another one of the same kind, and four round fountains of alabaster, two of them having a rose in the centre, and another one a head of Medusa: they were bought by Cardinal Albani. This place was the ancient marble-wharf, and it is now called the Marmorata<sup>u</sup>.

In the same place a base was found, on the sides of which the Phrygian cap was sculptured, and in front a boat, with Cybeles seated. Under it is the following inscription, MATRI . DEVM . ET NAVI SALVIAE — SALVIAE VOTO SVSCEPTO — CLAVDIA SYNTHYCHE — D D. This base is now in the Capitoline Museum<sup>v</sup>.

Between the Piazza di Sciarra and the obelisk of S. Mauto (afterwards placed by Clement XI. on the fountain opposite to the Pantheon), was a small old chapel dedicated to S. Antony, which being turned into a tomb, such a quantity of blocks of peperino were found, that they were sufficient to build the church again, (it was afterwards made into the church of S. Ignazio). This shews that there must have been some magnificent edifice on that site<sup>w</sup>.

In the year 1721, near the vineyard of S. Pastore, belonging to the Dominican Friars, an ancient tomb was found, with a little staircase. On the steps were several heads of terra-cotta, and some lamps of the same material. At the bottom of the steps was a small vaulted chamber, in which was a marble cinerary urn, four feet and a-half long, and not so high. The cover having been taken off, several pints of clear water were found in it, and the place being quite dry, no one could understand where it came from. At the bottom of the urn were some bones, with gold threads, probably the remains of a silk and gold dress worn by the deceased<sup>x</sup>.

In the year 1722, in some vineyards opposite to S. Balbina, on the Aventine, a statue of Diana, of transparent alabaster, was found;

<sup>t</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxxvi. 22. (This was in part of the palace of the family of Sura, to which the Emperor Trajan belonged.)

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., cxxvi., cxxvii. 23.

<sup>v</sup> Ibid., cxxvii. 24. (Great excavations were made on this site in the time of Pius IX.)

<sup>w</sup> Flam. Vacca, ap. Fea, xcii. 91.

<sup>x</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxxx., cxxxi. 27.



it has been engraved by Ficoroni, in his *Vesti di Roma Ant.*, lib. i. cap. 9, p. 53<sup>v</sup>.

In the year 1722, near the church of S. Sisto Vecchio, opposite the Thermæ of the Antonines, among other things was found the famous inscription<sup>z</sup> giving the consulate of the two Gemini, in which it is believed our Saviour died.

Francesco Farnese, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, between the years 1720-28, made the complete excavation of the great halls of the Palace of the Cæsars. The inscriptions, columns, statues, and chambers excavated, are described by Monsignor Bianchini<sup>a</sup>.

In the second mile of the Via Appia was discovered the Columbarium of the freedmen and serfs of Livia, wife of Augustus. It was illustrated by Bianchini<sup>b</sup> and by Gori<sup>c</sup>.

In the year 1730, on the slope of the Celium, close to the city wall, several pieces of antique columns were found, and ten palms underground the following inscription<sup>d</sup>, from which we learn that the Pomœrium was enlarged by Claudius.

<sup>v</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxxxii. 29.

<sup>z</sup> A . . . . .  
 XI K OCT  
 Q . TEDIVS OL . GERMVLLVS  
 XVI. K. NOV.  
 OPPIA M. F. PARIET . IIII . COL. II . . . .  
 Q. IVNIO . BLAESO L. ANTISTIO . VE . . . .  
 X. K. JAN  
 SEX . CAMPATIVS . SEX . L . EVTACTV . . .  
 PARIETE II. COL. I.  
 C . FVFIO . GEMINO  
 COS.  
 L . RVBELLIO . GEMINO  
 IIII IDVS MAI . OSSA . INLATA  
 LVRIAE . P. L. APRILIS  
 PARIETE . II. COL. III

This inscription is now in the Capitoline Museum. Fea, ap. Ficoroni, cxxxi. 28.

<sup>a</sup> Del Palazzo de' Cesari, published at Verona in the year 1738, after his death, because Mons. Bianchini had fallen through a hole of a broken vaulted roof and was killed.

liberti e servi della Casa di Augusto.

<sup>c</sup> Monumentum sive Columbarium libertorum et servorum Liviae. (For views of this tomb, see Parker's Historical Photographs, Nos. 3189, 3190.)

<sup>b</sup> Camere ed iscrizioni sepolcrali dei

<sup>d</sup> TI . CLAVDIVS  
 DRVSI . F . CAESAR  
 AVG . GERMANICVS  
 PONT . MAX . TRIB . POT .  
 VIII . IMP . XVI . COS . III.  
 CENSOR . PP .  
 AVCTIS . POPVLI . ROMANI  
 FINIBVS . POMERIVM  
 AMPLIÆIT . TERMINÆITQ

This inscription confirms the observation of Nardini, that Claudius enlarged the Pomœrium only, and not the walls of Rome. (See Aulus Gellius, lib. xii. cap. 14; and Tacit. Annal., lib. xii. cap. 23.)



On one side of the *cippus* was the number xv, which perhaps indicated the number of similar stones placed round the walls. This inscription was found also in the sixteenth century, and is given by Marliani<sup>e</sup> and Gruter<sup>f</sup>, but without the number xv. It is now in the Kircherian Museum<sup>g</sup>.

In the year 1730, in the vineyard of Prince Giustiniani, at S. John in the Lateran, some large paving-stones (*selci*) were found, supposed to belong to the Via Tusculana (?), and they were more than twelve palms underground. Other similar stones of the Via Nomentana were found at a depth of ten palms, in the vineyard of Duke Strozzi, at the Thermæ of Diocletian, as also in the vineyard of the Nuns of SS. Dominic and Sixtus, near S. Sisto Vecchio; some *selci* of the old Via Latina were seen at the depth of twelve palms<sup>h</sup>.

In the year 1732, in an excavation made by Ficoroni<sup>i</sup> on the Celiolum, a small bath-chamber was found, with the walls covered with bas-reliefs in terra-cotta, one of which represented a half-figure of a young heroine, with a simple adjustment of the hair, but clothed in a fine coat, with a part of the right shoulder uncovered, holding with one hand a book, with the other a pen between the two fingers. It was believed to be the Musa Calliope. Near this bath-chamber a short corridor was found, which led to a room ornamented with paintings, and the figures of the nine Muses with Apollo, very like the one of Raphael in the Vatican<sup>j</sup>.

In the year 1732, on the Via Appia, near the church of S. Cesareo, some little cinerary urns, or terra-cotta vases, were found, on the summit of which, with a knife or stylus, the names of the persons buried in them was written, with the month and the day. Some of these urns are now in the Museo Vettori<sup>k</sup>, and some in the Kircherian Museum. See P. Lupi in the Epitaffio of S. Severa<sup>l</sup>, where he gives also the figures of the vases and several inscriptions<sup>m</sup>.

In 1734, in making the foundations for the Corsini Chapel in S. John in the Lateran, several busts of ancient Romans were found, of very good style, but the greater part broken. In one of them was the name of the sculptor, Myron<sup>n</sup>. Several inscriptions were also found, given by Ridolfino Venuti, and also a marble chair, with

<sup>e</sup> Urb. Romæ Topogr., lib. i. cap. 6.

<sup>f</sup> Pag. 196, No. 4.

<sup>g</sup> Ficoroni, La Bolla d'Oro, par 2, p. 68. Fea, cxxxvi. 36.

<sup>h</sup> Ficoroni, La Bolla d'Oro, par. 2, p. 31. In this year (1730); in the catacombs of SS. Saturninus and Thrason, in the Via Salaria, the celebrated inscription of S. Severa was found. Fico-

roni, ap. Fea, cxxxvii. 38.

<sup>i</sup> Le Masch. Scen., cap. 53, p. 143.

<sup>j</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxl. 41.

<sup>k</sup> Now in the Vatican Library.

<sup>l</sup> Tab. II—13, p. 87.

<sup>m</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxli. 44.

<sup>n</sup> But not the celebrated Greek sculptor Myron, as was noticed in the Storia delle Arti del dis., tom. iii. p. 452.

figures in bas-relief. This was demonstrated by Antonio Francesco Gori. The busts and the chair are now in the Corsini Palace °.

In the year 1735, near the monastery of S. Stefano del Cacco, in the foundations of some houses, a *cippus* with an inscription of Trajan was found, indicating that that Emperor enlarged the Pomœrium P.

About the year 1736, several columbaria, with cinerary urns and inscriptions, were found in the Villa Naro, inside the walls <sup>q</sup>.

In the year 1736, not far from the Porta Labicana, now Maggiore, the tomb of the freedmen and family of L. Arruntius was found. Arruntius had been made Consul under the Emperor Tiberius. In the entrance (which was of travertine) was the inscription; the walls were ornamented with pictures and stuccoes, the pavement was of mosaic; all round were cinerary urns, and a great many marble slabs with inscriptions. Also in the vineyard Nari, inside the walls, other columbaria had been found some years before, with similar urns and inscriptions <sup>r</sup>.

In a vineyard near the Porta Maggiore, Francesco Belardi discovered many sepulchral chambers, which were all demolished except two, with paintings and bas-reliefs, in stucco, described by Piranesi <sup>s</sup>. The inscription in one of those two chambers demonstrates that the columbarium was of the freedmen and of the family of Lucius Arruntius, who was a descendant of the Consul of the year 732 of Rome, one of the victims of the Emperor Tiberius <sup>t</sup>.

In the year 1737, in founding the church of S. Apollinare, a leaden pipe was found, with the inscription, IMP. ANTONINI AVG PII STATIONIS—PATRIMONI SVB CVRA DIOSCORI. It is now in the Kircherian Museum <sup>u</sup>.

In the year 1737, in the foundations of the house of Cardinal Saverio Gentili, opposite the church of S. Niccola in Arcione, some half-figures of young men were found, and a statue of black marble, with a beard, and the body covered with hair, of which the engraving and the description was given by Ficoroni in 1739 <sup>x</sup>.

Under the pontificate of Clement XII., on the Esquiline, on the road that goes from the monastery of S. Giuliano to S. Croce in

° Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxlii. 46.

P Ibid., cxliii. 50.

q Ibid., cxliv. 52.

r Ibid., cxliii., and cxliv. 52.

s Antichita Romane, tom. ii. tav. vii.

and following.

t Tacitus, Annal., lib. i. et vi.

u Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxlv. 58.

x Ibid., cxlv. 57.



Gerusalemme, the remains of a Nymphæum were found in some vineyards, with the two inscriptions given below<sup>y</sup>.

Under the pontificate of Clement XII., in repairing the road in front of the Basilica of Antoninus, in the Piazza di Pietra, a piece of the architrave of that edifice was found, which was very much admired for its size and its beautiful work. It was cut in pieces, and some of them used to restore the arch of Constantine; another piece of it is built into the wall of the steps going up to Monte Caprino, on the Capitol<sup>z</sup>.

By order of Pope Benedict XIV., the obelisk of red granite, formerly erected by Augustus in the Campus Martius, described by Pliny (lib. xxxvi. c. 10), was taken out of the foundations of some houses near S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and carried to a place near at hand to be admired by everybody. The base was also of granite, with this inscription on both sides, IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F—AVGVSTVS—PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS—IMP. XII. COS. XI. TRIB. POT. XIV—AEGYPTO. IN. POTESTATEM—POPVLII. ROMANI. REDACTA—SOLI. DONVM. DEDIT. Under this pedestal there was another of Greek marble. But it is useless to say more about that obelisk, it having been fully and well described by the Ab. Angelo Bandini, of Florence<sup>a</sup>.

In the pontificate of Clement XII., in the garden of the Conti Perucchi, outside the Porta Pinciana, several burial-chambers were

✓ I. O. D.

PRO SALVTE

IMP. L. SEPTIMIUS. SEVERI. PII. PERTINACIS. AVG

PII. FELICIS ET EXERCITVM

ET. P. R. D. IVN. PACATVS. CVM

ALEXANDRO FIL. SACRARIVM

IVSSV. I. D. SVA PEC. ADAMPLIAVIT. C. A. CAECILIO

RVFO. 7. SACERDOTIB. SOPRATVS. ET. MARIN. ET. CALVS

ITEM. AVXIT

SALVO IMP. *M. Aur. Commodo. Ant.* PIO. FEL. AVG. N

M. CAECILIUS. M. F. IVL. RVFVS. CONCORD

7. LEG. III. CYRENAICAE. EXCORNICVLARIO

AEL. IVLIAN. PR. VIG. TETRASTYLVN NYMPHAEVM

CRATERAM. CVM. COLVMELLA. ET. ALTARIVM. CVM COLVMELLA

MARMOREA. ET. ALIAM. COLVMELLAM. ITEM. ORBICVLVM. CVM. COLV

MELLA. ET. CETERA. ORNAVIT I. D. D. D. DEDICAVIT PER

CLODIVM. CATVLLVM. PR. VIG. ADSISTENTE. ORBIO. LAETIANO. SVB. PR. ET

CASTRICIO. HONORATO. TRIB. COH. II. VIG. PR. CAL. AVG.

APRONIANO. ET. BRADVA. COS. C. HERCVLANIO. LIBERALE. V. A.

This consulate was in the year of Rome 944, of Christ, 191. They are now in the Capitoline Museum.

<sup>z</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxlix. 64.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid., clxvi. 99. Dell obelisco di Cesare Augusto, &c., in fol. lat. italic.



found, with columbaria, cinerary urns, vases, and inscriptions, 210 of which were bought by Ficoroni, who made a present of one to P. Contuccio Contucci, Prefect of the Kircherian Museum, with the inscription given below <sup>b</sup>.

In 1741, the church of S. Lorenzo in Piscinula being demolished, a curious old building was discovered, believed by the antiquaries to be a piscina, from which the name of the church was derived. Two large pieces of columns, of *verde antico*, were found there, and another one of a particular kind of *breccia*. Other pieces of columns, of *verde antico*, had been brought to Rome some years before from Dalmatia, the native country of Diocletian, which were used in several churches. Some others were found at the *solfatara*, at Tivoli, but not so fine: they are believed to have belonged to a portico for that bath <sup>c</sup>.

In the year 1741, on the road from S. John in the Lateran to S. Croce in Gerusalemme, a group of a child with a goose was found! it is now in the Capitoline Museum. The head of Caracalla was also found there, and other heads unknown, one of which was believed to be of Carneades, being very similar to the one in the Capitoline Museum. About the same time a column of white and black marble was found <sup>d</sup>.

In the year 1742, in the garden of the P. P. Paolotti, at the Trinità de' Monti, an inscription was found of Probus Petronius, of the Anicia family. It is of the time of the Consuls Valens and Valentinianus, mentioned in the inscription, and was placed in the Capitoline Museum <sup>e</sup>.

In the year 1742, in the other side of the Certosa, in the vineyard of the Jesuits, a very long leaden pipe was found, broken in pieces, with the inscription given below <sup>f</sup> repeated at intervals, which indicates that this was the site of the Prætorian Camp. Some pieces of that pipe are in the Kircherian Museum, with the inscription. From that we learn that OPELLIVS must be written with two LL, as

<sup>b</sup> STATAE MATRI  
AVG. SACRVM  
MAG. REG. VII  
VICO MINERVI  
ANNI L.  
AP. ARRENIUS APPIANVS  
C CORNELIVS EVTYCHVS  
SEX. PLOTIVS QVARTIO

C. VIBIVS PHILADES  
DEDICATA EST  
XVII K. SEP.  
LVSTRATIONE

Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxlviii., cxlix. 63.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., clii., cliii. 73.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., clv. 71.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., clvii. 77.

<sup>f</sup> IMP CAES M OPELLI SEVERI MACRINI AVGA . .  
M. OPELLI SEVERI DIADVMEIANI CAES PRIN IV . . .  
CASTRIS PRAETORI  
TEREMTIVS CASSANDER FECIT

we read also on a Greek bust of Macrinus, Μ. ΟΠΕΛΛΙΟΣ, now belonging to Cardinal Albani, at the Vatican library<sup>g</sup>.

In the beginning of the summer of 1742, it having been noticed that the water from the drains no longer entered the Cloaca Maxima, it was feared that some damage might be done to the houses under which the drains passed. Therefore an excavation was made from the principal entrance of the Cloaca Maxima, which passes under the *fienili*, in front of the nearest one to the Forum Romanum, and after some months, having dug out a great amount of earth, the principal drain was found, and it was seen that the conduit was forty-five palms deep, of travertine stone, and very high and wide. Near this, but at a higher level, a pavement of yellow marble was found, of which a cart-load was taken out, no more could be obtained because it was too deep. This pavement continued towards the pro-rostra, from which it clearly appears that this was the place where the Roman nobles assembled to hear the decrees of the Senate and the orators, especially in the time of Cicero. These pieces of marble had been damaged by fire, and they were two inches and a-half thick. In the second excavation in a direct line, after a great quantity of earth and stones, the continuation of the conduit was found, beautiful, looking as if being of travertine stone. In the last excavation, which crossed the Via Sacra by the trees to S. Hadrian, a piece of a large column of red granite was found, which was divided on the spot. There the conduit was seen to be less than forty palms underground, and not quite so deep; the pavement of the Via Sacra was found, made of large *selci*, shewing that it came in a straight line from the arch of Titus, between the rows of elm-trees, towards the Forum Romanum<sup>h</sup>.

In the garden of the Friars Minimi, on the Pincian Hill, now the public walk, in the year 1742, was discovered a base dedicated by Veneti and Istri to Sextus Petronius Probus, ANICIANAE DOMVS CVLMINI, the head of the Anicia family, so called in another inscription<sup>i</sup>.

In the year 1743, on the Celiolum, an ancient Roman foot-measure was found, made of a square strip of brass divided in sixteen ounces (*oncie*), with corresponding points. It was made of

<sup>g</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clvi., clvii. 76.

<sup>h</sup> Ficoroni, *Vestigie di Roma antica*, lib. i. cap. ii. p. 74 seq. Piranesi well examined the Cloaca Maxima, and he found it made of travertine and peperino, and has given engravings of it. See *Antich. Rom.*, tom. i. pp. 21, 22;

e della *Magnif. di Rom.*, tav. iii. e p. xliii. n. 30; also Winkelmann, tom. iii. p. 23. Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clvii. 80. Fresh excavations of importance were made on this site in 1879-80.

<sup>i</sup> Ap. Gruter, p. 450, 3. See Mai, *Script. Vett. Nova Coll.*, v. v. p. 288.



two pieces, united by two pegs of the same metal, so that it would open and shut like a compass. On one arm towards the end, on the inside, were two small heads of the same metal. It is now in the Library of the Vatican<sup>j</sup>.

In 1743, excavations were made by Ficoroni at the foot of the Meta Sudans, opposite the Colosseum, twenty-seven palms underground, in search of the conduit that conveyed the water to it from the arch of Constantine, but only a part of the wall of the Meta Sudans was found, without any opening to a pipe or conduit. The workmen continuing to excavate inside that wall, in the space from which the water came, after having taken out a large quantity of earth and stones which had fallen into it, they fortunately discovered the mouth of a large aqueduct, which came from the Esquiline and the reservoirs in the Thermæ of Titus, who seems to have built the Meta Sudans and the Thermæ on the dedication of the amphitheatre, as Suetonius writes<sup>k</sup>. The aqueduct was of large tiles of terra-cotta, but covered over with great blocks of travertine, to sustain any amount of ruins. The *specus* was found to be seven palms high, three and a-quarter wide, and fourteen palms round. Ficoroni made that excavation on the supposition that the water came from the Claudian aqueduct, on the Cœlian, to the Meta Sudans, and because some years before a large leaden pipe of the capacity of twenty-three pounds of water had been found in the vineyard of SS. John and Paul on the same hill, going towards the Meta<sup>l</sup>.

In the year 1747, near the Thermæ of Diocletian, in the vineyard of the Jesuits, a great chest of travertine was found. The cover of it was formed of two pieces, one leaning against the other, without lying flat on the chest, but forming a great angle. On the upper part of one of them was the inscription FVL MEN DIVM. This chest is now in the Noviziato of the Jesuits, at S. Andrea<sup>m</sup>.

In the year 1749, in a vineyard of the monks of SS. Cosmas and Damian, on the Aventine, two statues of Fauns were found, playing a pipe. They are now in the Capitoline Museum<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>j</sup> Ficoroni, *Vestig. di Roma antica*, p. 194, e *Mem. di Lab.*, p. 93; Gori, *Inscr. in Etr.*, tom. iii. tav. 2. Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clx. 85.

<sup>k</sup> In Tito, cap. 7.

<sup>l</sup> Ficoroni, in his *Vestig. di Roma*, lib. i. cap. 9, p. 36; and Cassius, *Corso delle acque*, tom. ii. num. 21, points out several of our author's errors. 1. That the Meta was not made by Titus, but by Vespasian; 2. That the aqueduct was not round, but triangular; 3.

That for these reasons the conduit served to carry away from the Meta Sudans the water which came really from the Cœlian, as he had thought before, but not in the leaden pipe. Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clx. 81.

<sup>m</sup> It was engraved and illustrated by a Jesuit, who inserted it in the *Atti dell' Accademia di Cortona*, tom. v. num. 5. The inscription there is read FVLGVF DIVM. Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxiv. 92.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid., clxiv. 94.



DESCRIBED BY FRANCESCO FICORONI, 1750.

In the foundations of the church of S. Apollinare, a column of *porta santa* was found, unfinished, with the inscription, COMMODO CAES N. II. COS; also another column, of alabaster, half a-foot in diameter, and three feet high<sup>o</sup>.

The beautiful statue of Venus, of Parian marble, now in the house of the Signori Stati, was said to have been found in their vineyard opposite S. Vitale, where so many beautiful antiquities had been previously found, as Flaminius Vacca mentions<sup>p</sup>.

In the vineyard of the Collegio Romano, at the Thermæ Antonianæ, some bricks were found, with very elegant bas-reliefs, in some of which triumphal arches appeared. In one of them the three goddesses of the Capitol were represented, and in another one Hercules, but they were so much broken that it was impossible to decipher the subject. They were taken to the museum of the Collegio Romano<sup>q</sup>.

Near the church of S. Maria in Publicola, formerly called de Publico, a very large basin was found, of granite. A year before, in making the foundations for the Cenci Palace at S. Eustachio, a similar basin was found, with two handles, but was not taken out, being too much underground, and under the palace<sup>r</sup>.

In the last pontificate, in the beginning of the Quirinal valley, several *portici* were visible, looking towards the public road and the Pontifical Palace. In that spot some stables and the barrack for soldiers being built, the walls were mined, it being impossible to break them with iron tools; the continuation of them remaining underground. A little further on, the foundations of part of the Rospigliosi Palace being laid down at the end of the large courtyard, a magnificent portico was brought to light, with an ornamented vault; and on the side walls historical paintings, of which those that could be detached are seen, with other precious antiquities, in the lower gallery of that palace<sup>s</sup>, the remains of the portico and other antiquities having remained buried by the earth thrown over them in the Middle Ages<sup>t</sup>.

In making the foundations for a part of the monastery of the

<sup>o</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, cxlviii. 59.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid., clxviii. 104.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., clxxi. 111.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., clxxi. 112.

<sup>s</sup> These portici must have belonged to the Thermæ of Constantine. The paintings were engraved by Cameron,

*Description des bains des Rom.*, pl. 40—53; and twelve were published in Rome by Sig. Carloni in 1780. Fea talked about them with Winkelmann, tom. ii. p. 408.

<sup>t</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxxiii. 115.

Nuns of Minime Oblate di S. Francesco di Paola, at the foot of the Esquiline, in a place between the Piazzetta della Suburra and the church of S. Lucia in Selci, three large arches were found, each eleven palms wide and sixteen and a-half high, with three cornices (*modiglioni*) of travertine in the principal walls, three palms wide and two and a-half high: under these a beautiful terra-cotta pipe, four palms wide and six high. The most curious thing was, that besides a vaulted chamber, not very large, like a baker's oven, over the three arches, there was another line of a porticus, with remains of a burnt building, perhaps set on fire in the Middle Ages. From this it appeared that the said porticus served as foundations to another storey, so that it might have been as high as the other porticus on the summit of the hill; a proof of the science of an architect and of Roman greatness, to build at the bottom of a valley at the foot of the hill, and to have an apartment over it on a level with it, to enjoy the salubrity of the climate <sup>u</sup>.

In the vineyards del Cinque and Nari, outside of the Porta Pin-ciana, near the Via Salaria Vetus, were excavated some columbaria of the families of Turpilia and Aconia, and ten *cippi*, with the inscriptions of the Prætorian soldiers. The description of those excavations was published in the *Giornale de' letterati* (November, 1750). The inscriptions were purchased by Pope Benedict XIV. for the Capitoline Museum.

In the year 1750, in the Insula Tiberina, two statues were found, united together, supposed to represent Veturia in the act of pacifying Coriolanus: they are now in the Capitoline Museum <sup>v</sup>.

In August, 1765, a large column of black and white granite was found in the Forum of Trajan,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  palms in diameter. It was brought to light in making the foundations for a new entrance to the Palazzo Imperiali, and with it a piece of cornice supported by the same column, and more than six palms high. This cornice was taken by Cardinal Alessandro Albani to his villa, with an inscription stating where it was found. Five more columns were seen in the same place, and left there as foundations for the new building, because no one would undertake the expense of moving them <sup>x</sup>.

Some excavations being made in the gardens of Sallust in 1765, two figures were found, well preserved, but without the heads, which

<sup>u</sup> Ficoroni, ap. Fea, clxxiv. 116.

<sup>v</sup> Ibid., clxv. 97.

<sup>x</sup> Winkelmann, ap. Fea, cci. 7.  
These columns, lying horizontally, are

now in the foundations of the palace occupied by the Prefecture, on the site of the Temple of Trajan.



could never be found. They represent two little girls, both lying on a base, resembling very much the figure of a girl in the Prussian Royal Museum. They were bought by General Walmoden, who had the heads restored <sup>y</sup>.

In making the foundations of the new monastery of the Nuns called the Paolottee, on the Esquiline, in the year 1770, a slab of travertine was found, with an inscription<sup>z</sup>, which shews where the Temple of Juno Lucina in Exquiliis was situated, with a wall or an enclosure which cost 8,000 sexterces. This inscription is now in the Villa Albani.

The French Abbot Rancourel, in the year 1777, made a complete excavation of the Villa Mattei, now Mills, in the Palatine Hill. These excavations were described by Guattani<sup>a</sup>. That excavator destroyed the upper floor to sell the bricks and marbles. In the second floor was discovered a leaden pipe, with the name of Domitian. There are halls and corridors, with paintings.

In the year 1780, in the vineyard of the brothers Sassi, in the first mile of the Via Appia, was discovered the subterranean tomb of the Scipios, with the inscriptions—1. Of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, son of Cneius, who was the Consul in the year 456 of Rome; 2. of his son, who was Consul in the year 495 of Rome, who conquered Corsica and the town of Aleria, and dedicated a temple to Tempest; 3. of Aulla Cornelia, daughter of Cneius, and wife of Cneius Cornelius Scipio Hispallus Consul in the year 578 of Rome; 4. of the son of Africanus Major; 5. of L. Cornelius Scipio, son of the Asiaticus; 6. of Scipio Comatus; 7. of Cneius Cornelius Scipio Hispanus, and of his son, L. Cornelius; 8. of Cornelia, daughter of Cneius Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, who triumphed over the Getuli in the year 759 of Rome; 9. of M. Junius Silanus, nephew of Getulicus, who was Decemvir to judge the pleadings, and Salius Collinus. The inscriptions are in the Barberini Library and in the Vatican Museum. The golden ring found in the tombs was given to the antiquary Dutens by Pope Pius VI., and the bones of those heroes were collected by a nobleman of Venice, in the Villa dell' Alticchiero, in the environs of Padua.

The well-known English excavators, Jenkins and Hamilton, in the Villa of the Quintilii, in the fifth mile of the Appian Way, found several precious statues, which now are in the Vatican Museum.

<sup>y</sup> Winkelman, ap. Fea, ccii. 8.

<sup>z</sup> P. SERVILIO . L. ANTONIO . COS  
A . D . IIII . I . SEXT  
LOCAVIT . Q . PEDIVS . Q . VRB

MVRVM . IVNONI . LVCINAE  
EIDEMQVE . PROBAVIT

<sup>a</sup> Monum. ined. Nov. e Dec., 1785,  
and Roma antica, pp. 54, 55.



Guattani<sup>b</sup> says that in those years (1787-8), opposite the tomb of the Scipios, on the right-hand of the Via Appia, in the vineyard Moroni, two other tombs of the families of Furia and Manilia were found, but they were destroyed. Piranesi, Bianchini, and Labruzzi described and represented them.

Fea<sup>c</sup> relates that the Chev. de Fredenheim, a Swede, made an excavation in the Roman Forum, near the Temple of the Three Columns, and found a building with a Corinthian capital, and the inscription of Kalatores, or messengers of the Pontiffs, and of the Flamines; these are now in the Vatican Museum. That excavation was commenced on November 3, 1780, and was covered up again on the fourth of March, 1789.

D'Agincourt<sup>d</sup> says that in the year 1789, near the Muro Torto, outside of the Porta del Popolo, a great vaulted chamber was excavated, with a quantity of amphoræ fixed to the ground, and full of small heads, of bricks, hands of ivory, small vases (*lachrymatorii*), and bones of fishes, lizards, serpents, and oxen, cut down sufficiently to be placed within the vases. This place, in 1850-75, was the villa of Mr. Esmeade<sup>e</sup>.

Fea<sup>f</sup> relates that in the time of Pope Pius VI. (1775-79), the Count Leoncilli excavated in front and behind the Arch of Constantine, where a head of one of the prisoner slaves, a head of the Empress Marciana, of the natural size, and the pavement of the road, were discovered.

In the month of June of the year 1793, the Nuns Paolotte, of the Esquiline Hill, having made a break in the wall to enlarge the choir of their church, in an ancient edifice was found a treasure of 1029 ounces of gilt silver, forming the bride's dress of the fourth century. E. Q. Visconti, who illustrated all these objects, found that the names of the husband and of the spouse were Secundus (perhaps Turcius Secundus, Prefect of Rome in the year 339) and Projecta<sup>g</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Monumenti inediti, Anni 1787, 1788.

<sup>c</sup> Varieta di Notizie, p. 75.

<sup>d</sup> Recueil des fragments de sculpture antique en terra cotta, p. 46.

<sup>e</sup> One of the camps of the Goths at the time of their siege of Rome was made on this same hill, so close to the gate that Belisarius thought it necessary to have the gate walled up during the

siege. The objects found in this cellar had been collected by the Goths to carry away, but owing to the panic in which they fled were left behind.

<sup>f</sup> Miscell., tom. ii. p. 212.

<sup>g</sup> All these objects were purchased by Baron Schellersheim, and were drawn and published by the Chev. D'Agincourt, in his book on the history of the fine arts.

DESCRIBED BY WINKELMANN, 1767.

In making the foundations for a building in S. Stefano del Cacco, three large pieces of entablature were found, of very fine style, and not too richly decorated<sup>h</sup>.

In making the foundations of a building for the Sylvestrian monks of S. Stefano del Cacco, three large pieces of the entablature of a portico were found; they are of very good work, without being overcrowded with ornament. Some of these have remained on the entablature of the three columns, said to belong to the Temple of Jupiter Tonans (?), with the fragment of the inscription ESTITVER . . . in the Forum Romanum<sup>i</sup>.

In making the foundations for a new portion of the Pontifical Palace, at the foot of the Quirinal, a rude mosaic pavement was discovered, under which were arches of such a large size as never had been seen before. It is not yet clear to what building they may have belonged<sup>j</sup>.

Walking alone in the Marmorata, in the Vigna Cesarini, I discovered a piece of cipollino marble, with this inscription, RVLANO III. COS—EX. RAT—N. XXXIIII. The name of that Consul is not given in the *Fasti Consulares*. The character of the inscription is of the third century<sup>k</sup>.

In the middle of the Belvedere garden two statues are seen, one representing the Tiber, the other the Nile. These were found at S. Stefano, called del Cacco<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> Winkelmann, ap. Fea, clxxviii. 1.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid., clxxviii., clxxix. 1.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., cxcii. 4.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid., cxcii., cxcii. 4.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid., ccvii., ccviii. 8.

## IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The famous sculptor, Canova, excavated in the Via Appia (1808) the tomb of M. Servilius Quartus, as is seen by the inscription:—

M . SERVILIUS . QVARTVS  
DE . SVA . PECVNIA . FECIT

In the excavations of the Roman Forum (1810), the ascent to the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina was ascertained to be by a flight of twenty-one steps, covered with marble; but these excavations were filled up again<sup>m</sup>.

In the MSS. of Fea there is a fragment of an inscription<sup>n</sup> found in the year 1812 (March 9), in the vaulted chambers under the half-round part of the Thermæ of Titus. That half-round part abuts upon the Via Labicana, and there were the Castra Misenatium (?).

The French Prefect of Rome, Comte de Tournon, ordered the excavations of the Forum of Trajan and of the Basilica Ulpia, described by Fea<sup>o</sup>. (These remain as then excavated.)

The French Government, in the year 1813, made an excavation in the Roman Forum, where a column of white marble stood, and on the pedestal was the inscription given below<sup>p</sup>. Smaragdus, who dedicated that column in honour of Phocas, was Exarch of Italy in the year 608. The stones forming a pyramid of twelve steps, upon which the column stood, with the column itself, were taken from more ancient buildings.

In the same year, April 30, in the excavations of the Forum of Trajan, was found on the pedestal of a statue, of gilt bronze, a long

<sup>m</sup> They were again excavated in 1878, and are now left open.

<sup>n</sup> S . PIVS . FELIX  
III . IMP . II . COS . P  
ROM . MISEN

AMPLIF

<sup>o</sup> Fasti Consolari, p. 11.

<sup>p</sup> + *optimo CLEMENTISSIMO piissimoQVE*  
PRINCIPI DOMINO *n. focae imperatori*  
PERPETVO A DO CORONATO TRIVMPHATORI  
SEMPER AVGVSTO  
SMARAGDVS EX PRAEPOS. SACRI PALATII  
AC PATRICIVS ET EXARCHVS ITALIAE  
DEVOTVS EIVS CLEMENTIAE  
PRO INNVMERABILIBVS PIETATIS EIVS  
BENEFICIIS ET PRO QUIETE  
PROCVRATA ITAL. AC CONSERVATA LIBERTATE  
HANC *Statuam maiestatis* EIVS  
AVRI SPLENDORE *fulgentem* HVIC  
SVBLIMI COLVMNAE *ad* PERENNEM  
IPSIVS GLORIAM IMPOSVIT AC DEDICAVIT  
DIE PRIMA MENSIS AVGVSTI INDICT. VND  
PC PIETATIS EIVS ANNO QVINTO



and pompous inscription, entitled “by the Senate and Roman people, and by the Emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinianus II. (A.D. 435), to Flavius Merobande, a personage excellent in the military art, and a learned man.” This inscription was published by Fea<sup>a</sup>.

The French Government, which commanded at Rome for four consecutive years, that is to say from 1810 to 1814, made a regular excavation of the arena of the Flavian amphitheatre, under the direction of the Roman architect Valadier. Then was first discovered the podium, five metres high, with the two stations for the Emperor and of the Vestal Virgins; and then was found the subterranean passage towards the Cœlian, or *crypto-porticus*, the vault of which is covered with stucco ornament. This passage is said to be of the time of Commodus, and in that passage it is believed this Emperor was attacked by Quinctianus, or Claudius Pompeianus<sup>r</sup>. The *hypogæa*, or subterranean parts of the arena, were also dug up in 1812, to the depth only of 3.50 metres<sup>s</sup>. [The French had not gone nearly so deep as the Italian Government did at the suggestion of Mr. Parker in 1874.]

In the year 1810 two inscriptions of Decius Marius Venantius Basilius were found<sup>t</sup>. And in 1813 the inscription of Rufus Cæcina Felix Lampadius<sup>u</sup>, (A.D. 442). Three steps of marble were also found, one with the numbers X. VIII, one other with the word EQVITI, and a third with the inscription:—

TRIB . IN THEATR . LEGE . PL . VI  
vindicET . P . XII

Four tripods, of marble, three capitals of columns, some torsos of statues, a great number of large columns of granite and *cipollino* stone, and two bas-reliefs were also discovered<sup>v</sup>.

In the Middle Ages Trajan's Column was used for the belfry of a monastery, as Fea relates. But Sixtus V., in 1588, spent 14,524 scudi to isolate the column, uncovering it to its base. In 1812 the French Prefect of Rome, Comte de Tournon, in order to lay open the area of the Basilica Ulpia and the part of Trajan's Forum, de-

<sup>a</sup> Frammenti de' Fasti Consolari, p. 54.

<sup>r</sup> See Herod., lib. i. 21; and Dio, lib. lxxii. 4.

<sup>s</sup> See Parker's Colosseum, Plate III., and Hist. Photos., Nos. 3201—3205, and 3263—3269.

<sup>t</sup> DECIVS MARIVS VENANTIVS  
BASILIVS VC ET INL PRAEF  
VRB PATRICIVS CONSVL  
ORDINARIVS ARENAM ET  
PODIVM QVAE ABOMI  
NANDI TERRAE MO  
TVS RVINA PROS  
TRAVIT SUMPTV PRO  
PRIO RESTITVIT.

<sup>u</sup> SALVIS ddNN THEODOSIO ET PLACIDO Valentiniano augg  
RVFVS CAECINA FELIX LAMPADIVS VC et inl praef urbi  
HARENAM AMPHITEATRI A NOVONNA CVM PODIO et portis  
POSTICIS SED E TRE PARATIS SPECTACVLI GRADIVS restituit.

<sup>v</sup> See Fea, Notizie degli scavi nell' Anfiteatro Flavio.

molished the churches and convent of the Spirito Santo and of S. Euphemia, besides many private houses. In 1813 was found a fragment of the great inscription of Hadrian, not of Trajan, as is said in the "Handbook of Rome" (twelfth edition, John Murray, p. 26); it contains the record of the liberality of Hadrian, who in A.D. 118 caused the register of the debts of the citizens to the imperial treasury to be burnt in *Foro divi Trajani*, as Spartianus<sup>x</sup> states, and as is shewn upon a medal of that Emperor<sup>y</sup>. The entire inscription<sup>z</sup> has been collated with the copy of the same inscription made in the eighth century by the Anonymous Itinerary called of Einsiedlen, from the place where the MS. was found.

In the same excavations were discovered other inscriptions, of Flavius Merobaud, illustrious in letters and in arms, murdered in 383, and of Flavius Eugenius, Consul under Constantius.

Pope Pius VII., in the years 1814 and 1815, ordered the setting upright of the great columns of granite of the Basilica Ulpia.

Fea<sup>a</sup> relates that in the year 1816 were excavated, in the Campo Vaccino, near the Via Sacra, and opposite the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, small buildings and many marble fragments; and the steps of the temple of three columns, opposite the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, with a copious spring, believed to be the Lake of Juturna.

Fea, in his *Varietà di Notizie*, p. 87, says that in 1816, near the church of S. Agnes, in the Via Nomentana, was found the inscription of C. VEDENNIVS. C. F. ARCITECT (*sic*) ARMAMENTARIORUM IMPERIALIUM, or prefect of the engines fit for war, now in the Vatican Museum.

<sup>x</sup> Spartianus in Hadr. c. vii., "Ad colligendam autem gratiam nihil prætermittens infinitam pecuniam, quæ Fisco debebatur privatis debitoribus in Urbe atque Italia, in provinciis vero etiam ex reliquis ingentes summas re-

misit, sygraphis in Foro divi Trajani, quo magis securitas omnibus roboraretur, incensis."

<sup>y</sup> Eckel, Doctr. Numm. Vett., tom. vi. p. 478.

<sup>z</sup> S. P. Q. R.

IMP. CAES. DIVI . TRAIANI . PARTHICI . F. DIVI

NERVAE . NEP. TRAIANO . HADRIANO . AVG

PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT. II. COS. II.

QVI . PRIMVS . OMNIVM

PRINCIPVM . SOLVS . REMITTENDO . SESTERTIVM

NOVIES . MILLIES CENTENA . MILLIAN

DEBITVM . FISCI . NON . PRAESENTES . MODO . SED . ET

POSTEROS . SVOS . PRAESTITIT . HAC . LIBERALITATE

SECVROS

The sum of *Novies Millies Centena Millian* is equal in value to 750,000,000 of Italian lire, or 30,000,000 pounds sterling.

<sup>a</sup> Prodromo di nuove osservazioni e scoperte fatte nelle antich. di Roma.



In the excavations of the Temple of Concord, A.D. 1817, on the Clivus Capitolinus, were found two inscriptions to the same goddess<sup>b</sup>, and the true place of that temple was fixed. There was also found the pavement of the cella of the temple, enriched with precious marbles, the fragments of four colossal statues, and many pieces of columns, of *giallo* and *paonazzetto*<sup>c</sup>.

In the same year, near the column of Phocas, in the Roman Forum, were found five inscriptions; two are sepulchral, three are of Minerva Averrunca, of the Dei Averrunci, and of the Prætor M. Cispus<sup>d</sup>.

In the excavations of the year 1818 was found the area of the edifice believed to be the Basilica Julia, and a fragment of an inscription<sup>e</sup>.

In the year 1820, on the Coelian Hill, at the entry of the Villa Mattei, were discovered two inscriptions of the V. Cohors of the Vigiles; one of them was engraved on the basement of the statue dedicated to the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus<sup>f</sup>.

In the same year, on the Palatine Hill was discovered the altar of travertine, with *pulvini*, or scroll-ornaments; and an archaic inscription of the Prætor C. Sextius Calvinus, son of C. Sextius Calvinus, Consul of A.U.C. 654, who replaced that altar<sup>g</sup>.

In the farm called Tor Marancia, near the Via Ardeatina, in the years 1817-23, great excavations were made by the Duchess of Chablais. There were discovered remains of a rich villa, a statue of Faustina junior, and other sculptures of Bacchic subjects; and many mosaic paintings, now in the Vatican Museum, were there

<sup>b</sup> I.

M . ARTORIVS . GEMINVS  
LEG . CAESAR . AVG . PRAEF . AERAR . MIL  
CONCORDIAE

2.

. . . .  
. . . IVSITANIAE  
. . . . DESIGN  
*pro* SALVTE . TI . CAESARIS  
AVGVSTI . OPTIMI . AC  
IVSTISSIMI . PRINCIPIS

CONCORDIAE

AVRI P . V  
ARGENTI P . X

<sup>c</sup> See Fea, Varieta di Notizie, pp.  
90—93.

<sup>d</sup> I.

AΘΑΝΑΙ  
ΑΠΟΤΡΟΠΑΙΑΙ  
EX ORACVLO

2.

ΑΠΩΙΚΑΚΟΙC

ΘΕΟΙC

EX ORACVLO

3.

M . CISPIVS . L . F  
PR

See Fea, loc. cit. p. 68 and following.

<sup>e</sup> . . . QVI . IN . . . .  
. . . LVMIN . . . .  
. . . QVE . SVN . . . .  
. . . RECIP . . . .

<sup>f</sup> See Fea, Fasti Consolari, and Kellermann, Vigil. Roman. latercula duo Cœlimontana, who shewed that there was the Excubitorium of the Fifth Cohors Vigilum of Regio III.

<sup>g</sup> SEI . DEO . SEI . DEIVAE . SAC  
C . SEXTIVS . C . F . CALVINVS . PR  
DE . SENATI . SENTENTIA  
RESTITVIT

See Mommsen, Corp. Inscript. Latin., p. 632.



excavated ; on some pipes of lead was written the name of Numisia Procula, the proprietor of this villa.

Prince Torlonia excavated, in the year 1825, under the direction of Prof. Nibby, the Spina and Metæ of the Circus of Romulus, son of Maxentius. There, outside the triumphal gate, a staircase of seven steps was found, and brought to light three epigraphs ; one of them states that the circus was consecrated to Romulus, son of Maxentius, and deified <sup>h</sup>.

General Zamboni, an officer of the Austrian army, and afterwards a pontifical, discovered in the year 1827, within a round tower of the Porta Nomentana, the tomb of Q. Haterius, famous in the time of the Emperor Tiberius <sup>i</sup>, as the inscription shews <sup>j</sup>.

Nibby <sup>k</sup> relates that in the year 1828 a piece of vault, of the ancient edifice called Tempio della Pace, fell in and was broken, and within it was found that rare little medal, in silver, with the head of the Emperor Maxentius, who made the Basilica called afterwards of Constantine, with the epigraph, MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG, and the effigy of the Temple of Rome, with the inscription—

CONSERV . VRB . SVAE .

Near the temple believed to be of Vespasian, on the Clivus Capitolinus, in the year 1829, was excavated a little chamber of brick, in which was a *cippus* dedicated to Diva Pia Faustina, from a *viator*, or messenger of the Quæstor of the Ærarium of Saturn, DIVAE . PIAE —FAVSTINAE—VIATOR . Q—AB . AER . SAT.

In the year 1830 was found, on the Clivus Capitolinus, the threshold of the cella of the Temple of Concord, with a cavity for a bronze caducæus, symbol of this divinity. The threshold is formed only of one enormous massive stone of *porta santa*.

In the same year, in the Via Claudia, near the inn of La Storta, they found the inscription <sup>l</sup> which demonstrates that the Aqua

<sup>h</sup> DIVO . ROMVLO . N . M . V . COS . ORD . II .  
FILIO . D . N . MAXENTII . INVICT . VIRI . et .  
*perp* . AVG . NEPOTI . Ter . DIVI . MAXIMIANI .  
SENIORIS . AC . *bis* . augusti .

<sup>i</sup> Taciti Annal., lib. i. cap. 13.

<sup>j</sup> Q . HATERIVS . q . f . ouf . . . .  
SORTIT . TR . PL . PR . VII . *vir epulonum* . A . . . .

<sup>k</sup> Roma Antica, par. 2, p. 247 e 248.

<sup>l</sup> IMP. CAESAR . DIVI  
NERVAE . F . NERVA  
TRAIANVS . AVG  
GERM. DACICVS  
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. XIII  
IMP. VI. COS. V. P. P.  
AQVAM . TRAIANAM  
PECVNIA . SVA  
IN . VRBEM . PERDVXIT  
EMPTIS . LOCIS  
PER . LATITVD. P. XXX

Trajana is the same as Aqua Paola, taken by Trajan from the sources which form the Lake of Bracciano, the ancient Lacus Sabatinus. That Emperor, for the construction of his aqueduct, purchased the ground, of the width of thirty feet, in A.D. 109 and 110.

Eckel published a medal, in bronze, coined by the Roman Senate, to commemorate that good Emperor who carried to Rome the new water personified in a Nymph within a grotto, and with the inscription, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO . PRINCIPI—S. C.—AQVA . TRAIANA.

The Marchese Campana, in the year 1832, excavated near the Porta Latina a columbarium of a burial-company, of which Gn. Pomponius Hylas and Pomponia Vitaline were the keepers, as is shewn by an inscription at the top of the steps that descend into it<sup>m</sup>.

In the excavations of the Roman Forum, in the year 1833, was found a base, with a fragment of an inscription of the Basilica Julia<sup>n</sup>. This fragment completed another inscription, found there in the time of Gruter<sup>o</sup>.

In the year 1835 was also found the Schola Xantha, on the Clivus Capitolinus, with the *tabernæ* for the writers and booksellers of the *Ædiles Curules*, without any ornament.

On the same Clivus Capitolinus were excavated the columns and the architrave of the porticus of the XII. Dei Consentes, or Majores. The inscription<sup>p</sup> says that this portico was repaired by Vettius Prætextatus, Prefect of Rome (A.U.C. 1120, A.D. 367), recorded by Ammianus Marcellinus<sup>q</sup>.

Outside of the Porta Portese, at the 111th mile, in the country della torretta, on the right bank of the Tiber, three *cippi terminales* were discovered in the year 1837, which shew the true name and place of the Via Campana<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> With great care this tomb was preserved exactly as it was found by Campana, an excellent example, almost a solitary one; another was also kept perfect in the same manner by him at Veii.

<sup>n</sup> . . . . .  
 . . . . . A . . . . .  
 . . . . . ASILICA . . . . .  
 . . . . . ER REPARATAE  
 . . . . . SET . ADIECIT .

<sup>o</sup> GABINIVS . VETTIVS  
 PROBIANVS . V . C . PRAEF . VRB (A.D. 377)  
 STATVAM . QVAE . BASILICAE  
 IVLIAE . A . SE . NOVITER . REPARATAE  
 ORNAMENTO . ESSET . ADIECIT

<sup>p</sup> . . . . . CONSENTIVM SACROSANCTA SIMVLACRA CVM OMNI LO . . . .  
 . . . . . VETTIVS PRAETEXTATVS . . . . V . C . . . PRA . . . .

CVRANTE

LONGEIO

<sup>q</sup> Lib. xvii. c. 9.

<sup>r</sup> I.

C . ASINIVS . C . F . GALLVS.

C . MARCIVS . L . F . L . N

A.U.C. 746, 8 B.C.

By order of Pope Gregory XVI. (1838) the two towers of the Porta Maggiore were demolished, constructed in front of the aqueduct of the Claudia and Anio Novus; and inside of the tower, on the north or left in going out of Rome, was found the tomb of Marcus Vergilius Eurysaces, the baker, and contractor of the *apparitores* (or officers of the imperial household), as says the inscription<sup>s</sup>. In the upper part of the tomb are carved in bas-relief the manner of weighing and the distribution of the bread. Among the fragments belonging to that monument were discovered the effigies of Eurysaces and his wife Atistia, now built into the wall on the opposite side of the road (they ought to be replaced on the outer end of the tomb), as the inscription demonstrates<sup>t</sup>. The monument has the form of a basket (*panarium*). That tomb is of the time of near the end of the Roman Republic.

CENSORINVS  
COS  
EX . S . C . TERMIN  
2.  
EX . AVCTORITATE  
IMP . CAESARIS . DIVI  
TRAIANI . PARTHICI . F  
DIVI . NERVAE . NEPOTIS  
TRAIANI . HADRIANI  
AVG . PONTIF . MAX . TRIB  
POTEST . V . IMP . IIII . COS . III  
L . MESSIVS . RVSTICVS . CVRATOR  
ALVEI . ET . RIPARVM . TIBERIS . ET  
CLOACARVM . VRBIS . RR . RESTITVIT  
SECVNDVM . PRAECEDENTEM  
TERMINATIONEM . PROXIM . CIPP  
PED . XLIII

3.  
PARTES  
INTRORSVS . AD  
VIAM . CAMPANA (*sic*)  
VERSVS . AD . PROXIM  
CIPPVM . PROPRIVS . IN  
LOCO . PROPRIO . HORTORV (*sic*)  
COCCEIANORVM<sup>1</sup> . ONERI  
FERVNDV . VIGILIARIO  
QVOD . EST . HORTORVM  
TITIANORVM . NONIAE . C . F  
R . R . L . P . LVI

See Luigi Biondi, Di tre cippi terminali discoperti nella ripa destra del Tevere, Roma, 1838.

<sup>s</sup> EST . HOC . MONIMENTVM . MARCEI . VERGILEI . EVRYSACIS  
PISTORIS . REDEMPTORIS . APPARETORVM

<sup>t</sup> FVIT . ATISTIA . VXOR . MIHEI  
FEMINA . OPITVMA . VEIXSIT  
QVOIVS . CORPORIS . RELIQVIAE  
QVOD . SVPERANT . SVNT . IN  
HOC . PANARIO

<sup>1</sup> Left out, *subiectae sunt*.



In the excavations of the Tabularium of the Capitol, in the year 1845, was found an inscription of Q. Lutatius Catulus, Consul of the time of Sylla<sup>u</sup>.

The Emperor of Russia, under the direction of the architect Vescovali, made some excavations in the year 1847 in the vineyard Nusiner, near the north-west corner of the Palatine Hill. They found pilasters, and columns, and chambers of the curvilinear form, where, upon the stuccos, are painted some allegorical goddesses, and scratched with the stylus some Greek and Latin inscriptions, with figures.

The most important of these *graffiti* has been placed in the Kircherian Museum. It represents a crucified man, with the head of an onager, or savage ass, dressed with the chemise called *interula*, upon that is a little ungirt tunic. Two *crurales* bands bind fast to him the tibias. At the right hand of the crucifix is a human figure, who speaks to him. Under the crucifix is the inscription<sup>x</sup>. Garucci<sup>y</sup> mentions another *graffiti*. Gori<sup>z</sup> relates the very moral inscription under the figure, of the ass (ANVS) who makes a mill turn<sup>a</sup>. In this excavation were discovered also two towers of the fortifications of the City on the two hills.

On April 7, of the year 1848, at No. 68 of Via Graziosa, in the Esquiline Hill, near the monastery of the nuns called the Paolotte, were discovered some walls faced with *opus reticulatum*, and many paintings of great interest, which were in the year 1849 transferred to canvas by Pellegrino Succi, who arranged them in six picture-frames, for the Capitoline Museum. In the same place were found three fragments of an ancient Calendar, painted upon the plaster<sup>b</sup>. The paintings were illustrated by Noël des Vergers, by Braun, by Grisi, and specially by Matranga, in his book entitled *La Città di Lamo stabilita in Terracina secondo la descrizione di Omero e due degli antichi dipinti già ritrovati sul l'Esquilino i quali la rappresentano—Con Appendice e tavole in rame*—Roma, Tip. della R. Cam. Ap. 1852.

In the Trastevere, in the Vicolo delle Palme, were discovered, in the year 1849, a bronze horse belonging to an equestrian statue, a massive fragment of a bronze bull, and a foot of bronze, now in

<sup>u</sup> *q. lutATIVS. Q. F. Q. N. Catulus. cos de SEN. SENT. FACIVNDVM. coeravit EIDEMQVE. PROBavit*  
<sup>x</sup> AΛE  
 ΞAMENOC  
 CEBETE (σεβεται)  
 ΘEON

“Alexamenos adores God.”

See the Historical Photographs of Mr. Parker, No. 107, and Becker, Das

Spott-crucifix der römischen Kaiserpalaste, Breslau, 1866.

<sup>y</sup> *Civiltà Catt.*, 22 Nov., 1856, and *Atlas des Graffiti de Pompei*, Paris, 1856, pl. 30, 31.

<sup>z</sup> *Edifici Palatini*, p. 45.

<sup>a</sup> *LABORAASELIE QVOMODO EGOLABORAVI ET PRODERIT TIBI.*

<sup>b</sup> See *Bull. di Corrisp. Archeol.*, 1850, p. 113.

the Capitoline Museum; but the most singular discovery was that of a marble statue representing an athlete, smoothing his skin with the strigil, as the celebrated Ἀποξύμενος of Lysippus, described by Pliny. This statue is now in the Vatican Museum.

In the farm of Centocelle, on the Via Labicana, were discovered some bas-reliefs, published in vol. v. tav. vi.—viii. of the *Monumenti dell' Istituto*, and explained by Dr. Brunn<sup>c</sup> and by Dr. Gori<sup>d</sup>. There are two carved arches, with the inscriptions—

ARCVS . IN . SACRAVIA . SVM . MA

ARCVS . AD . ISIS

In the catacombs of Callixtus, in the Via Appia, was discovered in the year 1852 the *crypta* or chapel of Pope Eusebius.

At the same time were discovered, in a branch of the catacombs of Prætextatus, the Pagan pictures of the Gnostics, described by Raffaele Garrucci<sup>e</sup>.

Pope Pius IX., in the years 1850-53, ordered the regular excavation of the Via Appia, from the Mausoleum of Cæcilia Metella to the ancient town of Bovillæ. All the objects found there were described by Luigi Canina, in two vols. entitled *La prima parte della Via Appia della Porta Capena a Boville, descritta e dimostrata con i monumenti superstiti*. Roma, 1853, 4to.

In the lane, behind the tribune of the church of S. Maria sopra Minerva, were discovered in the year 1853 many fragments of marble, engraved in the Egyptian manner, and a beautiful capital, with the inferior part of its column, belonging to the Temple of Isis<sup>f</sup>.

Sig. Codini discovered near the Via Appia his third columbarium, with a quantity of inscriptions of the time of Tiberius.

In the same year Chev. G. B. Guidi excavated, near the sixth mile of the Via Nomentana, on the farm called Coazzo, the oratory and the catacombs of S. Alexander.

Near the Via Appia, in the catacomb of S. Calixtus, in the year 1854, were discovered the tombs of the Popes Anterus, Fabianus, Eutychianus, in the crypt of Pope Sixtus, with the names carved in Greek, and the title ἐπίσκοπος.

In the lane, behind the tribune of S. Maria della Minerva, at No. 23, in the house of Sig. Pietro Tranquilli, were found, in the

<sup>c</sup> Annali dell' Instit., 1849.

<sup>d</sup> Edifici Palatini, pp. 85—90.

<sup>e</sup> Tre sepolcri con pitture ed iscrizioni appartenenti alle superstizioni pagane del Bacco Sabazio e del Persidico Mitra, scoperti in un braccio del cimitero di Pretestato in Roma. Na-

poli, 1852, con 6 tavv.; also Parker's Historical Photographs, Nos. 1281, and 1791—1794.

<sup>f</sup> See the Annali dell' Instit., 1853; and Bullett. di Corrisp. Archeol., 1856, p. 180.



year 1856, other objects of the Temple of Isis, that is to say, a fragment of a capital, a column of granite, with some bas-reliefs of Egyptian style, representing human crouching figures, and the hind part of a cow, which suckles a little girl, Horus son of Isis<sup>g</sup>.

In the garden of S. Sabina, on the Aventine Hill, some excavations were made in the years 1855—57, and described by De Rossi<sup>h</sup> and by Descemet<sup>i</sup>. There was also found a wall of the Kings, an inscription of the Fratres Arvales, a great quantity of marble, and some subterranean tunnels excavated in the tufa of the hill, with many wells belonging to an aqueduct.

Cardinal Macchi, in the year 1859, made excavations near the church of S. Anastasia, when he discovered the substructions of a palace of the Cæsars, steps of travertine, a tower of the fortifications of the Palatine, some drains of brick, and an ancient road leading to the Circus Maximus<sup>k</sup>.

At S. Balbina, in the same year, were discovered the remains of the house of Q. Fabius Cilo, as is shewn by the names written on the water-pipes, and the busts of Caius and Lucius, the young nephews of Augustus.

In the course of the same year, Sig. Fortunati excavated the pavement of part of the Via Latina, lined with sepulchral monuments; one of them, painted, is of the family of the Pancratii, and another has the vaulted roof covered with very fine bas-reliefs in stucco. Near the tombs Sig. Fortunati discovered the villa of the Servilii, and the Basilica of S. Stephen, founded by Pope Leo in the middle of the fifth century. Fortunati illustrated his discoveries in a book then published. These are now usually called the painted tombs on the Via Latina, they are about three miles from Rome.

The Jewish catacomb, in the Vigna Randanini, near the Via Appia, was discovered in the same year. The Greek inscriptions and the Hebrew symbols were explained by P. Raffaele Garrucci.

<sup>g</sup> See Bull. di Corrisp. Archeol., 1856.

<sup>h</sup> Bullett. dell' Instit. Archeol., 1855, p. 48 and following.

<sup>i</sup> Mémoire sur les fouilles exécutées

à Santa Sabina. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1863, with a Plan.

<sup>k</sup> See Bull. di Corrisp. Archeol., 1859, pp. 139—142.



# EXCAVATIONS IN ROME,

FROM 1861 TO 1882.

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1861.

IN this year the Farnese villa and gardens, on the Palatine Hill, were purchased by Napoleon III. for £10,000, and excavations were begun by Signor Rosa; they were continued at the rate of about £2,000 annually; at least £40,000 were spent in all during the ten years that he held them. The work was commenced in the middle of the hill, near the Villa Mills, in search of statues for the Paris museums, and a small museum was built on the Palatine by Rosa to receive them before they were sent to Paris.

In making the railway from the Porta Maggiore to the Tiber for the Civita Vecchia line, several tombs were found by the side of the old roads—Appia, Latina, Ostiensis, Ardeatina, and Asinaria. The *specus* of the Aqua Antoniniana was also broken through; it was carried by the side of the Via Latina, and measured 60 cent. wide and 1 metre high. That of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, was also found at the distance of 450 metres from the Porta Maggiore, between the Via Labicana and Prenestina; it had an oval vault, and was 1 metre and 60 cent. high, and 80 cent. wide.

The Railway Station was made in this year, in the Villa Negroni, in part of the Thermæ of Diocletian, and two *cippi* of Gabii stone were found belonging to the aqueduct Anio Vetus; they had stood on the top of wells 16 m. 50 c. deep, and had inscriptions<sup>a</sup>. The clearing out the Catacomb of the Jews in the Vigna Randanini on the Via Appia, was continued; a number of inscriptions were found, and tombs of the freedmen of the family of Spuria Carvilia. An account of these was published by Visconti in the *Bullet. de Correspondence Archæologique* for 1861. In the Trastevere, in building the great tobacco warehouse of the Pope near the church of S. Maria dell' Orto, two important inscriptions of the

<sup>a</sup> ANI  
IMP . CAESAR  
DIVI . F . AVGVST . EX . SC.  
VII PCCXL.

IMP . CAESAR  
DIVI . F . AVGVST . EX . SC  
VII PCCXL

time of the Republic were found, in which the *Pagus Janiculensis* is mentioned <sup>b</sup>. This is the first instance of a village on the Janiculum being recorded. The pavement of an old road was also found in the direction of the modern *Via de' Morticelli*, and remains of a large building of travertine and brick with three inscriptions, dedicated to BONA DEA,—IVPITER DOLICHENVS, and DIVO AVGVSTO.

Signor Contiglozzi, an architect, made excavations in the porticus of Octavia, which enabled him to correct the plan given by Canina.

1862.

On the Palatine, Signor Rosa continued the excavations, and found a great *peristylum* <sup>c</sup> of 316 metres square, with fragments of columns of granite and of marble, also two statues without heads or arms (which were restored). Also two chambers, which he calls the *Bibliotheca* and *Academia*, (but these names were entirely conjectural); and what he thinks the remains of the Porta Mugionis near the arch of Titus, which is a probable position for it. This bears an inscription <sup>d</sup>, which is explained by Professor Léon Renier <sup>e</sup>. He also found an important wall of tufa <sup>f</sup> against a vertical cliff across the middle of the hill in the direction from west to east, or from the side next the Circus Maximus to the arch of Titus; this made him say there was an *Intermontium* on the Palatine; it is in fact the north side of the great fosse. A deep reservoir for water is cut in the rock behind the wall on the north side of it, or perhaps made in an older stone-quarry,—shewing clearly that this wall is built up against a cliff, which is not likely to be natural across the middle of a hill, without any stream of water running through it. A torso of Venus Genetrix was also found there.

ON THE QUIRINAL, a bas-relief of Mithras, under a house that was being rebuilt, with an inscription <sup>g</sup>, which was explained by Dr. Brunn, a piece of wall of the Kings, and near Tusculum a large mosaic pavement-picture, were brought to light in the garden of the Camaldolesi Fathers, representing the games of the Palestra and of the gymnasium in black and white.

<sup>b</sup> *Bullet. di Corrisp. Arch.*, 1861, pp. 48, 49.

<sup>c</sup> This was perhaps an Atrium, or entrance-court to a house or palace.

<sup>d</sup> FERT . ERRESIVS

REX . AEQUEICOLVS

IS PREIMVS

IVS . FETIALEPARAVIT

INDE . P . R .

DISCEPLEINAM . EXCEPIT

<sup>e</sup> *Revue Archeologique*, 1862, pp. 201, 203.

<sup>f</sup> See Primitive Fortifications, Roma Quadrata, and Supplement; also the Plan and Section, p. 54.

<sup>g</sup> DEO . SANCTO . M . SACRATIS . D .

P . PLACIDVS .

MARCELLINVS . LEO . ANTISTITES (*sic*) .

ET . GVNTHALEO .



## 1863.

In the villa of Livia at Prima Porta, called also the villa of the Cæsars *ad Gallinas* (where the poultry were kept), the fine statue of Augustus was found, (at the foot of the stairs of the house). This is considered the finest statue of that great emperor that is known<sup>1</sup>, and is now in the Vatican Museum<sup>h</sup>.

There were also found at this time the very fine fresco-paintings on the walls of a large room, representing a garden, with trees, shrubs, flowers, and birds, all beautifully executed in the finest style of art, and attributed to Ludius—also three marble busts.

In the courtyard of the palace of S. Felice under the Quirinal, by the side of the new road up to the palace, but also by the side of an ancient road, was found a very remarkable tomb of the time of the Republic, made of peperino, with an inscription of the Gens Sempronia<sup>i</sup>.

## 1864.

At Porto, Prince Torlonia made great excavations in the old port, and found there a representation of the port of Claudius in sculpture, in bas-relief, with two vessels, one arriving, the other departing<sup>j</sup>.

ON THE PALATINE, Signor Rosa found a large building in the foss, nearly under the Villa Mills, built of the large blocks of tufa usually of the time of the Kings, or early in the Republic. This is covered over by a vault of the time of Domitian, to make a level platform for the great state palace in the middle of the hill; but an opening is left to enable persons to see this early house by looking down upon it.

Near the theatre of Pompey, in the courtyard of the Palazzo Righetti, a COLOSSAL STATUE OF HERCULES<sup>2</sup>, of bronze gilt, 3 m. 83 c. high, was found buried at a great depth, and lying in water. It is now in the Vatican Museum<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> The statue is called "Augustus *Loricata*," because he is in armour, with a breast-plate covered with fine bas-reliefs, which are those explained by Dr. Henzen in the *Bull. di Corr. Archeol.*, 1863, p. 75.

<sup>i</sup> This is described by Dr. Henzen in the *Bullettino* for 1864.

<sup>j</sup> This sculpture was explained by Dr. Henzen, by Signori Cavedoni, and Guglielmotti in the *Bull. di Cor. Archeol.* for 1864.

<sup>k</sup> Dr. Fabio Gori considers it to have

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 1,089.

been an oracular statue, the guardian of the Circus Flaminius (which was near the place where it was found), because the top of the head is open, and is large enough to have let a boy down into the hollow statue, and the head had evidently been fixed by nails against a wall. A stone which had covered the aperture in the head has the letters F. C. S., which he explains as FLAMINII CIRCI STATVA. [This explanation is not generally accepted.]

This fine bronze statue was probably

<sup>2</sup> No. 2,594.



1865.

In the courtyard of the *Collegio Latino-Americano*, in the Piazza della Minerva, the Jesuits excavated and destroyed a wall of the thermæ of Agrippa. Dr. Fabio Gori protested against this vandalism in the *Osservatore Romano* of February of that year, but in vain.

Signor Gagliardi, in the farm called *Del Quadraro*, at five miles from the Porta S. Giovanni, and about a mile from the road to Frascati, found an inscription near to an ancient wall relating to the *Vico Magistri*, who were ordered by Augustus to honour the Lares at a *compitum* where several roads met<sup>1</sup>.

At Ostia, several fresco-paintings were found in tombs, one representing Orpheus, with Euridice, Cerberus, Pluto, and Proserpine, the punishment of Occus. In another tomb of the family of Cæcilia, Saturn, to whom his wife Rhea gives a stone to eat. In another, Pluto carrying off Proserpine.

In making the new road of Monsignor De Merode (now made the Via Nazionale), behind the theatre of the Thermæ of Diocletian, were found a piece of a large granite column, an exhedra of brick, a nympheum of *opus reticulatum* and *lateritium*, and basins for baths. Opposite to the church of S. Vitale, a fine mosaic in a niche representing a lady with a servant holding a mirror for her; this mosaic was destroyed in trying to remove it from the wall.

In the garden of the Caffarelli Palace on the Capitoline Hill, the basement of an ancient temple of tufa was found<sup>1</sup>.

In the vineyard of the Cavaliere Guidi (in what were the *privata Hadriani*<sup>2</sup> in Regio XII.) was found a painting of a sacrifice to Sylvanus, represented on a small bust of marble.

In restoring the foundations of a house in the street of the Giupponari, near the theatre of Pompey, an ancient pavement of polygonal blocks of basalt, and upon them a cornice of Parian

buried, to preserve it, in the fourth century, in the time of Pope Silvester, who melted down the colossal statue of Nero in the character of Apollo, or the Idol of the Sun, as recorded in the *Mirabilia Urbis Romæ*.

<sup>1</sup> VARRO . MVRENA  
L . TREBELLIVS . AED CVR  
LOCVM . DEDERVNT  
L . HOSTILIVS .  
PHILARGVRVS

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 585, 586.

A . POMPONIVS  
A . L . GENTIVS.  
A . FABRICIVS  
A . L . BUCCIO  
M . FVFICIVS  
O . L . ARIA  
MAG . VEICI  
FACIVND . COER .  
EX . P . L

Dr. F. Gori explains the EX . P . L .  
as Ex Populi Legatis.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 226, 725.

marble, and fragments of columns of granite, and a female head of marble (much damaged). The cornice was supposed to have belonged to the scena of the theatre.

On the right of the new sloping road up to the Quirinal Palace, under a private house, was found a fine mosaic pavement in black and white, representing a centaur, a dolphin, and a hippopotamus, in an excellent style of drawing.

At Civita Lavinia (the ancient Lanuvium) Signor Anconi found buried a column of African marble; the torso of a statue of a woman; the statue of a man nine feet high, with the arms broken off, a fragment of an inscription from the pedestal mentions the dignity of the *Tribunicia*; the head has been replaced, it is crowned with oak leaves, the face is without a beard, the expression dignified and majestic; the body has no other clothing but a mantle; an eagle is lying at the feet. Some persons called this Vespasian, others Domitian; Dr. F. Gori called it Claudius in the character of Jupiter Terrestris. He thinks that this agrees with the description of that emperor by Suetonius, and with the medals of him in cameo in the Imperial Museum at Vienna. A bust in the Museo Pio-Clementino represents him as with a beard, and crowned with oak-leaves; and in another bust at Madrid, and also in the statue found at Pantano, near Gabii, by Prince Borghese, the emperor has the attributes of Jupiter. This statue is now placed in the Vatican Museum.

On the Palatine, Signor Rosa cleared the earth off the road along the north end of the hill, near the bridge of Caligula. At the south end, by order of the pope, considerable excavations were made near the convent of S. Bonaventura. Several chambers were found ornamented with stucco and fresco-painting, and marbles well preserved; also bricks of the Empire, some of which bore the name of Vitellius, and of Hadrian. The most remarkable object found was a statue of a figure seated, of the natural size (the head wanting), and the head of a child smiling, which the Baron Visconti considers as Britannicus; also olive-leaves beautifully carved in marble, and a bas-relief representing a battle of Romans with Barbarians.

At Ostia a number of classical inscriptions were also found; the Count Michel Tiskiewicz also found a number of inscriptions at about four miles and a-half from Rome, on the right of the old Via Appia.



1866.

## VILLA VOLKONSKI.

In the gardens of the Villa Volkonski, near the Lateran, the tomb of Tiberius Claudius and Eutychius Vitalis<sup>m</sup>, architects, was found<sup>1</sup>; they are supposed to have been employed on the Claudian arcade, or arches of Nero on the Cœlian Hill for the aqueduct, the tomb being on the bank on which these arches stand. The pavement of an old road of the time of the early empire is visible nearly under this tomb, which is left open; it is twenty feet under the present level of the ground in that part, and there are remains of two pavements, one several feet below the other; there are also two doorways into the tomb at different levels; the three chambers of the tomb remain, the lowest one for the sarcophagus of the founder, the next for *columbaria* for his descendants or freedmen, the upper one the guest-chamber. Other inscriptions were found; also a bone stylus, a small statue of a gladiator in *terra cotta*, and the bust of an Egyptian goddess also in *terra cotta*, and other objects.

In making a new road up to the Quirinal Palace, a part of the wall of that hill of the time of the Kings was laid open, and remained open for some months; it is of the usual large blocks of tufa, and is now concealed by the modern brick wall with niches for statues. Near this ancient wall was a platform of concrete, on which it is supposed that the celebrated temple of the Sun had stood. This platform was blown up with gunpowder.

On the Via Labicana, in the ancient villa and cemetery at Cento Celle, the advocate, Luigi Guidi, found two early mosaic pictures, one representing a comic mask, the other a love scene<sup>2</sup>. These were found under others of a later and coarser character.

These excavations were made under the direction of Dr. F. Gori. A number of inscriptions were found under the tower of Cento Celle, in a subterranean corridor, with many human bones and fragments of fine *terra cotta* work. By the side of the road were also found remains of Thermæ, with the brick-stamps of Hadrian; also a tomb cut out of the rock, with small columns and stucco ornament. It is well known that a fine aqueduct of the time of Hadrian leads to this villa from Pantano, near Labicum, now Gabii.

The Pontifical government found in the southern part of the Palatine some fine marble pavement of an imperial palace, with

<sup>m</sup> TI . CLAVDIO . TI . F . VITALI  
TI . CLAVDIVS . VITALIS . ARCHITEC .  
CLAVDIA . TI . L . PRIMIGENIA

CLAVDIA . TI . ET . D . L . OPTATA . F  
TI . CLAVDIVS . AVG . L .  
EVTYCHVS . ARCHITECTVS

<sup>1</sup> See Historical Photographs, Nos. \*353, 354, [355, for the Plan and Sections from drawings by Professor Cic-

conetti], and 2723 for the entrance with *opus reticulatum*.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1857, 1858.



a grand staircase and corridor; a bath-chamber with the furnace and hypocaust, and statues, but mutilated; also a bas-relief of a combat between Romans and barbarians.

In the northern part of the Palatine the Emperor Napoleon III. cleared out the sloping road, or *clivus*, which goes down from the summit at the north-east corner towards the bridge of Caligula. This is called the Clivus Victoriæ, with the Porta Romana or Romanula at the foot of it. Two short columns and some fragments of statues were found there; on the top of each of the small columns was a piece of iron for fixing a statue, and names were written on them in red letters, on one *Minervæ*, on the other *Lucinæ*; remains of a temple were also found near the centre of the hill, which Signor Rosa thought that of Jupiter Stator; it is near the arch of Titus, which is a probable situation for that temple. In the vineyard of the Cavaliere Guidi a fine mosaic pavement and some fresco paintings were found<sup>1</sup>.

In the Via Giubbonari, behind the theatre of Pompey, in the yards of the houses, Nos. 87—101, at the depth of twenty-five feet, the pavement of an old street was found, and fragments of two marble cornices<sup>n</sup> at S. Crisogono Trastevere; in the garden of that monastery a part of a wall of the Kings has been found, and a sarcophagus on which is carved a temple, with the half-open door, and a *cippus*, with the inscription of the name of Pistus.

In this year the Baron Visconti continued the excavations at Ostia for the pope<sup>o</sup>, commenced in the year 1855<sup>2</sup>. The excavations were also continued in the Thermæ of Antoninus Pius, but in both cases the object was to search for statues, not to examine the architectural history.

### 1867.

In the Trastevere, near the church of S. Crisogono, in a small place called Monte di Fiori, some remains of a cohors (or barrack) of the *vigili*, with numerous graffiti or writing scratched on the plaster while it was wet by the guards, of the third century<sup>3</sup>, were found in some private excavations. The Baron Visconti was authorized by the pope to continue them.

<sup>n</sup> D . M  
HAVE.  
PISTE  
PISTVS  
PATER  
FECIT

FILIO  
DVLCISSIMO

<sup>o</sup> See the *Annales de Corresp. Arch.*, 1858, pp. 362—413; 1869, pp. 208—245.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 378, 630, 631.

<sup>2</sup> Ostia, Nos. 1824 to 1856.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 639, 640; the paintings, 641;

and the Graffiti, 642, 643, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658.

On the Palatine Signor Rosa continued the excavation of the basement of the temple of Jupiter Stator(?). He found the fine head of a statue of the dying Persian, of Greek art. In the Pontifical part, at the south-east end of the wall of the exhedra of the Stadium a fresco of a woman richly attired was found, and near to that a marble staircase, with the walls painted with figures of men and women, and in the middle of the Stadium a statue of Venus.

Signor Tocco, an architect and archæologist, made excavations on the eastern side of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, and found a fine marble pavement, and some fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome, with the inscription PORTICVS LIVIAE<sup>1</sup>, lying on the pavement; also fragments of a broken capital and cornice<sup>2</sup> of the third century, and near to it one corner of the attic storey of the great basilica of Constantine, with a corkscrew staircase in it lying with the bottom upwards. This had evidently fallen down in an earthquake on to the pavement<sup>3</sup>. All the fragments of this Marble Plan now on the staircase of the Capitoline Museum have been found at the same place, and in the wall are still to be seen the shafts of the hooks by which the marble plates were fastened to the wall<sup>4</sup>.

In the foundations of the new palace of Marignoli in the Piazza di S. Silvestro in capite, a Mithraic inscription and works of ancient art were found<sup>p</sup>.

1868.

#### PORTA CAPENA.

Considerable excavations were also made for me this year in the valley between the Cœlian and the Aventine, in the garden of the monks of S. Gregory, near the site of the Porta Capena—in the Grove of the Muses—and in the cliff of the Cœlian, in that part where there are remains of aqueducts of the time of Trajan, when the Marcia was restored in many parts, and these from their level probably belonged to that aqueduct. On the edge of the cliff is a lofty building of this period<sup>5</sup>, and in a cave in the cliff nearly under this is a *piscina*, or filtering-place, and a *castellum aquæ*<sup>6</sup>, or large reservoir, with the *specus* or conduit leading from it, still left open by an agreement with Mr. Parker, who had excavated it. A little further on, at the foot of the cliff, and near the fountain of Egeria, are remains of another building of the first century, at the south end of the Grove of the Muses, probably the *Ædes Camenarum*<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> An account of these was given in *ologica* for 1868, pp. 90—93, by Dr. the *Bullettino di Corrispondenza Arche-* Henzen.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 816.    <sup>2</sup> Nos. 795, 798.    <sup>3</sup> Nos. 782.    <sup>4</sup> No. 783.  
<sup>5</sup> Nos. 1008, 1009.    <sup>6</sup> Nos. 1010, 1011.    <sup>7</sup> Nos. 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015.



The object of these excavations between the Coelian and the Aventine was to shew the exact site of that gate, of which remains were brought to light, with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through the gate, and the wall of the western tower, with the *specus* of the Aqua Appia passing through it—that the short *agger* of Servius Tullius across this valley was carried as high up as it could be, in order that the gate might be protected by the forts on the promontories of the hills on either side, which had belonged to the original fortifications when each of the seven hills was a separate fortified village. Seven pits<sup>1</sup> were dug in a line<sup>a</sup>, each confirming that this *agger* was actually carried up so high that it was in a line with the northern cliff of the Pseudo-Aventine, and the wall against that cliff was visible in places in 1867<sup>2</sup>, until it was concealed by the earth thrown up against it by Signor Rosa, who had hired the vineyard at the foot of the cliff to throw the earth upon that he had brought from the Farnese Gardens on the Palatine Hill, thus concealing one part of the history of the city of Rome, in order to shew another part more clearly. This fact being thus established, that the short *aggeres* were at the upper end of each valley, and not *across the mouth of it*, as stated by the Roman school, and as shewn in *all* the plans of Rome, whether Italian or German, French or English. This makes it clear that the wall under the church of S. Clement, high up in the valley on the other side of the Coelian Hill, between that and the Esquiline, was another of the short *aggeres* of Servius Tullius, also that the gate in the valley between the two parts of the Aventine, was at the narrow end of a gorge, and not at the mouth of the valley; it was where the four roads meet, one from the Porta Ostiensis, the second meeting it from the Circus Maximus and the Via di S. Gregorio; the third, from that part of the Aventine where S. Prisca now stands; the fourth, from the Pseudo-Aventine, where S. Sabba now stands. The site of these three gates can be more clearly made out than any of the others, and they are sufficient to shew that the plan of the line of defence adopted by the later kings was just the same as would be adopted now by the best military engineers. The cliffs were the natural defences of the seven hills, and these were used also to defend the City; but on the eastern side of Rome the land is as high as the top of the low hills, and therefore the great *agger* was made there, a mile long, with a deep foss on each side of it, and crossed the foot of the three Colles,—the Quirinal, the Viminal, and

<sup>a</sup> See the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1868, and to vol. i., Plates X. and XI., and Second Edition, Plates LIV., LV., LVI. “Archæology of Rome,” Supplement

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142.

<sup>2</sup> No. 802.



Esquiline, making an artificial cliff where there could be no natural one. A great bank of earth fifty feet high, and faced by a wall of the same height, was as good a defence as the natural cliff could have been. Unfortunately this very fine earthwork, more than 2,000 years old, has been all swept away at an enormous expense, and money entirely thrown away, in consequence of the ignorance of the engineers of the nineteenth century. Posterity will cry shame upon them; they have entirely obliterated a chapter of history, and (only) wasted a large amount of public money in doing so.

There are remains of walls of the time of the Kings of Rome on each of the seven hills, not all alike, but varying considerably, although evidently all of nearly the same ancient period; there may very well be a hundred years between one and another, but none are later than Servius Tullius, or hardly so late.

1. On the Palatine Hill we have first the wall of Roma Quadrata to protect the first settlement on that hill, when the original wooden paling was not found sufficient. This is not all of one period, the portion at the north-west corner, called the wall of Romulus, is the earliest<sup>1</sup>; that at the south-west corner, towards the great foss across the hill is later<sup>2</sup>, and is fine-jointed, but this is only natural, the cliff with the foss and perhaps wooden palisades, were sufficient protection at first. At the foot of this hill, on the western side, we have part of the second wall of Rome built against the cliff, and two towers<sup>3</sup> or bastions at the south-west corner, now under the church of S. Anastasia.

2. On the Capitoline Hill seven pieces of the wall of the Kings are visible in different parts. (1.) One purposely left open on the side of the carriage-road up the hill on the northern side, made in 1874 by the Municipality. (2.) Another was thrown open by accident by a landslip in 1876, under a court-yard, or small garden, at the south-east corner of the hill, and nearly over the Mamertine Prison. (3.) The old wall is also visible against the cliff on the north side, behind the houses in the Via della Pedacchia. (4.) Another portion of this old wall was brought to light in 1876, in the garden of the Caffarelli Palace, in the foundation of new stables building for the German Ambassador; (5, 6, 7,) are other portions of the rock itself, called the Tarpeian Rock, behind the houses in the Via di Consolazione.

3. On the Aventine Hill we have a fine piece of the wall of a fort of the Kings, called the wall of the Latins<sup>4</sup>, because Livy records that the Latins were settled on this hill after the conquest

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 105, 106.

<sup>2</sup> No. 779.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1452.

<sup>4</sup> Nos. 749, 820.

of Alba Longa. We have also remains of another fort on the Pseudo-Aventine opposite to the former, each at the outer angle of a gorge, at the narrow end of which was the gate. At the other end of this hill another part is visible under S. Balbina.

4. On the Cœlian Hill we have a portion of a wall of the Kings against the cliff in the garden of the monks of S. Gregory, near the church, and opposite to the Palatine, therefore within the line of the City of Servius Tullius.

5. On the Esquiline Hill, a small portion of a wall of the Kings remains behind the horn-work projecting into the foss, opposite to the church of S. Peter and Marcellinus. Against this, on the southern side, there are remains of the lower arch of the long Porticus of Nero, which extended from that point to part of the Palatine called the Velia, near to the Basilica of Constantine, and is visible against the cliff in other parts of the line, which was just a mile long, as Suetonius mentions.

6. On the Quirinal Hill, a part of the wall against the cliff was brought to light by the excavations in 1876 at the south-west corner; another portion was visible for several months on the north side, near the Quirinal Palace, but was concealed again. Another part still remains in the Colonna Gardens against the cliff<sup>1</sup>; this is of the same early character as the wall of Roma Quadrata.

7. On the Viminal Hill a portion was brought to light by the excavation made for me opposite to the church of S. Vitale<sup>2</sup>. This is not of the same character, being of a different building-material, but it closely resembles another very ancient wall in the garden of Sallust, against the old horn-work at the north-east corner of the City, and at the north end of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius.

Some excavations were also made for me at the Pulchrum Littus, on the bank of the Tiber, near the Forum Boarium, now called Porta Leone<sup>3</sup>. This wall, of the time of the kings of Rome, can be traced at intervals as far as the bridge, to the island called *Ponte quattro capi*. These excavations shewed that there was an aperture left in the great wall of tufa of the time of the Kings to allow the stream of water to pass through it, which is called the Marrana, but which is also the branch of the small river Almo, which passes through the first Regio of Rome. On the opposite bank of the Tiber are three gigantic corbels carved into the form of lions' heads<sup>4</sup>, of early sculpture of Etruscan character, belonging to the port of Rome, which were found by Mr. Parker; these are not mentioned

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 2113.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 156, 157, 159; the plan, \* 368, 377, 1171.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 2080, 2081.

<sup>4</sup> No. 160.



by any author, and were not known to any of the Roman antiquaries, but they probably gave the name (Porta Leoni) to this upper part of the port of Rome.

In the Vicolo Sterrato di S. Nicolò da Tolentino, between the Villa Barberini and the monastery of S. Susanna, in altering the level of the road, remains of some large building were found with fine mosaic pavements, which were raised and carried to the Capitoline Museum.

Mr. Parker also made some excavations in that year in the Lupercal, under the Via dei Cerchi, and close to the north end of the Circus Maximus<sup>1</sup>, where the *carceres* were situated. Also at the south end on the eastern curve, where he found a staircase to the lower gallery of the time of Trajan<sup>2</sup>, the present road being about fifteen feet above the level of the circus, which was lengthened by Trajan<sup>3</sup> in this part.

In the cellar of a house in the Piazza Sforza Cesarini, near the Chiesa Nuova, a *cippus* of the Pomœrium was found *in situ*, with an inscription of the time of Hadrian; this being on the line of his foss when he enlarged the inner line of the Pomœrium on the north side of the city<sup>r</sup>.

In the foundation of the Palazzo Valentini, at the south end of the Piazza dei SS. Apostoli, was found one of the great capitals of the gigantic granite columns of the Templum Divi Trajani, and fragments of the cornice and pediment on the point similar to those in the museum of the Villa Albani<sup>4</sup>. These are now placed at the entrance to the Museum in the Collegio Romano.

On the Palatine the Pontifical government made excavations opposite to the church of S. Gregory, and found some bath-chambers with hypocausts; and in the *stadium* at each end a *peristyle*, and near one of these the base of a statue and an inscription<sup>s</sup>.

In the excavations of Napoleon III. were found a large cryptoporticus, or arcade, and vault underground, with mosaics on the vault, and near the temple supposed to be that of Jupiter Victor, the inscription<sup>t</sup> of the famous lieutenant of Cæsar, Decimius Calvinus.

In this year the Pope made great excavations at the Marmorata<sup>5</sup>,

<sup>r</sup> See Supplement to vol. i., Plate XX.

<sup>s</sup> COELIAE . CLAUDIA  
NAE . V . V . MAXIMAE  
SANC'TISSIMAE . AC  
BENIGNISSIMAE  
COELIA . CLAUDIANA  
SOROR . CVram agente

NICOMEDE . V . E.

Cœlia Claudiana was grand Vestal under Diocletian, A.D. 286.

<sup>t</sup> DOMITIVS . M . F . CALVINVS  
PONTIFEX  
COS . ITER . IMPER  
DE . MANIBIEIS

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 702, 1130.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 1167, \* 1243 A.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1167.

<sup>4</sup> Nos. 813, 814, 815.

<sup>5</sup> Nos. 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049.



a landing-wharf for marble; wine, &c., on the bank of the Tiber, under the Emporium, with sloping zigzag paths instead of steps up to this great warehouse. A large number of blocks of valuable marble were found buried in the mud of the Tiber, left there in some of the great floods and forgotten, from the third century to the nineteenth. It was given in great quantities by the Pope to the churches; some fine slabs of this can be seen in the new chapel by the side of the church of SS. John and Paul on the Cœlian, and the pavement of the Pantheon was restored<sup>u</sup>. On one of the blocks was the inscription,—

EX RATIONE MARMORVM MILESIORVM.

This was carried to the Vatican Museum. The great quantity is accounted for by the African provinces having paid their tribute in marble, as their most valuable produce.

The bank is faced with *opus reticulatum*, and the effect of the excavation was extremely picturesque<sup>1</sup>.

During some works in the Piazza Navona, the curve of the wall of the Circus Alexandrinus was seen, and a drawing of it was made by Signor Cicconetti<sup>2</sup>. In the building called the Cohors II. Vigilum an inscription was found, on which it is called an *Excubitorium*:—

GENIO ESCUBITORI.

A bronze lamp was also found there.

Professor Poletti made an excavation in the street of S. Maria delle Grazie, by the side of the remains miscalled the Basilica Julia; he there found a marble pavement and the vaults crushed in.

Signor Contiglozzi, an architect, made an excavation in the middle of the Piazza della Consolazione, and there found small chambers with brick walls and windows in them, at the depth of five metres, or rather more than fifteen feet. On a small *cippus* was an eagle with the civic crown, and a torch in its claws, with a sacrifice and a serpent.

The Cavaliere Guidi continued his excavations in his vineyard, and found more mosaic pavement.

The Domus Cilonis, on the Aventine, near S. Balbina, was excavated by Monsignor De Merode, and three chambers with reticulated work were found.

In the meadows between the Tiber and S. Peter's, near the castle of S. Angelo, called Prati di Castello, opposite to the Ripetta, some bath chambers faced with *opus reticulatum* were

<sup>u</sup> Corsi, *Trattato delle pietre antiche*.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1169, 1170. <sup>2</sup> Nos. 94, 1162, 1243 B.

found. A plan of them<sup>1</sup> was made by Signor Ernest De Mauro for Mr. Parker.

In this year considerable works were carried on in the Thermæ of Caracalla, within the main building, by the Baron Visconti for the Pope, chiefly in search of statues for the museum in the Vatican, some of which were found; but more remains of the architectural details of the building itself, some remarkable capitals, with a human figure introduced as part of the ornament, also fine Corinthian capitals, pieces of marble columns, and cornices<sup>2</sup>.

#### PORTA LATERANENSIS AND PORTA CHIUSA.

Another of the gates of the early Empire, which had long been overlooked,—the Porta Lateranensis,—a gate by the side of the old Lateran Palace of Aulus Plautus Lateranus, had been entirely concealed by the earth thrown up against it on the exterior, until these excavations were made. Also in the interior of the gate at the south-east corner of the Prætorian Camp, called *Porta Chiusa*<sup>3</sup>, or the closed gate, because the antiquaries could not agree about the name of it. There is little doubt that this was the Porta Tiburtina, as it was the most direct road from the Porta Viminalis in the inner wall of Servius Tullius, through the outer wall of the Tarquins, on the road to Tibur or Tivoli. The Porta di S. Lorenzo is on another road to Tivoli, and these two roads meet at the church of S. Lorenzo, about half-a-mile outside of Rome; but the road from the Porta Chiusa is much older than the other; it is a deep foss-way cut out of the rock, about twenty feet square, for half-a-mile, and is the oldest road in character near Rome. The other from the Porta di S. Lorenzo to the church of the same name is a mediæval road only, certainly not earlier than the time of Aurelian, when the City was extended in this part to the outer wall or bank of the Tarquins. The Porta Chiusa, on the *exterior*, was one of the gateways of Honorius or Stilicho, but on the *interior* it is much earlier; the outer facing of the gateway is evidently attached to the old wall. These excavations were made to shew this, and to shew that the jambs on one side have mouldings of the time of the Republic (or had at that time, as is shewn in the photograph). The old pavement and an aqueduct were found under the gate. This was a branch-line, most probably of the Anio Vetus, which went around the Prætorian

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 1157.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 659, 1096, 1097.



Camp upon the earthen bank there, before the wall of Tiberius was built, which rests upon the aqueduct on the northern side<sup>1</sup>. A little to the south of the gate a *castellum aquæ*, or large reservoir for an aqueduct, was found on the bank with the wall of Aurelian built across it, as shewn in the photograph<sup>2</sup>.

The object of the excavations at these gates was to shew that there always was an outer wall to Rome, with gates in it, quite distinct from the gates in the wall or *aggeres* of Servius Tullius, which continued to be the boundary of THE CITY for upwards of eight hundred years, from the time of the later kings, completed A.U.C. 197, or B.C. 556, to the time of Aurelian, A.D. 276. As there were generally two gates in the outer wall, or wall of *enceinte*, to one in the inner wall, the thirty-seven gates of Pliny, which all the editors of his works have considered to be inexplicable, are quite natural and easily explained; he expressly says that twelve gates are only to be counted once, although each would be passed twice in measuring from the Milliarium Aureum in the centre of the city to the outer wall\*. The Roman *traditions* as they are *miscalled*, assume that there was no outer wall to Rome, and no wall at all until the time of Aurelian; but this is because they ignore the old earth-works, and take a passage in an old chronicle too literally, the word *murus* being there used in some peculiar technical sense; no wall according to the then received opinion of what was necessary for defence against the mode of attack of the third century, when the machines had been greatly improved, and those for defence had remained stationary; the catapult to throw a shower of darts, and the balista to throw a shower of stones, were the artillery of that day, and there is reason to believe that they were of very early origin. Vitruvius, writing in the first century of the Empire, gives instructions for making them, not as anything new; and they were frequently employed in the wars of the Jews, as described in the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures. The Roman scholars assume and assert that the Porta Maggiore and the Porta di S. Lorenzo, both of which are of the first century, are only arches of the aqueducts used as gates; it would be more true to say the opposite, that the arches of the gates were used to carry the aqueducts over the road. In

\* The Milliarium Aureum is in the centre of the present city, which is the same as the outer bank on which the Wall of Aurelian was built, but is not in the centre of the original city of the seven hills, on the contrary, it is very

near the north end of it. In 1877 I have had a Plan of Rome made, with lines drawn from the Milliarium Aureum to the thirty-seven gates, and the measurements exactly agree with the words of Pliny.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1056, 1057, 1058.

<sup>2</sup> No. 1059.



any case, the Portæ Chiusa, Lateranensis, and Ardeatina, all of which are as early as the first century, or the time of Pliny, had no aqueducts over them, and were simply gates in an outer wall, although that wall may have been chiefly of earth. Varro<sup>y</sup> describes a *murus* as a wall of earth.

Both of these gates belong to the thirty-seven gates of Pliny, as does another gate long closed—the Porta Ardeatina<sup>1</sup>, of the time of Nero; and none of these gates were made for the aqueducts, as the Porta Maggiore and Porta S. Lorenzo are assumed by some to have been. In this year also Mr. Parker's men excavated the doorway of the Templum Urbis Romæ, of the time of Hadrian, on the southern side of the temple, in what is now a narrow court, between this temple and the great basilica of Constantine<sup>2</sup>.

In this year also the original entrance to the Mausoleum of Augustus<sup>3</sup> was excavated, on the north side facing the Pantheon, and it has evidently had a portico over it; it is in a very bad state from long neglect. The pit was obliged to be filled up again immediately, being close to the lying-in hospital, and it was not practicable to get a photograph of it, but a drawing of it was made by Professor Cicconetti, and a photograph taken of the drawing.

The sources of the Aqua Appia<sup>4</sup>, the earliest of the Roman aqueducts, and of the Aqua Virgo, now called di Trevi, were discovered and examined, and some slight excavations made when required; they are both in the meadows of Lucullus on the bank of the river Anio, at about seven or eight miles from Rome in swampy meadows. A plan of them was made and a photograph taken of it<sup>5</sup>.

The cave on the Coelian Hill, near the Colosseum and under the Claudium, now the monastery of SS. John and Paul, commonly called the *Vivarium*, and supposed to have been the place where the wild beasts were kept for exhibition in the Colosseum, was carefully explored, and a plan made of it, and it was clearly shewn to have been a reservoir made for the aqueducts, with ten wells descending into it; but it may have been originally an old stone quarry. It has been used again as a stone quarry by the monks, for the new part of the church with the ugly cupola upon it, but was certainly not a *Vivarium*<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> "Terram unde exculpserant *fossam* (T. Varro, De Ling. Lat., lib. v. 32, vocabant et introactum factum *murum*." p. 145.)

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 565, 566.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 1135, 1137.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1151.

<sup>4</sup> Nos. 865, 866, 867, and Plates I. and II. of Aqueducts.

<sup>5</sup> No. 1155, and Plate I. of the Diagrams.

<sup>6</sup> No. 1156, and Plate XX.

of the Aqueducts.

The remains of an ancient house against the cliff of the Cœlian Hill on the southern side, in the valley between this hill and the wall of Aurelian, popularly called the *house of Seneca*, were partially excavated, and a plan made of it. The house is of two periods; part of it may be of the time of Sylla, which would agree with the time of the elder Seneca, and another part is about a century later, which would agree with the grandson of the earlier writer, who probably occupied the house. The elder Seneca mentions in his letters that he had lived on the Cœlian<sup>1</sup>.

## 1869.

Four of the young Roman princes (sons of Princes Borghese<sup>2</sup>, Aldobrandini, Salviati, and Lancellotti,) made considerable excavations on the Mons Justitiæ, which was the centre of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius. They found remains of a row of houses of the first century, built upon and into the inner side of the *agger*, with painted chambers and other interesting details; also a leaden pipe about four feet long, with an inscription stamped on it<sup>a</sup>. They also found the pavement of an ancient street at the foot of the *agger*, about twenty feet below the level of the railway which now passes there; and on a higher ground, near the present surface of the soil, an aqueduct with a *cippus* on each side of it, and the same inscription repeated on each<sup>b</sup>. The *three* aqueducts are the Marcia, Tepula, and Julia, one over the other. The Julia being the highest, was the only one made visible, the others are under it. Most unfortunately all this great bank of earth has been swept away to enlarge the railway station, and this interesting part of old Rome entirely destroyed.

Mr. Parker also made some excavations on the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, near the railway station, to shew the difference of soil, hard and solid on the *agger* itself inside the wall, and the loose earth thrown up against it on the outside of the wall, although the whole was grown over with grass or turf, and looked alike.

The Marquis Patrizi made some excavations in the garden of the villa outside of the Porta Pia, near the line of the old Via Nomentana, and found several chambers of the first century with

<sup>2</sup> Prince Borghese told Mr. Parker that they made these excavations in emulation of his work, but they found them too expensive.

<sup>a</sup> SATURNINVS . FECIT.

<sup>b</sup> HAC . RIVI | AQVAR. |

TRIVM | EVNT . CIPPI . |  
POSITI . IVSSV .  
A . DIDĪ . GALLI .  
T . RVBRI . NEPOTIS .  
M . CORNELI . FIRMI .  
CVRATORVM AQVAR[um].

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 1158.



reticulated work and brick-work, and a mosaic pavement. A *Calidarium* and a leaden pipe were also found there, and five bases of columns, the foot of a statue of Venus, and many other fragments of marble. All these put together served to shew that there had been thermæ on that spot <sup>c</sup>.

At the fifth mile on the Via Portuensis the Germans continued their excavation in the sacred grove of the Fratres Arvales <sup>1</sup>, at the expense of the King of Prussia. The catacomb of S. Generosa was found there. An account of them is given by Dr. Henzen <sup>d</sup>.

The excavations in the valley between the Cœlian and the Aventine <sup>2</sup> were continued, but those in the garden of the monks of S. Gregory were filled up again, because it was let on lease to a gardener; the remains of the Porta Capena are close to the east end of the gardener's house. The *specus* of the Aqua Appia, the earliest of the aqueducts, goes through an old tower of tufa under the mediæval tower of that house <sup>3</sup>.

On the Palatine Hill Signor Rosa made some excavations in the magnificent *crypto-porticus*, or subterranean corridor, of which the pavement is mosaic of the second century, and the vault also has remains of mosaic ornament; here he found a *caryatides* of basalt, and three marble heads, also fragments of two fine statues of Esculapius, and of a Genius. Signor Rosa also found on the summit of the Palatine a *Natatorium*, or swimming-bath, or a large and deep oval reservoir of water with an aqueduct passing through it, and also part of the house of Augustus, of which the walls were faced with *opus reticulatum*, with painted chambers, in which is one of Polyphemus, who, having thrown his rival Acis over a rock, pursues Galathea by running after her as she is escaping on a hippo-campus or sea-horse. On another wall of this house is the legend of Io guarded by Argus, with fine paintings of the first century, equal to any of the paintings at Pompeii. These state apartments were added by order of the Senate on to the house of Hortensius, in which Augustus lived for forty years, because that house was not grand enough for the emperor according to their ideas <sup>e</sup>. The two side chambers are also decorated with fine paint-

<sup>c</sup> See *Bullettino del Istituto*, Feb. and March, 1869.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Bullettino di Correspond.*

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 1159, Fresco; 1222, 1223, Tombs; 1224, Well; 1225, Wall of Temple; 1226, Beginning of the Calendar.

*Archeol.* for May, 1869, pp. 81—85.

<sup>e</sup> Dio Cass., lv. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 1136, 1140.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. \*1141, \*1142. This has been excavated again in 1877, more completely than could be done before.



ings ; in one are festoons of fruits and flowers, with emblems of the gods Apollo, Bacchus, Cybele, and Mercury ; in the other is a cornice with a series of very beautiful small figures and various subjects,—country scenes, temples, sacrifices, &c. ; in another room, called the dining-room, are paintings of birds, candelabra, &c.

In making foundations for a house at the Trinità de' Pellegrini, remains of an antique edifice were found with some paintings, and a fine mosaic pavement with Mercury and the four seasons, a nymph, and the horn of abundance.

In the Corso, opposite to the Palazzo Sciarra, remains of the pavement of the Via Flaminia were found, with some pieces of sculptured marble, supposed to have belonged to the arch of Claudius, commemorating his conquest of Britain.

A wall of the time of the Kings was found against the cliff of the Cœlian Hill, opposite to the Palatine, by the monks of S. Gregory, in a piece of their garden or yard ; it is part of the original fortifications of the Cœlian Hill as a separate fortress.

In the Via de' Giubbonari, near the theatre of Pompey, in making a drain, remains were found of walls of tufa, of travertine, and of brick, two pieces of columns, and the torso of a statue with a toga.

In the courtyard of S. Sisto Vecchio, opposite to the Thermæ of Caracalla, at a considerable depth, remains of a colonnade of marble columns, or a Xystus, and a marble pavement<sup>1</sup>.

In the Vicolo dell' Antoniana, at the south end of the Thermæ of Caracalla, a large and lofty corridor was made visible. It is entirely subterranean, going in the direction of the Thermæ of Severus and Commodus, crossing over (?) or under (?) the Via Appia. This was excavated by the Cavaliere Guidi.

Behind the lower part of the church of S. Clement, Father Mullooly found an altar of Mithras, also a bas-relief of the sacrifice of the bull, and a subterranean chamber with remains of paintings, and the couches against the walls, as usual in the caves of Mithras. This is not under the church, but at the lowest level, behind the wall of Servius Tullius.

The Cavaliere Guidi found another fine mosaic pavement in the ruins at the south end of the Thermæ of Caracalla, believed to be the private house of Hadrian<sup>2</sup>. On this mosaic pavement and picture combined are represented the four seasons, with the flowers and the birds belonging to each season, and heads of the sun and moon ; on another is a different scene, the surface sprinkled with stars and planets, and two figures dancing, one male and the

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 734, 735, 1488.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 725, 726.

other female, tied together by one arm, probably intended for day and night.

In the Piazza Navona, the old Circus Alexandrinus, in continuing a water-course in front of the Palazzo Lancellotti, at three metres from the Via della Cuccagna, they found part of the straight wall on the side of the carceres of the circus, with two bases of columns ; in this manner they shewed the exact width of the circus.

In this year Mr. Parker, for the Archæological Society, made excavations in the vineyard of the nuns of SS. Dominicus and Sixtus on the eastern side of the Via Appia, nearly opposite to the Thermæ of Caracalla, but a little further to the south, under a small hill called Monte D'Oro. Here were found large subterranean chambers and corridors passing under that hill, which have evidently been part of the Thermæ of Severus and Commodus<sup>1</sup>, being very similar to the subterranean chambers under the Thermæ of Caracalla. The aqueduct for bringing water to these Thermæ was also traced as far as the Porta Latina, on the outside of which are two reservoirs, one on either side of the gate, on different levels, and three aqueducts<sup>2</sup> have been traced from their sources to this spot ; one coming from near Marino in the Alban hills, passed by the Tor di Mezza Via di Albano, to the Villa dei Quintilii, where there are some large reservoirs for it, and then along the valley of the Caffarella, where the Nympheum, miscalled the fountain of Egeria, was supplied by this aqueduct. The other is a branch from one of the great aqueducts near the Porta Furba, probably, from its low level, the Anio Vetus.

Near the Porta di S. Lorenzo the *specus* of the Aqua Marcia was brought to light<sup>3</sup>, carried on arches on the bank of the Tarquins, and then incorporated in the wall of Aurelian, and it crossed over the gate on the arch of the time of Augustus. This agrees exactly with the text of Frontinus *de Aquæductibus*, and with the inscription over the gate ; the arches were then obliged to be buried again, but have since been again made visible.

In this year Mr. Parker also traced back the branch of the small river Almo from its mouth through the Pulchrum Littus into the Tiber, to its junction with the other branch between the Tor Fiscale and Roma Vecchia. It was made into a mill-stream, called the Marrana, in the twelfth century.

About the same time the very curious cave in the Aventine Hill<sup>f</sup>,

<sup>f</sup> See "The Cave of Picus and Faunus," by Dr. Fabio Gori, a Lecture read to the British Archæological So-

ciety of Rome, 1869, 8vo. This Lecture is given to the members of the Society.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1485, 1486.

<sup>2</sup> No. 1489.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1487.



nearly under the Priorato, was examined and explored, and found to have been used as the mouth of the Aqua Appia, the earliest of the Aqueducts, which has been traced back through the cave under S. Sabba, and over the Porta Capena in the subterranean tunnel under the Cœlian Hill, and under the railway near the Sessorium, to its source on the bank of the river Anio in the meadows of Lucullus.

On the curve of the Circus Maximus, at the south-east end, the wall of which remains visible, and is also represented on one of the fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome<sup>1</sup>, a considerable excavation was made down to the original pavement, about twenty feet below the present level, and one of the staircases of the lower gallery was found. Behind this are known to be remains of the Septizonium, as represented also on the Marble Plan, but permission could not be obtained to excavate them. The lower storey of the building is said to remain.

The south doorway of the Templum Urbis Romæ<sup>2</sup> was also excavated, but the pit was obliged to be filled up again, after a plan, drawing, and photograph of it had been taken; it is in a small court, now between the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian and the Basilica of Constantine. The wall of travertine of the time of Hadrian remains on the south side of the temple; that on the north side was carried away by the Jesuits as building materials for their great church in the sixteenth century.

Some of the ancient roads near Rome were also examined, and part of the old Via Tiburtina, going from the Porta Chiusa to the church of S. Lorenzo; this road is now called the Via Cupa, because for about half-a-mile it is cut out of the tufa-rock in a foss-way, and is about twenty feet square.

The old Via Ardeatina was also explored from the Porta Ardeatina to the chapel of Domine quo vadis on the Via Appia, where this road is turned out of its direct line to the left, in order to avoid this older road, which can be traced through the vineyard in the valley by the paving-stones that are left, and the remains of tombs by the side of it against the cliff on which the modern road is made.

Between S. Sisto Vecchio and S. Nereus Achilleus, a pit was dug near the present road, and a portico<sup>3</sup> was found, supposed to be that of the Temple of Mars, before the time that the wall of Aurelian was built, and therefore then outside of THE CITY, which was a place of public execution, and where some martyrdoms are said to have taken place.

In the same summer the line of the Aqueducts was surveyed by

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1167, 1243 A.

<sup>2</sup> No. 850.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 734, 735.



Signor Ernest de Mauro, under the guidance of Dr. Fabio Gori, who is a native of Subiaco, and has frequently followed the line of the Claudia and the Marcia on foot from their sources to Rome. Mr. Parker accompanied them, and spent a few days at Subiaco to set them going, and to examine the source and the line of the *specus*, stopping also some days at Tivoli for the same object. A plan of them was made on the large scale of four inches to the mile, because the *specus* is so often subterranean that no ordinary map shews it, and a large scale was required to make it clear. This has since been reduced by photography to different sizes<sup>1</sup>, and published on a small scale in the Chapter on the Aqueducts.

Father Mullooly was assisted by the fund to make some excavations in the garden of the Monastery of S. Clement, where some bath-chambers of the time of Nero were found, and the side of a house of the first century built against the cliff in the foss. But the arcade expected to be found there did not appear to have passed there.

Numerous photographs for the historical series were made this year in the Catacombs, and of the walls and gates of Rome.

### 1870.

In digging the foundations of a house in the *Vicolo del teatro Pace* (near the Piazza Navona), three marble columns in an unfinished state were found, evidently in the workshop of an ancient mason; they were sent to the church of S. Paul f. m. In the gardens of Sallust, Mr. Spithoever made considerable excavations around the *nymphæum*<sup>2</sup> (?) called the temple of Venus (?) by some, and of the Vestal Virgins by others.

Mr. Parker, for the Archæological Society, made excavations on the Aventine at the foot of the wall of the Latins<sup>3</sup> (?) in the Vigna Torlonia,—also under S. Sabba, at the foot of another ancient fort built of concrete in layers; he found the facing of large blocks of tufa, the upper part of which had been removed. In the Vigna Torlonia, under what is now the gardener's house, he excavated some chambers of the private house of Trajan, in one of which are some good fresco-paintings, and a mosaic pavement. Also near the church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus, and the main building of the Thermæ of Caracalla, remains of a palace of the time of Ha-

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1967 to 1984, eighteen Photos. of this map, on the scale of one inch to the mile.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 749, 829, 830, 833.

<sup>3</sup> No. \*842, the Plan; Nos. 1016—1020, Views.

drian, evidently the same large building, of which other portions had been excavated by Guidi in the adjoining vineyard.

Under the houses in the Via di Marforio and the Vicolo del Ghattarello two of the chambers of the great prison of the Kings *in lautumiis*, that is, in the old stone quarries<sup>1</sup>, were made visible.

In the cave of the Persian god Mithras, nearly under the church of S. Clement, Father Mullooly found a small figure of the "Good Shepherd," and an altar, with an inscription<sup>g</sup>, and a sculpture of the birth of Mithras, from a stone<sup>h</sup>.

Considerable excavations were also made this year in the same large vineyard of Signor Pietro Brocard, between the main building of the Thermæ of Caracalla and the Via Appia; the greater part of the *porticus*—the last part built and not finished until the time of Heliogabalus—is situated in this vineyard. The *porticus* consisted of a double arcade, one over the other, with baths under each arch; the two most perfect in the lower tier of arches were excavated; these two are on different plans, but all the others seem to have followed one or the other of the two plans, so that there could be nothing more learned by more excavations. Of the upper tier of arches the remains are small, but quite enough to shew that there has been an upper tier, and consequently that the name of *porticus*<sup>i</sup> is here given by contemporary authors to this double arcade; and this assists us in explaining the word in several other parts of Rome. In the same vineyard some remains of a portico in the sense of a colonnade were also found at the back of the church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus, at the lowest level. It is difficult to say whether it was a small temple or a tomb.

In this year the Germans, under the direction of Dr. Henzen, dug another pit in the garden of the College of the Arvales, where they had previously found remains of the college, and of a church or chapel, and a catacomb, but they found nothing.

At the same time the excavations on the Marmorata, or landing-place for marble, on the bank of the Tiber, were continued under the direction of the Baron Visconti, for the Pontifical Government.

On this landing-place for marble near the Emporium<sup>2</sup>, which is on the hill above, 600 pieces of marble were found, of which 180 had inscriptions cut upon them, with the names of consuls,

<sup>g</sup> CAVTE—SACR

<sup>h</sup> Of this discovery an account was given in the Journal called *Buonarroti*, 1871, by Dr. Fabio Gcri.

<sup>i</sup> "Antonii Caracalli Thermus additis porticibus perfecit et ornavit [Alexander Severus]." Lampridius, c. 25.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 1790.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 1785, 1786.



from A.D. 67 to 96. Father Bruzza has given a good account of these discoveries <sup>k</sup>.

Mr. Parker, in carrying on the survey of the Aqueducts, made some excavations in the cave under S. Sabba, in which seven aqueducts were traced; also some more excavations in other chambers of the great Mamertine Prison, and in the vineyard of Prince Torlonia on the Aventine, where the narrow and deep foss in front of that part of the wall of the time of the Kings was excavated to the bottom. This wall is called the wall of the Latins, because they were settled on that hill after the fall of Alba Longa. It was found to stand on a ledge of the tufa rock, and is 12 ft. thick, and about 45 or 50 ft. high. On the outer bank of the foss are four wells descending to the ledge of rock, which appear to have served for interments, that is terra-cotta *cippi* with the ashes, of which fragments were found, have been placed at the bottom of them. Similar discoveries have been made in Aquitaine. Walls of the Thermæ of Sura, of the time of Trajan, run up against this old wall obliquely, in such a manner as to shew that the architect of the Thermæ did not know of the existence of this old wall, which had been long buried and forgotten in his time <sup>l</sup>.

In building the new front of the church of S. Pudentiana, three chambers of the house of Pudens <sup>1</sup> were thrown open, which had been made into Thermæ by Novatus. There was in one of them a pavement of *opus Alexandrinum*, and in another various kitchen utensils and bronze money. These chambers are under what is now the courtyard between the church and the road.

In the Forum of Trajan, in the cellars of the Simonetti Palace, a statue of porphyry with the toga, but the head wanting, a Corinthian capital, cornice and base of marble, with an inscription <sup>m</sup>, were found.

The Municipality made great excavations in the Tabularium and the great public building of which it forms part, behind and under the western part, but having no connection with the Tabularium itself. They found a very steep staircase of sixty-seven steps of travertine, the walls are of the Gabii stone; it is of the time of the

<sup>k</sup> See the *Annali di Corrispondenza Archæologica* for 1870, pp. 106—204.

<sup>l</sup> A more full account of these will be found in the "Archæological Journal" of the Royal Archæological Institute for that year.

<sup>m</sup> DN HONORIO  
FLORENTISSIMO

INVICTISSIMO  
PRINCIPI  
S . P . Q . R .  
CVRANTERVFIOANTONIO  
AGRYPNIO VOLVSIANO  
VC . PRÆF . VRB  
ITERVMVICESACR.  
IVDICANTE

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 1733, 1734.



Republic, and the doorway at the bottom of it is behind the temple of Saturn. When that temple was rebuilt in the third century, this doorway was blocked up, but the tympanum over it is visible with an aperture, which gives light to the foot of the steps<sup>1</sup>.

On the Palatine the excavations for the Emperor of the French were carried on by Signor Rosa, who found the remains of the house of Hortensius, purchased by Augustus when first made Emperor, and the state apartments added, in which are fine fresco-paintings and a mosaic pavement; he also found two leaden pipes, with inscriptions upon them<sup>n</sup>. These are now placed in one of the state apartments of the house of Augustus: and in that part which then belonged to the Pontifical government, some painted chambers and a staircase, supposed to have been a guard-house for the imperial guards, or perhaps a *pædagogium*, or school for them and their children (?). Also a building, the walls of which are faced with *opus reticulatum*, and a graffito of the name of Hadrianus, and in the stadium a massive column of granite, and a Hermes of Jupiter Ammon; also in the same place massive columns of brick, faced with the marble called *porta santa*.

At Ostia the Baron Visconti found a *lararium*, with idols of iron, a tigress, two panthers, vases, balances, all of bronze, and a gold ring with a coin of the Emperor Decius, and another gold ring in the form of a serpent, weighing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. Near these objects was a fresco-picture of a serpent, a festoon of flowers, and the god Silvanus crowned with ivy, holding in his right hand a serpent, and in his left a branch of pine; by his side an altar with the sacred fire, a wolf and a dog. Over the head of the god a slave had written EX VISO, indicating that he had seen the god in a dream, and that he had promised to give him freedom.

## 1871.

In the month of January, in rebuilding the Porta Salaria<sup>2</sup>, the two round towers of Honorius were destroyed; they were of brick, filled with earth, in which were three tombs, one of which was a *cippus* of marble, with the effigy in high relief, of a youth dressed in a toga,

<sup>n</sup> One,—

IVLIA . AVGVSTA .

the other,—

IMP . DOMITIANI . CAESAR . AVG . SVB . CVRA .

EVTYCHI . L . PROC . FEC . HYMNVS . CAESAR . N . SER .

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3148; and Part I., Second Edition, Plate XXII., Diagrams of the Capitolium, Municipium, &c., Plate IV.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 2069, 2070, 2071.

with many inscriptions. This was Quintus Sulpicius Maximus, son of Quintus, of the tribe of Claudia, a Roman, who lived eleven years, five months, and twelve days. In the third *lustrum* of the *certamen capitolinum*, founded by Domitian, this boy was the successful competitor over fifty-two others in Greek verse. His parents, Quintus Sulpicius Eugranus, and Licinia Januaria, had these Greek verses, which he had recited extempore, engraved in marble on this tomb. The thesis was the speech of Jupiter, when he blamed Apollo as the Sun for having given a car to Phæton. A photograph was taken of this, and accounts of it were given by Ciofi<sup>o</sup>, Visconti<sup>p</sup>, Henzen<sup>a</sup>, and Gori<sup>r</sup>. With this tomb were found two other inscriptions. At a lower level, at twelve feet under this gate, the pavement of the old Via Salaria and a subterranean aqueduct were also made visible.

In the Trastevere, in digging the foundations of a new house, a marble base of a statue was found with another singular inscription, shewing that it was dedicated to Maximian and Constantine II. by the cordwainers of Regio XIV., who are mentioned in the *Notitia*.

In the small place (*piazza*) of S. Macuto, near the church of S. Ignatius and the Pantheon, a part of the arcade of the Aqua Virgo of Agrippa was found in making a drain.

In the Via della Scrofa, near No. 56, in making a conduit, part of a building of the time of Hadrian came to light.

To the right of the Via di S. Maria Maggiore, in making the new house of Pericoli, remains of Thermæ and of aqueducts were found. These were destroyed in May, 1872, in lowering the level of the roadway.

In this year the Italian Government obtained possession of the villa of Hadrian at Tivoli<sup>1</sup>, and the Farnese gardens on the Palatine Hill, by purchase from Napoleon III.

In the Forum Romanum Signor Rosa completed the removal of the earth from the platform of the Basilica Julia, and the pavement of that part of the Via Nova which goes down the middle of the Forum. In the pavement of the basilica were found a large inscription in Greek of the time of Septimius Severus, and several fragments of statues. On the base of one was the inscription OPVS POLYCLIT,

<sup>o</sup> Inscriptiones Latinæ et Græcæ cum carmine Græco extemporali Quinti Sulpicii Maximi.

<sup>p</sup> Il sepolcro del Franciullo Quinto Sulpicio Massimo, par il Cav. Visconti.

Rome, 1871, 4to..

<sup>a</sup> *Bullett. dell' Instit. di corrisp. Archeol.*, 1871.

<sup>r</sup> *Il Buonarroti*, Nov. Dic. 1871.

<sup>1</sup> Construction of Walls, Hist. Photos., No. 899.



shewing that it had been the work of the celebrated Greek sculptor Polycletus, and brick stamps with inscriptions<sup>s</sup>.

In the Forum Romanum, on the basement of the temple of Castor and Pollux, the pavement of the cella was found, it is of black and white mosaic; the steps were also uncovered.

In the palaces of the Cæsars Signor Rosa cleared out some painted chambers behind the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, and steps descending to the Forum from the Porta Romana were destroyed. He also found on the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, at the entrance to the Forum Boarium, some other sculpture, which had long been concealed by the brickwork of the campanile built upon it. This sculpture is of Bacchus, with the *cornucopia*. Hercules and Bacchus were the protecting deities of the family of Septimius Severus. This sculpture was coloured when found, but the colour was destroyed.

In the Thermæ of Caracalla Signor Rosa destroyed with gunpowder the massive vaults of the upper storey, which had fallen on the pavement when the columns that had supported them were carried off by the pope in the seventeenth century. The mosaic pavement was *restored* after these remains were taken away.

On the Via Appia, opposite to the Villa Quintilii, a curious manufactory of chemicals was found, and is still left open. It is made of old marble taken from the tombs<sup>1</sup>.

In the Esquilæ, between the Minerva Medica and the Porta Maggiore, an Italian building company called *Campagna Fondiaria Italiana*, in making excavations, found an arch of the Aqua Marcia, also a tomb full of columbaria with the inscriptions, of which 173 were published by F. Gori. On the bottom of an earthen vase was an inscription<sup>t</sup> of a cobbler scratched upon it, *ad spem veterem*, a name given to this district<sup>2</sup>. On a brick-stamp a very scarce inscription of the kingdom of Athalaricus, A.D. 526—534<sup>u</sup>; also another in Greek relating to a learned Seccius Trophimus of Sida, a city of Pamphilia in Asia Minor.

The same company found by the side of the Via Labicana the foundations and lower walls of a singular building, circular in the

<sup>s</sup> O . D . EX . PR . DOM . LVC . VER- mitius."  
CLQVANT . IIII . ET . VER . COS .

"Opus doliare ex prædiis Domitiæ Lucillæ veri Claudii Quinquatralis Antonino IV. et Vero consulibus."

On another brick,—

OFF . S . R . F . DOM.

"Officina Servii Rapæ fecit Do-

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 2355.

<sup>t</sup> TYCHICI  
SVTORIS

A . SPEM . VE  
TERE

<sup>u</sup> ✠ REG . DN . ATHALARIC . . .  
✠ FELIX ROMA

<sup>2</sup> No. 2257.



inside and square outside, built of silex, with a cornice of travertine, which seems to shew that it had been covered with a *tholus*, or cupola.

On the northern side of the Minerva Medica, near the new museum there, remains of Thermæ were found, and two heads of bearded statues built into a wall of the time of the lower empire.

In continuing Mr. Parker's exploration of the Aqueducts, some excavations were made on the line of the old Via Latina, between the Porta Latina and the Porta Furba, which is at one of the angles on the line of the great aqueducts, a distance of two miles from the Porta Maggiore and the Porta Latina,—in order to trace the line of the branch aqueducts which supplied the Thermæ of the Antonines, now called of Caracalla, and those of Severus and Commodus, just inside of the Porta Latina, in the outer wall of Rome. An old reservoir, or *castellum aquæ*, or reservoir of the Anio Vetus, agreeing exactly with the description of them by Frontinus<sup>x</sup>, was found within a few yards of the line of the Anio Novus. A part of a subterranean *specus* is still visible at about a mile from the Porta Latina, and the line of it can be seen in many parts; the railway cuts through it.

On the Viminal Hill some interesting excavations were made by the archæologists, with the consent of Monsignor de Merode, the proprietor of the ground. Here were found remains of the Lavacrum of Agrippina (the name of which had been ascertained by an inscription found on the wall). This had been partially excavated before in the time of Flaminius Vacca, and again under Canina, but a good deal was left to be done. Against the cliff of the Viminal, on a higher level than the Lavacrum, are remains of the early fortifications, and under them is a curious cave, called by Vacca a cave of Mithras, but more likely to have been an Etruscan tomb made into a bath-chamber by Agrippina. An aqueduct, cut in the rock to supply the Lavacrum, was found. This is now, in 1876, all swept away to make room for a new street parallel to the great Via Nazionale; only the remains of the fortifications against the hill, and some houses of the time of the Republic, also built up against the cliff, are at present suffered to remain.

In this year advantage of an opportunity was taken by the archæologists to trace the exact line of that part of the wall of Aurelian in the Trastevere, where it has been destroyed by the engineers of the Pontifical Government, when they made their new fortifications under the direction of San Gallo in the sixteenth century. It was

<sup>x</sup> See Part VIII., the Aqueducts, p. 18.

found to have gone in a direct line from the part that remains in the park of Prince Sciarra, to the remains of a tower in the Tiber on the western side, opposite to the Emporium, which had been enclosed in its own foss. When the water is low in the Tiber, remains of two towers opposite to each other are visible at this point. At the northern end of the district called Trastevere, one of the towers remains nearly perfect standing in the Tiber, close to the bridge called Ponte Sisto, made by Sixtus V.

In the vineyard of Signor Pietro Brocard, the excavations begun in 1870 were continued in this year. This ground was said by the nearly contemporary writer of the life of Heliogabalus to have been the richest in Rome, but this large vineyard was in the possession of the Jesuits in the eighteenth century, and is supposed to have been thoroughly searched and stripped by them, as very little has been found in the excavations. The only work of art found worthy of notice is a fine torso of a statue of Greek art. A small aqueduct was found that carried water to the lower tier of baths under the arcade. The works were stopped by the water underground, which varies in height at different periods of the year and in different seasons, being unusually high this season.

At the Mamertine Prison, the subterranean passage of the same character as the Cloaca Maxima,—by which there is a communication between the vestibule called the “prison of St. Peter” and the six large chambers in the Lautumiæ, now under the houses in the Via di Marforio,—was cleared out.

At St. Clement’s Church, Father Mullooly found a *mithræum*, or cave of Mithras, at the lowest level, behind the altar-end of the church. He had made a hole through a brick wall of the time of Hadrian, and so made a way into this, but the original entrance was by a flight of steps from the east end of the north aisle; the doorway at the top of this had been walled up in the eighth century, or perhaps before that time, and a fresco-painting of that period made upon it. The Wall of Servius Tullius separated the cave from the church; the cave was within the City, but the church was outside of it, and in the foss<sup>v</sup>.

The monks of S. Agnes made some interesting excavations in the catacomb under their garden, between the church and the mausoleum of Constantia.

By Signor Rosa, for the Italian Government, other excavations

<sup>v</sup> For further particulars, see the “Archæological Journal” for 1871. Both Father Mullooly and the monks of S. Agnes were assisted by donations from the Roman Exploration Fund.



were made on the Palatine Hill and at the arch of Janus ; in both remains of walls of the time of the Kings were found.

In digging for the foundations of the Senate-house on Monte Citorio, a pavement of *bigio* marble was found, and a portion of a hypocaust near the surface of the ground. This is rather important, as shewing that Monte Citorio is not merely a heap of ruins of the remains of a great mausoleum, as had been supposed by some.

## 1872.

In the garden of Prince Doria, on the bank of the Tiber, at the place called Porta Leone, opposite to the Pulchrum Littus and the mouth of the Cloaca Maxima, the foundations of the wall of a *horrea*, or large warehouse of the third century, were brought to light. The earth was thrown over the bank on to the large corbels in the form of lions' heads, in the upper part of the "port of Rome," made B.C. 180<sup>z</sup>, but was washed away by the next flood.

A fine statue of the goddess Cybele was found, the head is wanting, but an inscription with the name of Cybele was found near to it on a base, and the statue agrees with the usual attributes of that goddess. The temple of Cybele was one of the most ancient and most celebrated on the Palatine ; this marble statue is of the first century of the Empire.

In the Forum Romanum the beginning of a set of *Fasti Triumphales* was found<sup>1</sup>, recording the triumph of Romulus, son of Mars, over the Cæninenses, on the first day of the month of March in the first year of his reign<sup>a</sup> ; other fragments of incriptions were found, five of *Fasti Consulares*, and six of the triumphs of

M. VALERIUS CORVUS<sup>b</sup>, over the Etruscans and the Marsi, A.U.C. 453.

L. MINUCIUS THERMUS<sup>c</sup>, in Hispania Ulterior, 559.

M. PORCIUS CATO, in Hispania Citerior, 560<sup>d</sup>.

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS, in Macedonia<sup>e</sup>, and over King Philip, 560.

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR, in Hispania Ulterior, 563<sup>f</sup>.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO, over the Boii, 563<sup>g</sup>.

On the Summa Sacra Via, under the two apses back to back

<sup>z</sup> Livii Hist., xl. 51.

<sup>a</sup> ROMVLVS . MARTIS . F . REX . ANN  
DE CAENINENSIBUS . K . MAR  
. . . MARTIS . F . REX . II . . .

Cænina is a city of Latium.

<sup>b</sup> Livii Hist., x. 9.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., xxxiv. 10.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., 52.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid., xxxix. 5.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid., xxxvi. 38.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 2729.



miscalled the temple of Venus and Roma, fine fragments of large columns of porphyry were found.

In making the foundations for the great buildings for the Treasury, near the Porta Pia, a part of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, and some remains of the Porta Collina, were found with the pavement of the old street. Two streets met at this inner gate coming from two gates in the outer wall,—the Porta Nomentana and the Porta Salaria.

The temple of Honor was outside of the Porta Collina, as we are told by Cicero<sup>h</sup>, and an archaic inscription was found there giving the dedication<sup>i</sup>.

Outside of the line of the *agger* a colossal head of Titus was found, which may have belonged to the temple of the Gens Flavia, which was near this point. A head of Cybele Turrita, and another head of a female, a statue six feet high, with a small volume in the left hand, and a bas-relief of a horse and his rider, but the latter without a head, were also found; also an inscription to a new god, Heros<sup>k</sup>.

In the Forum Romanum, at the south-east corner, near the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, the basement of the temple and of the Rostrum of Julius Cæsar<sup>l</sup> were brought to light; also between this and the temple of Castor with the three columns, some elegant sculpture of nymphs, and an altar dedicated to Sylvanus.

Near the south-east corner of the platform of the Basilica Julia, a part of the Cloaca Maxima was found under it, and is left open<sup>2</sup>; also a fragment of an inscription of the year 754 of Rome, of a dedication by the senate and people of Rome to the prince Caius Cæsar, Consul and Pontiff.

Near the column of Phocas a number of blocks of tufa, supposed to have been the cella of a temple; also another inscription on a marble cornice of a dedication of Sep. Bassus, Prefect of Rome, A.D. 379—383<sup>l</sup>, to the emperors Gratianus, Valentinianus, and Theodosius.

<sup>h</sup> “Nostis extra Portam Collinam ædem Honoris.”—Cicero, *De Legg.*, 2, 23, 58.

<sup>i</sup> M . BICOLEIO . V . L . HONORE

DONOM . DEDET . MERETO

<sup>k</sup> DEO . HEROI SANCTO . R

SALVBRITE LONG

CIVS CVMSVISVOTVM.

THRACIACIVSE

<sup>l</sup> DOMINIS OMNIVM GRATIANO VALENTINIANO ET THEODOSIO IMPERATORIB AVG

L . VAL . SEPT . BASS . V . C . PRAEF .

VRB . MAIESTATI . EORVM . DICAUIT

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3159.

<sup>2</sup> No. 3164.

In the Thermæ of Caracalla the government carried away the earth from three of the inner halls of that enormous structure ; one was a great swimming-bath ; the mosaic pavements were also repaired to preserve them ; two fine torsos of Hercules were placed upon columns of *giallo antico* found in the Marmorata, near the Emporium.

On the Summa Sacra Via, between the arch of Titus and the basilica of Constantine, considerable excavations were made, from which it appeared that the Turris Cartularia of the Frangipani had been built on the foundations of an old temple ; beyond this are remains of the Lavacrum of Heliogabalus<sup>1</sup>, with guard-chambers at the back against the cliff. In the ruins of these a church had been made in the ninth century, dedicated to S. Mary, and called S. Maria Antiqua, when another church was built close to it, also dedicated to S. Mary, on the site now dedicated to S. Francesca Romana. This church is of two periods, A.D. 847, by Leo IV. ; the original one was small, and on the plan of the Greek cross, with a portico, of which part of the columns remain, and an apse with an altar ; to this a long nave was added<sup>2</sup>, A.D. 855, by Benedict III.<sup>m</sup> ; it is of singularly economical construction, the brick walls of the Lavacrum of the third century being used whenever they could be brought into the plan, the rest being the rough rubble walling of the ninth, with the apses of that rude construction, and parts of the side walls ; in the second apse, at the further end of the nave, is what appears to have been a baptistery for baptism by immersion.

The government also made excavations in the villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, where they cleared out the porticus called the *Pæcile*, and the trees from the basin of Canopus, and a curious building with fountains and a swimming-bath called the theatre of Marittimo.

At Ostia, seven chambers of the Thermæ of Antoninus Pius, and a very fine piece of mosaic pavement, 150 metres long, from the great temple to the Tiber, with a colossal arcade, fifteen metres wide, were excavated.

In the Forum Romanum, after having destroyed the remains of the mediæval tower called of Campanaro, near the column of Phocas, two screen walls of marble were found in fragments<sup>3</sup>, with the bases of travertine on which they had stood *in situ*. These walls were sculptured on both sides, making four large tablets of

<sup>m</sup> Anastsius, 529, 568.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 2728.

<sup>2</sup> Nos. 3248, 3249.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 2960, 2961, 2962.



sculpture ; on one side of each wall are the *suovetaurilia*, or three animals prepared for sacrifice,—the bull, the ram, and the boar ; on the other side of each a procession of figures, representing citizens of Rome carrying the tablets of their debts to the state to be burnt, as all the debts were cancelled by the great emperors Trajan and Hadrian. On the other wall is the orator at the head of the procession, returning thanks to the emperor, who is seated in state, surrounded by his officers : at the end of each of these tablets is the celebrated fig-tree, or *figus Ruminalis*, and the figure of Marsyas under it.

This is the explanation of these remarkable sculptures usually given both by the Italian and the German school ; but Mr. Russell Forbes has pointed out a passage in Dion Cassius<sup>n</sup> which had hitherto escaped observation, and which he considers to shew that the sculpture is really of the time of Marcus Antoninus Philosopher, after his return from the wars in Syria and other parts of the great Empire, which had kept him long absent from Rome, and was addressing the people in the Forum Romanum, probably on this spot, and announcing to them that he has made them the same magnificent donation of cancelling all their debts to the State, as his predecessor Hadrian had done. Not content with this, the mob of Roman citizens called out “eight,” and held up their hands to signify that they demanded eight gold pieces each ; to which he replied by calling out “eight” also, and actually gave them what they demanded, which, Dio says, was the largest sum ever given to them on such an occasion. One of the figures at the head of the crowd is holding out his two hands, with five fingers displayed on one hand and three on the other, and what he supposes to be meant for a gold piece is dropping into his hands from that of the figure standing on the rostrum, which must therefore be the Emperor himself, and not an orator, as had been hitherto supposed. After this was done, Dio adds, he cancelled all the debts to the public treasury for six-and-forty years (deducting the sixteen years of Hadrian), and ordered the writings to be burned in the Forum Romanum (probably near the same spot). The money came from many of the cities that he had conquered, including Smyrna.

The character of the sculpture agrees remarkably with that of the fine tablet of the same Emperor, now on the staircase of the Palazzo dei Conservatori on the Capitoline Hill, in which a new museum has been made in 1875-6 to receive the objects found in the excavations in making the foundations of the new city of Rome.

<sup>n</sup> Dionis. Hal., Hist. Rom., lib. lxxi. c. 17.



If this view is correct, the seated figure must be a statue, as was conjectured at the time it was found by Mr. Nichols.

On the Via di S. Giovanni in Laterano, under the house No. 72, a monumental inscription was found of M. Licinius Eutychus and his wife<sup>o</sup>, which shews that it was outside of the City.

In this year the great excavations of the Municipality of Rome, in preparing for the new city on the hills, made considerable progress, and in making the deep drains and levelling the ground many ancient buildings and other antiquities were necessarily brought to light, of which a full account is given in their authorized journal, the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Municipale*.

In one of the new quarters, called the Via Firenze, some walls were found ornamented with frescoes of the third century, with a staircase of tufa, two fragments of columns of *giallo antico*, a fine statue of a fawn, a bust of an unknown person, of the natural size, with a bald head and a beard, a hermes of Bacchus crowned with ivy, and a fine marble *candelabrum*, with figures of the three gods, Jupiter, Hercules, Spes.

At the great cemetery of S. Lorenzo f. m., in making a porticus in what was the Campus Veranus, they found a building of *opus quadratum* in peperino, and in part *opus reticulatum*, probably of the time of Sylla; another portion was faced with stucco, with two small niches, in which the statues remained, one of Hercules, the other of Tellus seated on a throne, with his feet on a sort of stool, called a *suppedaneum*; over the head was the inscription giving the name<sup>p</sup>.

In continuing the railway through the great mound of earth which had been the centre of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, and was called Mons Justitiæ, from the statue of Justitia that stood there,—several more houses of the first century were destroyed, which had been built upon the sloping bank of the *agger*, the original road in the foss-way having been about fifteen feet below the level of the railway, and some of the pavement of it had been visible for several months when the Roman princes made their excavations on this site.

Near the part called the Via del Macao a quantity of metal objects were found,—arms, a bridle for horses, and a pretty head of Faunus.

° DIs . MANIBVS  
VOLVSIAE . OLYMPIADIS  
M . LICINIVS EVTYCHVS  
QVI . DISPENSAVIT  
VOLVSIO TORQVATO  
LVCI . FILIO

CONIVGI . SANCTISSIMAE  
ET . FIDELISSIMAE  
FECIT . ET . SIBI  
P TERRAEMATRI . S.  
A . HORTENSIVS . CER DODEAE PIAE  
ET . CONSERVATRICI . MEAE . D . D .

In the Villa Capranica, on the Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, a hall was found with two semicircular lateral apses, in which was part of a colossal head. Near this, on an ancient road, was found an inscription in travertine<sup>q</sup>, of the time of the Republic, from the tomb of Minucia Maior, daughter of Numerius. In an adjoining house was found an inscription of Bacchus, dedicated by Ælius Valens, and another of Aurelius Felix<sup>r</sup>, equerry of the emperor, a native of Canonefas, or Caninefas, in Germany, who lived twenty-eight years, and served ten of them under the Roman banner.

On the Via Appia, in the first Regio, forty metres from the church of S. Cesareo, in a square chamber, was found the colossal foot of a female figure with the sandal, probably of Venus, on which are carved four cupids on dolphins; one of them is sticking with a trident an enormous fish that would have swallowed him<sup>1</sup>.

In the Piazza di S. Lorenzo in Lucina, in repairing the foundation of the Palazzo Fiano, several ancient remains were brought to light,—two sarcophagi with sculpture on them, and a sepulchral urn, with an inscription of PAVLVS, a deacon of the eighth century<sup>s</sup>. This part of Rome was therefore outside of THE CITY.

In lowering the level of the road called Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, a mosaic pavement was found, on which was the plan of an edifice with various cells, with the numbers of the cohortes of the Prætorian and Urban Guards, vii., viii., viiii., x., xi., and xiii.

In the foundations of the new casino of the King of Italy, in the district called the Macao, were found fragments of the brick registers of the Prætorians for the years 187 and 188, under Commodus. In the same district, in making the foundations of another house, were found fragments of a gigantic marble cornice, with sculpture of eagles holding the thunderbolts.

Near the Porta Maggiore, in front of the house of Signor Pericoli, another brick military register was found of the years 125 and 126. These had been the bath chambers of the soldiers *ex evocati*, or *veterani*, as recorded in the inscription of a chapel dedicated to the Genius of the Centurians. In the mosaic picture were two dogs drinking, and two gladiators with the *lanista*, or trainer, who proclaims the victory of one with the word *missus*.

In the Via Nazionale, nearly opposite to the church of S. Vitale,

<sup>q</sup> MINVCIA . N . F  
MAIOR . SALVE

<sup>r</sup> D . M

AVR . FELICI

eQ . SING . AVG . TVR

VLPI . VICTORIS

NAT . CANONEFAS

v . A . XXVIII . MIL . A . X

AVR . VERAX . VIX (*sic*)

AMICO . OPTIMO . F . C

<sup>s</sup> For an account of this discovery see De Rossi, *Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana*; and Nos. 2976—2979.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 2742.



was found a fragment of a sepulchral inscription with a sculpture of Marcus Aurelius Verianus.

Opposite to S. Vitale also they destroyed the chamber with a mosaic pavement, excavated by Mr. Parker in 1871 with the Mithræum (?).

In the Via del Colosseo, the pavement of an ancient road was found, with the base of a column.

In making a drain in the Via della Polveriera, opposite No. 30, the fragment of an inscription in honour of Constantius II. was found.

In the Esquilæ, near the church of S. Antonio, were found fragments of sepulchral inscriptions, a brick military register, a sculpture in bas-relief of a horseman sticking a wild boar with a lance, an altar dedicated to Jupiter by a Prætorian guard.

In the Macao, near the colossal cornice, was found the fragment of an inscription to Valerius Diocletian.

In the Via di S. Lorenzo, in a triangular space, several *dolia* were fixed to the pavement with *opus signinum*, which seems to shew that they were for water.

Behind that, and eastward of the monastery of the Santi Quattro Coronati on the Cœlian, the pavement of an ancient street was found, with tombs, some edifice of brick with a mosaic pavement, a wall of travertine with two columns erect, and a statue with the dedication on the base. Near to this another inscription in Greek of a certain Epictetus, who asked for and obtained baptism eight days before his death.

On the north side of the Capitoline Hill, in making the new carriage-road called the Tre Pile, a sculpture in bas-relief, and a cave of Mithras were found outside of the fortifications in tufa, attributed to Camillus; also the *torso* of a marble statue of Apollo.

Opposite to the southern façade of the railway station were found remains of the house of the Senator Lucius Octavius, as shewn by the name on a leaden pipe. The *atrium* remained with a pretty fountain and a mosaic pavement, and the hot air pipes for the baths, painted chambers, and a head of Faunus. This interesting house was entirely destroyed.

In removing some of the earth of the great *agger*, they found houses of brick with a well descending into an aqueduct, perhaps a branch of the Anio Vetus, also several objects in bronze, a massive wall faced with *opus reticulatum*, and chambers, and *piscinæ*, communicating with each other.

On the Mons Justitiæ another house of the third century was found, with fresco-paintings and mosaic pavements. The house had been burnt in time of war, as a skeleton was found among the ruins, and a number of bronze objects.



In this year the British Archæologists were obliged to be content with carrying on the works previously in hand in the Mamertine Prison, and in the vineyard of Signor Brocard, in which is the porticus of the Thermæ of Caracalla, and behind it a part of the house of the Emperor Hadrian, another part of which is in the adjoining vineyard of Guidi, and has previously been excavated under the name of the Villa of Asinius Pollio, a name given to it only by the conjecture of Signor Pellegrini. The archæologists were very short of funds and Signor Rosa would give them no fresh permissions.

## 1873.

A fine sarcophagus was found at Vico-Varo, twenty-five miles from Rome, on the bank of the river Anio, and by the side of the Via Valeria; the sculpture is the hunt of the Caledonian boar<sup>1</sup>, &c.<sup>†</sup> This sarcophagus is now in the Capitoline Museum.

The Marchioness Casali made excavations in her vineyard near the Porta di S. Sebastiano; a very fine tomb was found, partly of the first century and partly later; it was divided into three chambers, one of which was painted with the colour of oriental marble. This was the *sacrarium* of the father, Titus Ælius Nicephorus, made by his son with his freedman Ælia Cale<sup>u</sup>, as shewn by the inscription.

In another chamber were fine niches; only two had statues in them, Victory and Mercury, but there was a circular altar of marble three feet high, with sculpture and a fine candelabrum. A third chamber was of brick of later character, containing four sarcophagi with good sculpture<sup>v</sup>.

In the great excavations of the Municipality many things were again found. Near the railway station a kind of lavatory with earthenware basins and other utensils, also a sort of chapel or Ædes, dedicated to Jupiter, with an inscription<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> See a description of this sarcophagus in the *Bullettino Archeologico Municipale*, 1873, p. 175, and Plates II. and III.

u SACRARIVM  
T . AELIO  
NICEPHORO  
FECERVNT  
NICEPHORVS  
OLYMPIAS . NICERATE  
O PARTHENOPE O  
FILII . PATRI  
PIISSIMO . ET  
AELIA . CALE  
PATRONO . OPTIMO  
ET . SIBI . SVISQVE

<sup>v</sup> This tomb is fully described in the *Bullet. di Corrisp. Arch.* for 1873, pp. 11—22, by Signor Brizzio. (It has been all carried away.)

x AEDEM . ARAMQVE  
I . O . M .  
ET . SILVANO . SANCTO  
CETERISQUE . DIIS  
QUORVM . IN . TVTELA . AE  
DIFICIVM . EST . QVOD  
A . SOLO . FECERVNT  
L . VALERIVS . FELICISSIMVS  
C . GRISINIVS . SILONIANVS  
C . VETINA . QVINTVS  
C . LVCILIVS . AVGVSTALIS  
POSSESSORES

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3047, 3048.

. In cutting through the great *agger* of Servius Tullius near the same point, remains of another private house, with utensils or earthenware, and other objects of bronze.

In another part of the same *agger*, near S. Maria Maggiore, a Hermes of Bacchus, larger than life, of fine sculpture, and in perfect preservation.

Three caryatides of *rosso antico*, beautifully carved. These objects belonged to a bathing establishment of Næratius Cerealis, as shewn by the inscriptions <sup>γ</sup>. Another tombstone, found on the outer side of the *agger*, of a German soldier, a native of Moesia inferior, and of the city of Colonia Ulpia Œsce (Oreszovitz), is curious <sup>z</sup>.

In the Esquiline quarter of the new city another house of the time of Commodus was found, supposed to have been a college of gladiators. but the inscriptions found hardly bear out this interpretation <sup>a</sup>. Another house of the same period was found under the new palace of Piacentini, at the corner of the Via Viminale and Via Principe Amadeo, and is described in the *Bullet. Municip.*, 1873 and 1876, and the *Annali dell' Istituto*, 1873.

The buildings of this college of gladiators consisted of a series of small rectangular cells around a small yard or area, in which were two wells; round the area was a *podium* painted red; here was also found the base of a statue dedicated by a freedman named Felix, who was keeper of the wardrobe of the gladiators of the Emperor Commodus. Upon this base had stood a silver statue of the Empress Faustina <sup>b</sup>. Another small inscription <sup>c</sup> belongs to a statue of Hercules, which was found. In the small central atrium, or court, was found an amphora for wine as made in the year 18 B.C., and having been changed into another vase five years afterwards, on the 20th of May, 13 B.C. This shews that the ancients knew the advantage of wine being kept a reasonable time, as well as we do <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>γ</sup> NAERATIVS  
CEREALIS . V . C .

CONS . ORD

CONDITOR

BALNEARVM

CENSVIT

DIONISIVS

SALSARIVS

<sup>z</sup> D . M

AVR . SILVINO .

NATIONE . MOES .

IAINF . CIVITATE .

OESCI . QVI . VIXIT .

AN . XXXII . M . II . D . V

AVR . SEVERVS . FRA

TRI . B . M . F .

<sup>a</sup> These are described by De Rossi in the *Bullet. Archeol. Municip.*, 1873, p. 123.

<sup>b</sup> DIVAE . FAVSTINAE  
AVG .

FELIX . AVG . L . A . VESTE

GLADIAT . ALLECTOR

COLLEGI IMAGINEM

EX . AR . P . I . D . D .

<sup>c</sup> ALCHIDES

MAG

<sup>d</sup> TI . CLAVDIO . P . QVINCTILIO COS .



In the cemetery of S. Lorenzo f. m. a number of inscriptions from the Catacombs were found, and a pagan sarcophagus used again by a Christian, as shewn by the inscription upon it<sup>e</sup>.

In the Via degli Specchi, in making a deep drain, a large marble column was found, supposed to have belonged to a temple, of which the name is not known: other columns had been found there in 1837<sup>f</sup>.

Near S. Maria Maggiore another inscription, recording the erection of baths at his own expense by the consul Næratius Cerealis<sup>g</sup>.

In the Macao, in making the great drain near the *agger*, some walls of fine brick-work of the first or second century were found, and a statue in Greek marble of Claudia Justa in the character of Fortune, as shewn by the inscription on the base<sup>h</sup>.

In the same place an altar with another inscription dedicated to Fortune, with the name of the donor<sup>i</sup>, a German soldier, his wife, and daughter. This is described in the *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, and is there supposed to be the same as the temple of Fortune on the Quirinal, which does not seem probable.

In the Via Castel-Fidardo, at eighty metres from the Via Venti Settembre (formerly di Porta Pia), the pavement of the old Via Nomentana, leading from that gate to the Porta Collina, was found.

In pulling down a wall of the Villa Caserta, in the Via Merulana, fragments of fifty-one statues were found, many of which were put together again.

At the north-east angle of the wall of concrete in the Thermæ of Diocletian, at about fourteen feet deep, an inscription of the Emperor Septimius Severus<sup>k</sup> was found. This inscription marks

A.D. XIII. K . IVN . VINVM  
DIFFVSVM. QVOD . NATVM . EST  
DVOBVS . LENTVLIS COS  
AVTOCR

*Municip.*, p. 192, and Pl. IV.

<sup>f</sup> An account of this is given in the *Bullet. Municip.*, p. 212, and Plates V., VI.

<sup>e</sup> This was described in the *Bullet.*

<sup>g</sup> V . . . AE . ADFECTIONIS . ERGA . REMPVBLICAM . SICVT . LVDVM  
GLADIATORIVM . OMNI . IMPENSA . SVA ITA SPOLIARIVM  
A FVNDAMENTIS . EXSTRVCTVM . ORNATVMQVE . PRONITORE  
CIVITATIS . REI . PVBLICAE . DONO . DEDIT

<sup>h</sup> FORTVNAE . SACRVM  
CLAVDIAE . IVSTAE

FORTVNAE .  
PREMIGENI

<sup>i</sup> C . IVLIVS

AEARAM . EX .

GERMANVS.

VOTO . POSVERV

VETER . AVG . N .

NT . NVMIN

ET . AVR . GRATTA .

(sic)

ET . IVL . GERMANA

EIVS . INB . EIVS.

FILIA . EORVM .

PRIVATO.

<sup>k</sup> IMP . CAES . DIVI . M . ANTONINI PII GERMANICI  
SARM . FILIO DIVI COMMODI FRATRI . DIVI ANTONINI  
PII NEPOT DIVI HADRIANI PRONEP . DIVI TRAIANI



the site of the Cohors II. of the Vigili. It was found at thirty-eight metres distance from the great *agger* in the interior, that is, in the Pomœrium between the inner and outer wall of Rome.

One of the great walls of the time of the Kings, miscalled of Servius Tullius, was found crossing the Via di Quattro Fontane at Nos. 25 and 27, in the direction of the garden of the Quirinal Palace; this must be part of the original wall of that hill, as a separate fortress, before Servius Tullius united the seven fortified hills into one city.

Again, in going on with the deep foss near the Villa Caserta before-mentioned, another lot of statues were found at eighteen feet depth, amongst them a colossal Hercules and various others, now in the new museum on the Capitoline Hill.

### 1874.

The excavations of the Government, under the direction of Signor Rosa, were chiefly in the substructures of the Colosseum, at the suggestion of Mr. Parker to him, with the sanction of Prince Humbert. Under the arena, and below the level of the *podium*, the earth was cleared out of two subterranean passages, which had been covered over by vaults with stucco upon them; these were in front of the line of the *podium* and great *mensole*, or *consoles*, or brackets, or corbels of travertine, projected from the wall under the *podium*, five or six feet, and in one part, towards the south-east end, had evidently been *inserted* in great piers of tufa, which must have previously stood there. These great corbels were in pairs, and had the foot of a pole or mast between them to carry the lower end of the awning over the spectators in the galleries. Against the lower part of these poles the net-work of bronze gilt, to protect the spectators from the wild beasts, had been fixed<sup>1</sup>.

In the massive walls of tufa on each side of the narrow subter-

PARTHIC ABNEPOT DIVI NERVAE ADNEpoti  
L SEPTIMIO SEVERO PIO PERTINACI. aug  
ARAB ADIAB PARTHICO . MAX . FORTissimo  
FELICISSIMO PONT MAX . TRIB . potest. vi  
IMP . XI . COS . II. PROCos. p.p.  
OB MAXIMAM ERGA SE DOMVMque . suam  
CAELESTEM INDVLGENTiam  
T . FLAVIVS T F POM MAG . . . . .  
PRAEF vigilum

<sup>1</sup> See Part VII., the volume on that subject, 1876, Plates XVII., XVIII.; *Colosseo*, with a Plan.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3201, 3202, 3203, 3205, 3272, 3282, 3283, 3284.

anean passage under the arena are vertical grooves<sup>1</sup> for lifts to work up and down, and larger spaces for the counter weights; and in the original pavement, which is 21 ft. below the arena, are the apertures of sockets for pivots to work in<sup>2</sup>, some of which retain their original bronze sockets.

These great excavations were continued in 1875, and it is rather difficult to separate the works of one year from that of the other, and more convenient to include the whole of these important discoveries together. There is also part of a third wall of tufa within the other two; this had been much shaken by an earthquake, and the arches in it damaged so much as to be in danger of falling; these were supported by brick arches, some of the second century<sup>3</sup>, others distinctly of the first, the best period of brickwork, well known to be of the time of Nero<sup>4</sup>. On each side of the entrance, at the north-east end, is a small chamber, with brick walls of the time of Nero enclosed in walls of travertine of the time of the Flavian Emperors, so that the one half of the wall is of brick, the other half of stone<sup>5</sup>. Under this, on each side, are lofty vaulted chambers of stone, with seven sockets in a row along the middle of the pavement<sup>6</sup>. Down the centre of the building is a great central passage called the gulf, and on each side of this are first narrow passages, divided into small square chambers, for lifts for men and dogs to go up for the wild-beast hunts. Beyond these, on each side, are wider passages 10 ft. square, in one of which is a series of brick arches of the second century<sup>7</sup>, evidently to carry a canal of water for the *naumachia*, and in the other are places left in the walls for great beams of wood to carry another similar canal<sup>8</sup>, each of the canals being also 10 ft. square, and reaching up nearly to the level of the arena. Remains of aqueducts to bring water to them were also found. The walls between these passages are nearly as thick as they are high, evidently to support the great weight of the water. Four slabs of marble, with *graffiti*, or scratchings of the workmen, were also found, one representing a wild-beast hunt<sup>9</sup>, two others athletes<sup>10</sup>; in the fourth, the screen in front of the lower gallery, to protect the people against the wild beasts.

On the floor of the central passage, or gulf, is a curious framework of wood, that looks as if it had been burnt, but this is probably the effect of being long saturated with water<sup>11</sup>. Under the passage in front of the podium, or lowest gallery, are a series of dens for lions

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3205, 3282.

<sup>2</sup> No. 3283.

<sup>4</sup> No. 3274.

<sup>3</sup> No. 3284.

<sup>5</sup> Nos. 3285, 3286.

<sup>6</sup> No. 3287.

<sup>8</sup> No. 3269.

<sup>10</sup> Nos. 3274, 3275.

<sup>7</sup> No. 3268.

<sup>9</sup> No. 3273.

<sup>11</sup> No. 3263.



and other wild beasts of that size, with an original arrangement for a man to go down to feed them in safety. A sort of square well descends from the passage above to 10 ft. from the ground and the dens, so that the men, in a safe place, could throw down the food to the animals below.

An inscription was also found, and is preserved in the building, in which it is called *theatrum*, and not *amphitheatrum*. This inscription is of the first century, of the time of the dedication<sup>1</sup>. Several of the old tufa walls were destroyed by Signor Rosa, who called them *Frangipani walls*; and the whole would have disappeared, if Signor Bonghi, the Minister of Public Instruction, had not happened to go to Rome in the summer and stop him.

The excavations in the Forum Romanum were continued, and a number of blocks of tufa were found near the two marble screen walls; also a base with the inscription of Ceionius Rufus Albinus, Prefect of Rome under the emperor Arcadius<sup>m</sup>; Signor Rosa also made some excavations in front of the Portico of the Pantheon, in which was found the pavement of the place, chiefly of large blocks of travertine, but one was of marble with sculpture of the emblem of sacrifice; another was part of an architrave or cornice, with bas-reliefs of lions and lionesses drinking out of vases; these were evidently old materials used again to make the steps of the portico, of which there were three only; to the right and left of the steps was a sort of basement for statues to stand on.

In the excavations of the Municipality, in the middle of the Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, at the corner of the new Via Milazzo, the three aqueducts, Marcia, Tepula, and Julia, were found very well preserved<sup>n</sup>. Remains of the villa of Mæcenas were found built upon the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, partly in and partly out of the city; the only room at all perfect is that called the *auditorium*<sup>2</sup>, a cool retreat in hot weather, with stone steps for plants in pots at one end, and a narrow platform added in front of the place for the flowers, where an orator might stand to speak or recite to the people lounging in the other part of the hall, in the shade of high walls.

<sup>m</sup> EXTINCTORI TYRANNORVM  
AC PVBLICAE SECVRITALIS  
AVCTORI  
DOMINO NOSTRO ARCADIO  
PERPETVO AC FELICI  
SEMPER AVGVSTO  
CEIONIVS RVFIVS ALBINVS

PRAEF VRBI  
VICE SACRA IVDICANS D N *mge*  
(*Devotus numini maiestatique eius.*)  
<sup>n</sup> This was described in the *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1874, p. 205, and Sections of the three *specus* were given.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3204.

<sup>2</sup> No. 3290.



Also near to this the remains of the *Macellum Livianum*°, consisting of a paved area surrounded by porticoes or arcades, and with a great drain of travertine. In this drain was found the portfolio of the senator, with the name inscribed:—

(*Pugillar*) GALLIENI CONCESSI . V. C.

On one side of the market-place was a warehouse with thirty-two *dolia* (large earthenware vases) arranged in four lines; they were each four feet in diameter, and had brick-stamps on them, some of which were distinguished from the rest by the name of the maker,—

CNEVS DOMITIVS TROPHIMVS.

They found a small bust of Jupiter Ammon in bronze, and a walnut petrified. In one shop they found columns, in another vases for the sale of wine, in another a number of *balsamaria* of *terra cotta*, a gold chain, a mirror of polished steel; scales and weights were everywhere, as these were indispensable for a public market. The remains of this interesting old market-place extended from the arch of Gallienus and nearly to the house of Mæcenas on the southern side of it, to the church of S. Antonio Abbate on the north. On this occasion, unfortunately, the Municipality of Rome *destroyed* the only example that has ever been found of a public market-place of the time of the early Empire in Rome, because it would not fit in with the plan of the modern Rome of Baron Haussman. The ornaments of this ancient market-place, such as statues, busts, columns, &c., had been there until the middle ages. Another important discovery was that of the *puticuli*, in the form of wells full of human bones, evidently those of the poor slaves, as described by Horace<sup>p</sup>. On account of the bad smell arising from this ancient burial-ground, Augustus gave the land to Mæcenas to turn it into gardens, and he began to do so; the work was carried on by his successors, and by the third century of the Empire the whole of the ground was full of villas with gardens and fountains, and abundance of aqueducts to bring water to them were found in all parts of the ground, and public Thermæ were made in part of it by the emperors in the third century. Canina had *guessed* the site of these *puticuli* correctly from the description of Horace, and had inserted them in his plan. The *auditorium* of Mæcenas has been already mentioned, and has been described many times<sup>q</sup>.

° See Dr. F. Gori in the *Journal Opinione*, March 8, 1874, and *La Gazzetta d'Italia*, April 14; and Rodolph Lanciani in the *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1874, p. 212.

<sup>p</sup> Horatii Sat., lib. i. Sat. 8.

<sup>q</sup> Visconti, in *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1874, p. 138, and Tav. xi.—xviii.; Mav., in *Bullet. di Corresp. Arch.*, 1875; Parker, in Supplement to Part I., pp. 27—37, and Plates XIII., XIV.

Near the trophies of Marius a small chamber was found, built against, and partly into, the great *agger*, with painted walls and a fine mosaic pavement, and here was found a figure of bronze-gilt.

Several statues were found in the Thermæ near the Via Merulana, and are described in the *Bullettino Municipale*, 1874, pp. 61—83. The inscriptions are there explained by Professor Henzen; these are now placed in the new museum on the Capitoline Hill.

Several capitals of columns, and a small altar of marble, with representations of Jupiter, Apollo, and Diana, and an inscription<sup>r</sup>. A part of the Thermæ of the third century, which were well preserved, on the site afterwards occupied by the Villa Palombara, was entirely destroyed by the Municipality of Rome in the year 1874, because it was on the line of one of the streets of the new city, according to the plan of Baron Haussman. The same was the case with the very interesting remains of the house of the Lamiæ, which was richer than that of Mæcenas, and the Emperor Caius had received the deputation of the Jews in these two houses, according to Philo Judæus, who was one of that deputation. Near these remains of the Thermæ, and the line of the Via Merulana, a cave or *spelæum* of Mithras was found, the walls of brick, and painted red; four Mithraic monuments were found there, and are described by Visconti<sup>s</sup>. On one is represented Mithras killing the bull in the cave, with the sun and moon, the dog and the serpent, two ceremonies of initiation to *the mysteries*; and on another MITHRAS-TAUROCTONE; on a third Mithras born of a stone; and on the fourth Mithras as the sun at its rising, with the rays from his head.

In the Villa Palombara, near the *Vicolo di S. Matteo in Merulana*, they found the bust of Didia Clara<sup>1</sup> daughter of the Emperor Didius Julianus<sup>t</sup>.

In the Vigna Belardi, near the Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme, was also found the bust of Manlia Scantilla<sup>2</sup>, wife of the same Emperor<sup>u</sup>.

In the Piazza Margana, at the depth of six feet, near the *Via de Delfini*, was found an ancient fork of silver with a handle made of the foot of a goat<sup>x</sup>. In the same excavation walls built of large stones were also found, supposed to have belonged to the Circus Flaminius.

<sup>r</sup> AETERNO . SANCTO

tI . CLAUDIVS . ANICETVS.

<sup>s</sup> *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1874, p. 224, and tav. xx., xxi.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3218.

<sup>t</sup> See *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1874, tav. x., No. 4.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid., tav. x., No. 3.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid., tav. ix., Nos. 1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> No. 3217.



Near the arch of Gallienus an inscription was found of Flavius Eurycles Epityncanus, the builder of the Forum Esquilinum<sup>1</sup>. The greatest discovery of this year was a tomb cut in the rock, of the character called Etruscan, or Italo-Greek, with *puticuli* over it. There appears to have been a great ancient necropolis at that depth, but one tomb only was opened; this consisted of a rectangular chamber 3 m. 80 c. wide, and 1 m. 93 c. long; down the middle is a passage 53 c. wide; on each side a bank cut in the rock, on which eight bodies were lying, and around the heads of the bodies were four cups, small vases of the character called Etruscan, a *skyphos*, a *balsomaire* made of *terra cotta*, three lamps painted, a pin, and two other objects in bronze, and a collar of glass gilt. The door of the tomb was of stone. It was 31 m. from the church of S. Eusebius.

A statue of Silenus was found in the Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, near the Mons Justitiæ<sup>2</sup>.

In the garden of Sallust, considerable excavations were made by the present proprietor, Mr. Spithœver, chiefly in and around the fine building formerly called the Temple of the Vestal Virgins, but now thought to have been a *nymphæum*<sup>1</sup>; it is work of the first or second century, and of some importance. The Porticus Milliarius of Aurelian<sup>2</sup> leads to it from the house, which has been rebuilt nearly on the same site, at an angle of the very curious hornwork on which it stands. Under this house is an ancient *castellum aquæ*, or reservoir of the first century, with an aqueduct leading to it from the door of the garden, near the site of the Porta Collina. The upper part of the building now called the *nymphæum* is still inhabited by the gardener, who, therefore, lives in a house of the first century. A curious mask of marble was found in this excavation<sup>3</sup>.

In this year, and again in 1876, the railway company, in making more room for sidings, brought to light some interesting parts of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, in the central part called the Mons Justitiæ, but only to remain visible for a few months, prior to its demolition. Signor Fiorelli, the Royal Superintendant of Archæology, took advantage of this, and had a deep pit dug by the side of it, in order to shew the whole height, which was found to be at

FL. EVRYCLES  
EPITYNCANVS  
V.C. PRAEF. VRB.  
CONDITOR. HV.  
IVS FORI CVRAVIT.

See *Archivio Storico Archeologico*, No. 2, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> This is described in the *Bullet. del Municip.*, 1875, No. 3, p. 135, tav. xiv. and xv., No. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3291, 3292.  
<sup>3</sup> No. 3295.

<sup>2</sup> No. 3293.



least 50 ft., or perhaps 60 or even more, as the upper part is wanting. In the foss, on the exterior, are some remains of houses, but not of much importance<sup>1</sup>.

## 1875.

In the excavations of the Municipality<sup>a</sup> among the *puticuli*, a large quantity of works of ancient art were found, which were classified and arranged by Visconti and Lanciani. The demolition of the two walls of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius was continued as far as the Via Merulana. Another subterranean tomb, or *hypogeum*, was found with the vault broken, in the Via di Principessa Margherita, and some vases were found in it.

In pulling down a wall in the *Piazza Manfredo Fanti*, a large number of coins were found, which are described by Professor Henzen in the *Bullettino del Municipio*<sup>b</sup>. Nearly opposite to the church of S. Vito, near the arch of Gallienus, a fragment of an architrave of *peperino* was found with an important archaic inscription<sup>c</sup> relating to the very ancient college of the Tibicines, or flute-players.

Near the same place were also found fine fragments of sculpture in *peperino* belonging to two statues of flute-players, each with his flute in his left hand, one single, the other double. Also near the same point a tomb built of large blocks of *peperino*. Here also were found Mithraic monuments, and a collection of medals of gold of the sixth century<sup>d</sup>.

In the Via Merulana, at a great depth, in making the drain, a marble vase of the form called a *Rhyton* was found; the sculpture is the work of Pontios<sup>e</sup> the Athenian, as recorded by an inscription upon it.

Among the excavations made by individuals was one by Signor Rocchi, in demolishing a wall of his house in the Via de' Fienili, No. 13 and 13a, an inscription was found of a dedication to Fortuna by Marcus Valerius Felix, a member of the college of blacksmiths, which was near the Circus Maximus<sup>f</sup>.

In making the drains and foundations of houses for the new city,

<sup>a</sup> *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1875, No. 2, pp. 55, 56.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 3, pp. 83—117.

<sup>c</sup> [COL]LEGIEI . TIBICINV . . . . .

L . PONTIVS . L . C . . . . .

L . LICINIVS . L . L . . . . .

P . PLAETORIVS . . . . .

Livii Hist., ix. 30.

<sup>d</sup> *Bullet. Arch. Municip.*, 1875, No. 3, tav. xii., xiii.

<sup>e</sup> ΠΟΝΤΙΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ  
ΕΠΟΙΕΙ

<sup>f</sup> NVMINI . FORTVNÆ . COL . FABRUM  
M . VALERIVS . FELIX

HONORATVS . COLLEGI . EIVSDEM  
QVOD . MERITIS . MEIS . AVCTORITATE  
MAGISTROR . DECRET . HONORATUS  
ET . DECVRIONVM . COMMODIS . DUPLEX  
DONVM . D . D .

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3321 to 3326.

a great number of works of ancient art were continually found, and remains of several buildings; these are, for the most part, destroyed very soon, but a record of them and drawings are preserved by the Municipality, and published in their *Bullettino Archeologico*. In the *Exquilæ*, the old burial-ground of the time of the Republic, and afterwards public gardens, an enormous work has been done by a speculating building company; the earth has been all carried away from a space of at least half-a-mile square to a depth below what it was in the time of the Empire. This level space of ground had long been used for market-gardens, and the price of vegetables was thus doubled in Rome for a time by the demolition of these gardens, which was not necessary. It extends from the Arch of Gallienus, near the great church of S. Maria Maggiore, to the Porta Maggiore, and from the great *agger* of Servius Tullius (now almost all carried away) to the outer wall of Rome. In this space stands the fine building called *Minerva Medica*, which has also been cleared out to the original level. Between this and the Porta Maggiore the *Compagnia Fondiaria Italiana* found the tomb of Statilius Taurus, who built the first stone amphitheatre in Rome<sup>1</sup>, which was opened in 30 B.C. by his family and freedmen. A number of inscriptions were found<sup>§</sup>. The original part is of the time of Sylla, but it has been added to in the time of Hadrian. It was found by numerous inscriptions to be the tomb of Statilius Taurus (who built the first stone amphitheatre in the time of Sylla), for his family and his freedmen and descendants. One of the freedmen is mentioned as having been employed in the amphitheatre. The lower part of the tomb is full of *columbaria*, or pigeon-holes to receive the cinerary urns, according to the fashion of that time, and the wall between these *columbaria* is painted with a series of small fresco pictures, beautifully executed in the best style of art, representing the old legendary history of Rome, and fitting more closely to the *Æneid* of Virgil than to any other author. These paintings must have been executed when Virgil himself was living, as he died B.C. 19, and the amphitheatre was opened B.C. 30, eleven years before his death. The very curious fresco pictures in this tomb have now been detached from the wall, and placed in the local museum.

In making new foundations to the hospital *della Consolazione* in the Via delle Grazie, near the Forum Romanum, some fragments of columns which may have belonged to the Basilica Julia were found.

§ These were printed by F. Gori in his *Archivio Storico Archeologico*, p. 1 and 2, and in several other works.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., Nos. 3301 to 3318.



In the Colosseum, after having cleared out the half of the sub-structures *under* the arena, Signor Rosa was obliged to suspend the works, and send away the steam-engine which he had employed for eighteen months to pump out the water from these interesting sub-structures, which came from subterranean aqueducts <sup>h</sup>.

## 1876.

The excavations of the Government were suspended for want of funds for some months, at the end of 1875 and the beginning of 1876. In the month of March a few men were employed to excavate the steps in front of the portico of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina on the Via Sacra, at the north-east corner of the Forum Romanum, under the direction of Signor Fiorelli, the head of the new department of Archæology in the Italian Government. Palladio has left a record of these steps, but all the marble was carried off by the pope, to be used as part of the building material for the great church of St. Peter on the Vatican <sup>i</sup>. The brick-work foundations of seven steps remain, and the pavement of the Via Sacra at the foot of it. This points in the direction of the eastern side of the Forum Romanum, under the present road in front of the church of S. Hadrian, and then passing under the arch of Septimius Severus. The paved street down the middle of the Forum is therefore the Via Nova recorded by Varro, the upper part of which came from the Porta Romana on the Palatine, and was destroyed by Signor Rosa about 1870 to bring to light some unimportant work of the time of the Republic. A mediæval wall with arches was found near the steps of the temple, with pieces of marble columns built in, and two bases with the inscription,—

GABINIVS VETTIVS PROBIANVS

Prefect of Rome, who had repaired the broken statues <sup>k</sup>.

Another large fragment of the *Fasti Consulares* was also found, containing the years A.U.C. 754—759; also the base of an imperial statue dedicated by the soldiers.

In some excavations made on the side of the hill in the great cemetery of S. Lorenzo, in which are the remains of the catacomb of S. Cyriaca, near the church, a number of inscriptions were found, some pagan, others Christian; among the pagan was that of the family of Junia <sup>l</sup>; also a fine sarcophagus with sculpture, and an

<sup>h</sup> See Part VII., the Colosseum, 1876.

<sup>i</sup> This is recorded by Ligorio in a manuscript preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

<sup>k</sup> See Gori, *Archivio Storico Archeologico*, fasc. 2.

<sup>l</sup> CALISTE SARCINATRIX  
M. IVNIVS PHILOMVSVS  
M. IVNI. C. L.  
NOTH



inscription in Greek, an object of gold, several idols, and copper and bronze coins, &c. Many of the loculi in the corridor of the catacomb were destroyed.

In demolishing the French church of S. Ivan, in the Via della Scrofa, some marble columns left unfinished were found, apparently in the shop of the marble-mason (*marmorarius*).

In repairing the road near the Pantheon a large column of red granite was found, and sent to the Pincian gardens.

At the Tor di Quinto, on the right of the Via Flaminia, near the Tiber, another tomb was found.

At Ceri (Cervetri) a fragment of an ancient Roman calendar was found, containing the first six months of the year; and in this calendar six festivals are given which are not on the other calendars, one of them is *Roma Condita* on April 21. This calendar is now in the new museum on the Capitol.

The excavations, which had been suspended for some months, were resumed in the spring of this year, in front of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina. It was found that this temple stands upon the tufa rock on the bank of the Via Sacra, which had been originally a foss-way, as in other instances. Against this rock the steps have been built, and the foundations of them remain<sup>1</sup>; they are divided into two parts by a square block in the centre, on which an altar has stood, and this altar was found with sculpture of the gods upon it, but broken; at each end of the steps is another block for a statue to stand upon, probably Antoninus and Faustina, and the torso of a colossal statue of a man was also found; only the lower part of the steps remains, but the measurement agrees with the twenty-one mentioned by Palladio; his drawing, however, is not very exact, and, as in other instances, it is evident that he has drawn things he could not see in the manner in which he thought they must have been.

In the Exquiliæ, nearly opposite to the building called the Trophies of Marius, in the month of January, the workmen of the municipality, or of the building company, finished the demolition of the magnificent Ambulacrum, which was seventy-five metres long, with a vault supported by nine pillars and ten columns.

Near the same place they removed from the ruins of the ancient palace a fine pavement of square slabs of marble, divided by bands of other kinds of marble, on which they had found the beautiful statue of a Fawn, carrying on his shoulders a basket of grapes and other fruit. Many other statues had been found in the same palace

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3354.

at various periods, and the name of it is now considered to be ascertained by the description of the interview of the Jewish envoys with the Emperor Caius, or Caligula, who received them in the two palaces of Mæcenas and of the Lamiæ, whose gardens joined, both of which then belonged to the crown. As this is sufficiently near to the Palace of Mæcenas for the gardens to have joined, this is now called the palace or house of the Lamiæ. The pavement is one of the richest that has been found in Rome; it is now placed in the new museum on the Capitol, in the chamber allotted to coins and medals, but was evidently injured in the removal.

In the month of March, near the arch of Gallienus, a bronze tablet was found, called a *Tabula Hospitalis*, with an inscription relating to a city hitherto unknown, COLONIA FLAVIA PAX DIVITENSIVM, in honour of Avidius Quietus, imperial legate. This is supposed to indicate the site of his house. In the same locality were found remains of a hot-air bath (*thermæ*), with the hypocaust and iron clamps, female heads painted on the ancient antifixes. A terracotta was also found there, with a representation of a fountain like a vase, having a lion's head above, crowned with vine leaves and grapes, and at the fountain two satyrs drinking.

In carrying on the line of the road or street in the Hausmann city to the *nymphæum* called the Minerva Medica, they found on three sides of that building semi-circular walls of brick, which had been cased with marble, evidently baths, with steps of marble for the bathers to sit upon. One of the bricks has this stamp upon it:—

OF . SOF . MARCI .

*Officina Sofforiana Marci.*

Against this mound the Thermæ of Diocletian had been built (and in part of these the railway-station is made), and here were also found a quantity of money, chiefly copper, a bell, a serpent of bronze, an iron key, so contrived that the letters in Greek of the name of Apollodorus fitted the lock, and opened it.

On the opposite side of the mound, to the north-east, a large part of the colossal wall of Servius Tullius was brought to light, and Signor Fiorelli ordered a portion to be excavated to the foot of the wall, to shew the height of it, and the depth of the foss; he found remains of a house built in the foss with some fresco paintings and mosaic pavements. This foss is of an enormous depth.

Near the Prætorian Camp three inscriptions of some interest were found. The first is a fragment of the great inscription of the Thermæ of Diocletian; the second was cut in an altar of travertine



dedicated to an unknown god, VERMINO (Termino?) by AULUS POSTVMIVS ALBINVS, DVVMVIR LEGE PLAETORIA; the third inscription was on another altar, on which was carved the figure of Sylvanus armed with a serpent, between a cock and a dog. This altar was dedicated to Sylvanus by TITUS SEVERINIUS SPERATUS VETERAN, of the Emperor Commodus, of the sixth cohort of the Prætorians, under the consuls Petronius Mamertinus and Marcus Vettius Trebellius Rufus (A.D. 182)<sup>m</sup>.

Two fragments of inscriptions were found on the Via Sacra, and have been published by Signor Fiorelli in his official publication, under the title of *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità communicate alla Reale Accademia dei Lincei per ordine di S. E. il Ministro della Publ. Istruzione*; Roma, Salviucci, 1876. One relates to the *Fasti Triumphales* of the year 482 of Rome, the other is an outer page of the *Fasti Consulares* for the years 755—760.

The pavement of the street was found at the foot of the steps, and the line of this pavement pointing directly to the Arch of Septimius Severus, passing on the eastern side of the Forum under the modern road. This discovery shews the truth of the account given by Ligorio (in the MS. Bibl. Bodleian.), who relates also that the marble of the steps was carried away by order of the Pope, to be used at S. Peter's church, then building. Ligorio is always called a "notorious forger," and Dr. Henzen has detected him in forging many *inscriptions*; but it does not quite follow that what he states that he has seen, and of which there must have been then many living witnesses, was also false.

In the same locality were found the torso of the colossal statue of a man, and an altar of marble carved on the sides in relief, and in archaic style figures of Neptune, Juno, Vulcan, Minerva, Venus, and Mercury; also a fragment of the head of a woman veiled, perhaps a Vestal Virgin, and another base, with an inscription of the name GABINIVS VETTIVS PROBIANVS, similar to one found in the previous year near the same spot.

In the Piazza Montanara the pavement of the Forum Olitorium was excavated, and some portion of a wall of the Kings was found, but these are not now visible.

In the Via de' Cerchi, in making the new drain to carry off the water from the Colosseum, near the old Cloaca Maxima, into which the new drain runs where it crosses the line of that street, at the depth of twenty-five feet; another old drain of *opus quadratum* of

<sup>m</sup> SILVANO SALVTARI  
T. SEVERINIUS SPERATVS  
VETERANVS . AVG

COH. VI. PR.  
CONSACRAVIT  
MAMERTINO ET RVFO COS.



tufa was found at the same depth. The pavement of the old street in front of the shops on the eastern side of the Circus Maximus, was also found; also an opening into the Lupercal cave, of the time of Augustus.

The torso of a marble statue of Jupiter Barbatus, with remains of columns, were also found there; and near the same place the pavement of an ancient street, with steep steps of travertine to descend from the Quirinal.

In the space in front of the Porta Fontinalis, a fragment of an inscription relating to Aurelius Tiberius, tribune of a cohort of the Vigili in the time of the Gordiani<sup>n</sup>, probably the third of Regio VI.

In part of the Villa Aldobrandini, the demolition of a house of the second century of the Empire was completed. This house had been called the *Decem Tabernæ* by Signors Fiorelli and Lanciani, although Marlianus has stated<sup>o</sup> that in his time a strongly-fortified house of ten chambers, with an inscription of DECEM TABERNÆ, was found in the valley of the Quirinal, not on the hill. Some statues without heads, and a fragment of a large inscription of the fifth century, were also found there. The excavation in the garden of Ara Cœli, at the south-east corner of the Capitoline Hill, was continued, and some wall of the Kings was found there, supposed by some to indicate the site of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, but it appears to be rather a wall of the original fortifications.

In the new Via Nazionale, in carrying on the excavations at a great depth at the south-west corner of the Quirinal Hill, the workmen brought to light important Thermæ of the second century, which seem to have been incorporated in those of Constantine; some of the walls are faced with *opus reticulatum* in a framework of brick, a well-known characteristic of the time of Hadrian. In this part of the Quirinal Hill the material is clay and not tufa, and walls are built up against vertical cliffs to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet; these walls are decorated in various ways, some with a kind of volcanic stone of a reddish colour, and some with shells, but these are chiefly niches; others are painted in different colours, and with festoons and small pictures in mosaic. There are also several fountains in the form of cascades, quite vertical, but the height divided into marble steps to give more effect to the water<sup>1</sup>, a plan which has not been before observed in Rome; but there is a modern fountain on the same plan at Naples, near the royal palace.

<sup>n</sup> . . . VIG . GORDIA . . .  
*au* REL . TIBERIVS . TRIB.

<sup>o</sup> Urbis Romæ topog., ed. Marlianus.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Photos., No. 3344:

The face of the wall was ornamented with red and yellow pumice-stone, and the niches with shells, as at Pompeii. Candelabra are represented in mosaic, and these divide the compartments, and on each side of them a cascade; there are also festoons of the vine in ribbons hanging from the capitals.\* The mosaic picture represents cars drawn by winged figures of victory, and small genii drawn by hippopotami. Under these are views of gardens, with flowers of different kinds. The name of T. AVIDIVS QVIETVS has been found on a metal pipe, and also in the excavations in the Exquilîæ, near the church of S. Antonio the Abbot, on bronze ornaments. He appears to have been a patron of the fine arts, as ornamental works of art have been found in his garden and baths—statues of Mars, Hermes, and busts, and two fountains in marble ornamented with bas-reliefs; all works of art found here are now placed in the new museum on the Capitol. Some portion of the building is to be preserved, with the approbation of Prince Rospigliosi, the proprietor of the palace, to which they have hitherto belonged. The other parts are as carefully removed as is found practicable.

On the same line of the Via Nazionale they have also found and destroyed remains of a theatre with steps of travertine, supposed to have belonged to the Stadium of the Thermæ of Constantine. This theatre was known to Palladio in the sixteenth century, and is shewn in his plan. But all this must now disappear, because it does not fit with the “Hausmann” plan adopted by the Municipality.

In continuing to remove the great mound of earth called Mons Justitiæ in the centre of the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, in order to make additional lines of railway near the station, they found on the south-west side the pavement of an ancient street in the foss, at the lower edge of the bank, and by the side of it, dug out of the bank, were several buildings, the walls faced with *opus reticulatum* and brick of the time of Hadrian. Amongst these the apse of a very curious Oratory, or Christian chapel, of the end of the third century, with an apse and with a cupola vault over the centre; but the exterior was evidently not intended to have been seen, as it was always buried; and in the interior, on the vault of the apse, was the fresco painting of Christ with the nimbus, surrounded by Apostles and angels, and a boat with angels fishing<sup>p</sup>.

On the Capitoline Hill, at the south-east corner, near Ara Cœli

<sup>p</sup> In this chapel it is said they also found a gilt glass vase representing the baptism of Christ by immersion, which

was carried away by one in authority, and given to the Pope, although it belonged to the Municipality.



and the Tabularium, they have also found a massive wall of the earliest construction of wide-jointed masonry, built against a bank of clay, which is the soil of the Capitoline Hill at this end, although at the other end of the cliff of Monte Caprino is a solid rock of hard tufa; in that part also some very early walls have been found near the German Archæological Institute, in building new stables for the German Ambassador on the outer side of the garden of the Caffarelli Palace; some of these walls have evidently belonged to the sacred enclosure of the old temple found in that garden by Bunsen, but others seem to have belonged to still earlier fortifications; they are all now either destroyed or buried again, but not until after a plan had been made of them by the Germans. In making a deep drain under the road just outside of these walls, in May, 1876, the soil here also was found to be entirely yellow clay. The site is very near the ancient temple found by Bunsen, just outside of the square wall of enclosure, not more than half-a-dozen yards from it.

To return to those near Ara Coeli, besides the very early wall, which must have belonged to the Primitive Fortifications, there is near to it another wall not quite of so early a character, but still what is usually of the time of the Kings, and the singularly massive and rude and early-looking base of a large column; this is of travertine, and therefore it is supposed cannot be earlier than the time of Sylla; but it looks earlier, and as the geologists say that there was a quarry of travertine on the Aventine Hill, long since exhausted, it is just possible that this base may belong to an earlier period.

It must be confessed that in several particulars this site agrees remarkably with the account given by Dionysius of the temple built by the Tarquins; he says:—

“This king also designed to build a temple to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, in performance of the vow he had made to the gods in the last battle against the Sabines. Having, therefore, surrounded the hill, on which he proposed to place the temple, with high piles in many places (for, as it was neither easy of access, nor even, but craggy, and ending in a point, there was great difficulty in rendering it fit for the purpose), he filled up the interval between the piles and the top of the hill with earth; and, by levelling it, made it very fit to receive the temple. But he was prevented by death from laying the foundations of it; for he lived but four years after the end of the last war. However, many years after, Tarquinius, the third king after him, who was dethroned, laid the foundations of this structure, and built a great part of it; but even he did not complete the work, which was finished under those annual magistrates, who were consuls, the third year after his expulsion<sup>1</sup>.”

<sup>1</sup> Dionysius, *Rom. Ant.*, iii. 70.



“Tarquinius, being informed of these things by the ambassadors, set the artificers to work, and built the greatest part of the temple, but was expelled before he could finish it. However, in the third consulship, the Romans completed the structure. It stood upon a high rock, and was eight hundred feet in circuit, each side containing near two hundred : since, upon comparing the length with the width of it, the former does not exceed the latter by quite fifteen feet. For the temple that was built in the time of our fathers, upon the same foundations with the first, which was consumed by fire, is found to differ from the ancient temple in nothing, but in magnificence and the richness of the materials, having three rows of columns in the south front, and two on each side. The body is divided into three temples, parallel to one another, the partition-walls forming their common sides. The middle temple is dedicated to Jupiter, and on one side stands that of Juno, and on the other that of Minerva, and all three have but one pediment, and one roof<sup>1</sup>.”

“These oracles remained in the custody of ten men, preserved in a stone chest, and hidden under ground in the temple of the Capitoline Jupiter until the time of the war, called the Marsic war<sup>2</sup>.”

These legends, collected by Dionysius, clearly indicate certain points. The temple was not entirely built on a rock of stone or tufa, but the space wanted for it not being large enough, was enlarged by high piles, and the interval was filled up with earth (clay?), and levelled to receive the temple. Tarquinius II. laid the foundations, but did not live to complete the building. Monte Caprino is the Tarpeian rock, *par eminence*; it is a lofty rock of tufa; a large space was required for the three temples under one roof, and a large space is occupied by the church and monastery of Ara Coeli. In the cellars of the monastery also there is a wall of tufa of the time of the Kings, but this is too long for the wall of a temple, and is built against the eastern cliff, having been part of the fortifications. The fragment of a great column of Athenian marble, built into the back wall of the Caffarelli Palace, may very well have been brought as building materials from the other side of the hill; it is evidently not *in situ*.

There seems in both cases to be a filling-up with clay against the rock; but in one instance in front of it, as now visible at Ara Coeli, if, indeed, there is any rock in this part; for none is visible. At Monte Caprino the clay is at the back of the rock, a filling-up to make a level surface. The rock on the north side is shewn very plainly by the side of the new road up to the Caffarelli Palace, and behind the houses in the Via della Pedacchia.

The northern side and the west end of the Hill of Saturn, or Capitoline Hill, is a lofty and hard rock; but the southern side

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., iv. 61.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., iv. 62.

and east end is yellow clay, under Ara Cœli. At the back, the Caffarelli Palace stands near upon the Tarpeian rock; and the place of public execution was unquestionably a lofty rock, at the same time it was visible from the Forum Romanum, it could therefore hardly be where Ara Cœli now stands, because towards the Forum this was undoubtedly clay only; whereas under the houses near the garden of the building now occupied (in 1876) by the German Archæological Institute, there is a lofty rock visible from the Forum; the building itself seems to stand upon clay, as shewn by the drain made close to the front of it in May, 1876.

There is also a very distinct angle of rock seen from below, behind the houses in the Via della Consolazione, which seems the most probable place of public execution; it is very near the Forum, on the western side of the Tabularium, and just beyond it the lower part of the walls of a temple of the time of the Kings remains visible in the gardens at the back. These gardens and cellars belong to the Hospital della Consolazione, and there is a passage to them under the street. On these walls a mediæval church had been built, now desecrated, and made into the shop of a green-grocer; at the end of it towards the street a crucifixion is painted, which marks the site of the church and of the ancient temple on which the church is built; this would have concealed the place of execution, if it had been further to the west. The site of the Tarpeian rock as the place of public execution may therefore be fixed as between the steps that go up to the Tabularium and the old temple, a distance of not more than a hundred yards from the north-west corner of the Forum. But it has been shewn in the account of the Colosseum, that at a subsequent period an artificial Tarpeian rock was made as a scene in that theatre, and that living culprits were thrown from it into the gulf in the middle of that theatre, or amphitheatre, from a height of about sixty feet.

The great public building containing the Ærarium, Tabularium, &c., the west end of which certainly belongs to a very early period (whether it was called Capitolium or not), must also have interfered with the view of the rock from the Forum if it had been under Ara Cœli, and this is almost north from the Forum; while Cicero mentions a statue being *turned to the east* there, in order to look over the Forum. Ara Cœli is rather to the north-east, and a statue there turned towards the east would look away from the Forum. To look over it from that point you must look south-west; at that corner the clay is supported in a vertical position by mediæval walling, some parts of brick, others of rubble-stone.



There is space enough for three temples under one roof in the ground now occupied by the church and monastery of Ara Cœli; but the ancient tufa wall in the cellar of the monastery is not on the same line, nor parallel to the walls of the church, and the other ancient tufa wall of a temple (?) (excavated in 1876) near the corner, is also in a different direction, and is outside of the wall of fortification, so that this could not have belonged to one of the three. That the columns of the church are of antique marble, and came from some temples, there is no doubt; but they are not *in situ*—they are not all alike; the capitals and the bases do not belong to the columns, and the walls of the church are evidently mediæval.

The Caffarelli Palace, with its gardens, affords equally good space, and there are remains of a very early temple in that garden, now buried again; the foundations of another have been seen under the palace. That all were rebuilt at the time of the Empire is evident, and nothing but the foundations could be found. The fragment of Athenian marble<sup>†</sup> may have belonged to one of these temples, and has been preserved as building material, or it might equally well have been brought from the other side of the hill.

On the south side of the Capitoline Hill, in rebuilding a house in 1876, near the steps that go up to the Tabularium, two aqueducts were shewn cut in the rock, also a narrow passage (not an aqueduct) going towards the statue of Marcus Aurelius, and said to go under it. This was also visible in the seventeenth century, in the time of Flaminius Vacca, who mentions it in his “Memoranda.”

<sup>†</sup> This fragment has belonged to a *very large* column, which has been more than four feet in diameter; but the

length of the fragment here preserved, and built into the foundations of the palace as old material, is not three feet.



## OUT OF ROME.

On the Via Latina, at about three miles from Rome, in the locality called Roma Vecchia, near the Tor Fiscale and the Claudian arcade of the aqueducts, Prince Torlonia made some excavations, in which he found the head of a small Faun and a figure of Apollo in relief, but not of a good style, and four inscriptions <sup>u</sup>.

The Prince also excavated a flight of steps, sixty-seven in number, and descending to the depth of fifteen metres, at which depth he found a sepulchral chamber, with three sarcophagi of Hilarinus and Venerius, and of Mollicia, and another inscription <sup>x</sup>.

In another part of the Via Latina, between the Tor Fiscale and the remains of the church of S. Stephen, excavations were made in 1875 and 1876 by Messrs. Silvestrelli and Hufer, under the direction of Signor Fortunati, the same person who had excavated the celebrated painted tombs on the Via Latina, about a quarter of a mile from the same spot, and about twenty years previously. Some more tombs were found, but without paintings; they contained some inscriptions, which are published by Professor Fabio Gori in his *Archivio* <sup>y</sup>.

A little further on they also found remains of Thermæ, and a sort of cave wine-shop, with the amphoræ for the wine; this cave has a ceiling formed of tiles, with terra-cotta pipes or channels either for water or wine.

In enlarging the great public cemetery near the church of S. Lorenzo, outside the walls, another considerable portion of the catacomb of S. Cyriaca was destroyed. It consisted in part of a *military laterculum* (or register) of the years 197, 198 of the Christian era, with the names of the soldiers of the *centuriæ* of the Urban Cohortes xii. and xiv., and the country from which they came. These inscriptions were published by Signor Fiorelli in his official account of the excavations of Italy for January, 1876 <sup>z</sup>. There were also inscriptions of the freedmen and slaves of the Gens Junia.

At a short distance from the present church of S. Sebastian, an

<sup>u</sup> MONVMENTVM CIRCVMDA  
TVM MACERIA CVM PROTEC  
TO ET AREA PERTINET AD LI  
BERTOS ET FAMILIAM  
ANTONI . ISOCRYSI

<sup>x</sup> BARBARO  
PATRONIO  
LVCIVS  
ALVMNVS

<sup>y</sup> Gori, *Archivio Storico Archeologico*, pp. 273—278, fasciculus iii. of the first volume.

<sup>z</sup> Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità communicate alla R. Accademia dei Lincei per ordine di S. E. il Ministro della Pubbl. Istruzione. Gennaro, 1876, 4to.

officer of the Italian army made some excavations between the Via Appia and the Via Ardeatina, and found the apse of a church of the fourth century, believed to be the old church of S. Sebastian, surrounded by a number of Christian tombs with many inscriptions, which are also published in Signor Fiorelli's work for the month of September, 1876, pp. 142, 143.

In the same month of September, Signor Michele De Rossi made some excavations in the garden of the PP. Passionists, upon Monte Cavo, at the expense of the German Archæological Institute. The direction of the ancient road which went to the temple of Jupiter Latialis was ascertained, and in a cistern were discovered two little fragments of the Fasti of the Latin holidays (*Feriæ Latinæ*). An aqueduct was also excavated near the cistern.

In making the new line of railway from Fiumicino (*Portus*) in the month of December, they removed some of the walls of the port of Claudius.

On the Via Salaria, about a mile from Rome, in the vineyard where Garibaldi was residing in the winter of 1875-6, near the Catacomb of S. Priscilla, a long passage cut in the tufa rock was found, and water seems to have flowed through this into a deep well; it was a branch of an aqueduct, probably the Virgo, of which another part was found and published in my photographs in 1872, half filled up with the deposit of clay left by the water, which came from the muddy swamp called the fields of Lucullus.

1877.

Near the great bank called *Mons Justitiæ*, which was the most perfect part of the *agger* of Servius Tullius, behind the railway station, was brought to light a Christian oratory, with remains of painting in good style on the walls<sup>a</sup>. In this were a marble pedestal, several terra-cotta lamps, among them a very extraordinary one of an indecent character, and behind the head a hole for a small cord, by which the lamp had been suspended. Several houses of brick, the backs of which were built into the great *agger* of Servius Tullius, and towards the west were *baths*; also a small marble vase, having on the front of it an inscription<sup>b</sup>.

Near this they also found two mortars, of marble; the upper part of a statue of Venus, fragments of other statues and vases, and ten coins, several of which were of the Emperors Constans and Valens. Following the *agger*, they came to an ancient road of 2 m. 50 c. wide, and remains of the Porta Viminalis, with buttresses built of large blocks of the Gabii stone, and a tower on one side.

Near the Porta Viminalis a quantity of fragments of sculpture, two *hermes* of Bacchantes, many coins, two inscriptions, many lamps of terra-cotta, and iron utensils. Several pieces of sculpture, among which was a bull, with ruins of a figure seated upon it (probably the rape of Europa); also four inscriptions, three of them sepulchral, the fourth in honour of Hercules<sup>c</sup>.

Between the churches of S. Antonio, S. Vitus, and S. Eusebius, were found portions of the original *specus* of the Anio Vetus, of very early character, built of blocks of tufa and *sperone* (a stone from Gabii); it runs nearly parallel to the great *agger*.

In making the foundations for houses between the military hospital of S. Antonio and the church of S. Eusebius, distinct traces were found of the great foss of Servius Tullius, outside of his *agger*, 12 metres below the level of the street (Via Carlo Alberto). This depth agrees with the account of Strabo of the foss. It appears to be cut out of the bed of tufa, and probably some of the stones used

<sup>a</sup> The municipal authorities excluded the public from this early Christian family chapel, which created much interest; and refused permission to Professor Cicconetti to make a plan and drawing of it for this work, because it was to appear in their own *Bullettino*, and they wanted to give their own account of it *exclusively*.

<sup>b</sup> IVLIVS. PAPPARIO. ET. ALFIVS. MAXI  
MVS. SODALIBVS. CALCARESIBVS.  
D. D. EX VOTO.

<sup>c</sup> L. ANTONIVS  
CARICVS. HERCVL  
D ARAM D  
IMPTAELIOANTON  
PIO. III. MAELIO  
AVRELIO. CAESARE. COS



for his great wall were dug out of his foss, but a great deal of it came from the ancient quarries on the bank of the Anio.

Near this was also found a brick drain with triangular-headed vault. In this a number of terra-cotta lamps, among them one with a representation of a cock, with wings spread out, and pecking at a basket of grapes, on which was the name of C[aius] CAESAR.

In the works for making the great drain under the *Via de' Cerchi*, which joins the Cloaca Maxima towards the north end of that street, and is to bring the water from the Colosseum, they found twelve bronze coins, several fragments of terra-cotta, the bust of a marble statue, a piece of a column of *verd antique*, and two fragments of inscriptions. In continuing this drain two marble heads, thirty coins, a piece of *giallo antico* and *pavonazzetto* marble were found.

Another ancient drain, as much as thirty feet below the level of the modern road, was also found; it was about 5 ft. high and 2 ft. wide.

In the summer months the works were continued, and they found the pavements of an ancient street at three different levels, indicating three periods; it passes by the Septizonium, and continues in the direction of the Via di S. Gregorio, towards the arch of Constantine.

At S. Lorenzo f. m., in cutting away some of the rock in the Vigna Caracciolo, or cemetery of the Campus Veranus, they destroyed some of the *loculi* of the catacomb of S. Cyriaca, with several Christian inscriptions, and one which is pagan, and is given below<sup>d</sup>.

In making the Via Nazionale, near the Rospigliosi Palace, the *crypto-porticus* of the house of the second century, attributed to TITUS AVIDIUS QUIETUS, with a pavement of coloured stones, under which was another pavement of *opus spicatum* (or herring-bone pattern). In the same street twenty-eight bronze coins, many fragments of vases and statues, and a lamp with an inscription, given below<sup>e</sup>.

Near the line of the same street, in making foundations in front of the church of S. Sylvester on the Quirinal, the mouth of a very ancient well, three feet in diameter, made in the stiff clay of this hill, and faced with pieces of the light tufa called *cappellaccio*; in

<sup>d</sup> D. M  
IVLMARINAE  
CONIVGI B.M  
MAVR  
ANTIOCHVS  
MARITVS  
FECIT

<sup>e</sup> ANNVM  
(sic)  
NOVM FAV  
STVM . FEL  
ICEM . MIH  
HIC

what had been the convent of S. Sylvester, remains of an arch of travertine, the head of a fine imperial statue, the torso of a statue of Apollo, and fragments of statues of animals.

In the new quarters on the Esquiline four small bronze bells, *tinnabula*, 169 fragments of *ex-voto*, in terra-cotta, among them two heads of women, a half-mask, a foot, a small head, and many coins. Opposite to the church of S. Antonio, remains of Thermæ, and near the same place an ancient road, of which a portion of about fifteen feet long was made visible, at the end of which, towards the south, was the base of a marble column, still *in situ*, and two bas-reliefs of white marble, with representations of a temple, a woman, and three fauns. In the same place many fragments of statues, two *hermes*, or heads of BACCHUS BARBATUS, the head of a statue of Marsyas, and two inscriptions<sup>f</sup>.

Some of the outbuildings of the Villa of Mæcenas, in the Exquilæ, have been used as foundations for other buildings of the fourth century, among which was a remarkable hall 36 ft. long, terminating in an apse of 15 ft. in diameter, with four arches, painted. The pavement was of *peperino*, in squares. In the hall was also found a very fine figure of a dog, in green marble (*verde ranocchia*), and fragments of other statues and columns, and long pieces of leaden pipe.

On the Viminal, near the Prætorian Camp, the fragments of cinerary urns of white marble, with a mask at the angle, and the letters <sup>I</sup>RB, with some other fragments; the parts of an imperial inscription<sup>g</sup>.

Near the Prætorian Camp, at the angle of the modern streets called the Vie Montebello et Palestro, in making the foundations of a house, remains were found of the basement of a small building called an *Ædícula*, built of large blocks of travertine, around which were found fragments of three *Latercula Militaria* (or military registers) belonging to the Prætorian Guards. This edifice was ornamented with the head of an ox (*bucrania*), carved in travertine, and military symbols. Near to this were also found remains of a build-

<sup>f</sup> I.  
HERCVLI AVRELIVS  
OR  
LIVES . VOT . SOLVIT

2.  
SCRIBONIANVS  
COS . AVG . FETIALIS  
<sup>g</sup> In one corner—  
PROPAGATORI . IM . .

REIQVE . ROMA . . . .  
NOSTRO . M . AVRELIO  
PIO FELICI INVICTO  
TRIBP . . . . .

In another corner—  
FELICI  
M . AVRÉLIO  
TRIB



ing of the fourth century, with a mosaic pavement in black and white.

Near the Prætorian Camp, again, the pavement of an ancient street, with private houses by the side of it, and two wine-shops, *tabernæ* (almost all these are destroyed); also a marble tablet for some grave (*tabula lusoria*), on which was inscribed<sup>h</sup> the supper of the soldiers and hunters (*venatores*), a fowl, a fish, a leg of pork, a peacock.

Near the angle of the Via in Merulana and the Viale Manzoni, among the remains of buildings of the late decadence, was found the most beautiful head of Faustina Junior that exists.

Near the Prætorian Camp, on the line of the modern streets, the Vie di Monte-bello and Cernaia, was found a large marble head, supposed to be that of an empress, fragments of inscriptions, and a mosaic pavement with geometrical figures.

In making the foundations for the new apse of the church of S. John Lateran, a sepulchral inscription, with the name of AELIVS . AVRELIVS . ORIGENES, fragments of other inscriptions, and various lamps of terra-cotta.

In the Via della Caffarella, No. 14, *outside* of the Porta Latina, Signor Aquari made some researches, and found several tombs (this being on the line of the old Via Latina), two well-carved sarcophagi, on one of which is represented the *Annona Sacræ Urbis* (tav. xviii., xix.), and sepulchral inscriptions<sup>i</sup>, published in the *Bullett Archæol. Comunale*, 1877, July—September).

In the spring of this year the Government began the great excavations on the Palatine, in the *stadium* (?) of Domitian, and fragments of marble cornices, some more pillars, and a small column of porphyry were soon found; eight pillars, four marble bases of the Corinthian order, many pieces of marble, and an inscription in honour of Florentinus, Prefect of Rome in A.D. 395—397<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> (*sic*)

ABEMVS	IN CENA
PVLLVM	PISCEM
PERNAM	PAONEM
BENA	TORES

<sup>i</sup> F . VAL . THEOPON

PO ROMANO . C . P

PATRICIO NATO

QVESTORI KAN

DIDATO . DESIGN

ATO . FILIO . DVL

CISSIMO PAREN

TES

VOLVMNIA

L . L . NICOPOLIS.

D . M .

POPPAEAE

TROPHIME

L . APINIVS

AMPLIATVS

CONIVGI

KARISSIMAE

B . M . FECIT . CVMQ

(*sic*)

VIXI ANN. XXI

SINE QVERELLA

<sup>k</sup> . . . OMNIPOTENTI . . .

. . . S . DOCTISSIM . . .

. . . M . FLORENT . . .

. . . VR . MAXIM . . .



On the Aventine Prince Torlonia made some excavations in his vineyard, opposite to the church of S. Prisca, and opened out a circular wall of brick and part of a hypocaust for hot baths, and the base of a marble column. This is known to be a part of the Thermæ of Sura and Trajan.

In the Via di S. Teodoro, nearly opposite to the church of S. Anastasia, a part of the Forum Boarium, some fragments of a bas-relief, with the figure of a man with his arms crossed.

In the Via dei Specchi, in the cellars of the house No. 51, a column of *bigio* marble was found *in situ*, at the depth of about 15 ft.

In the Via delle Botteghe Oscure, an inscription in marble<sup>1</sup>.

In the Piazza Capranica, opposite to No. 100, they re-opened the walls discovered in 1824, near which was found a colossal hand.

Between the Villa Aldobrandini and the church of SS. Dominic and Sistus, a portion of a wall of the Kings, 24 ft. long and 5 ft. thick, with houses of the third and fourth centuries built up against it. Near the same spot a small cave cut in the rock, with some Etruscan or Italo-Greek vases, some monochrome, others polychrome; on one was Thetes carrying the arms to Achilles. The spot is very near where three ancient sarcophagi were found in 1871, and this is supposed to have been a wall of an archaic tomb. In the Esquiline, near the church of S. Eusebius, was found a singular inscription, with accents<sup>m</sup>. On the Quirinal Hill, in what had been the convent of S. Theresa, now in the Via Venti Settembre, two chambers painted in the Pompeian style, with a mosaic pavement, were discovered.

Near the Porta Fontinalis on the Quirinal, and in the garden of S. Eusebius on the Esquiline, several Etruscan vases and other archaic objects were found.

Near the Via Merulana the fragment of an inscription to Jupiter and Sylvanus, by a certain Seleucus.

In destroying the parochial house of S. Vitus, a fine head of Commodus, larger than life, was found between two old walls.

Between the Piazza Dante and the Viale Manzoni, chambers or vaulted cells arranged round a large court, ornamented with foun-

<sup>1</sup> SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS  
(sic) DIVO TITITO VESPASIANVS  
PONMIK . . . .

<sup>m</sup>    Ó . M  
      AGATHAN  
      GELO . OCTAVI

RVFI . VERN  
VIXIT . AÑN . V  
MENS . X.DXXII  
LEVCÁTES . LL .  
      ÁEGIALEZ  
PARÉNTÉS  
FILIÓ . KÁRISSÍM

tains with niches, and basins for baths. On the same site had been found, in 1874, an epigraph of the *Castrum* of the *Equites Singulares*.

On the Capitoline Hill the base of another temple, of the large blocks of tufa of the time of the Kings, was found in the courtyard of a public building belonging to the Municipality, called the *Ufficio della Statistica*; this is near the great building called the *Municipio*, about a hundred yards to the west, on the eastern slope of that part of the hill which is called *Monte Caprino*, and about the same distance from the steps that go up to it from the *Piazza del Campidoglio*. This probably was by the side of the road going up to the old temple in the garden of the *Caffarelli Palace*. If that was *Jupiter Capitolinus*, as is most probable, the smaller temple would be *Jupiter Tonans*, where the bell was hung to give notice of the approach of persons to the great temple.

Mr. Parker made some more excavations in the great ancient prison, and lowered the ground in the passage between the main body and the vestibule, so that people could walk along it without stooping. He also partially excavated another chamber of the prison, in which are two small arches of brick of the time of *Tiberius*, built against a massive old stone wall of the Kings, as if the architect did not know of the existence of the old wall, and wanted to build a substructure to support a wall above, and at the same time make a passage to connect the south end of the prison with the subterranean passage of Etruscan character, which is also connected with the vestibule by another short passage at a right angle to it.

Mr. Parker also re-opened the chamber of the time of the Kings in the western tower of the *Porta Capena*, which could only be imperfectly done when the excavation was made in 1867, owing to a wine-press having stood in it, which the gardener would not have removed. This stood in the middle of the chamber, in the western tower of the gate; two of the walls of it are of the time of the Kings, and the earliest aqueduct, the *Aqua Appia*, passes through one of these walls, after having passed over the arch of the gate, the old road being there twenty feet below the present level. The *specus* of the aqueduct is distinctly visible passing through the wall, with a thick bed of *opus signinum*, or *coccio-pisto*, under it, the certain mark of an ancient aqueduct.

Chambers were excavated in the vineyard of Signor Barnabo, in clearing out a passage from the main building of the *Thermæ* of *Caracalla* to the northern *porticus*; and in the vineyard of Signor



Brocard, on the eastern side of the main building, is the *porticus* added by Heliogabalus, shewing that the word *porticus* is used for an arcade of two storeys.

The brick-stamps found in the arcade of the Circus Maximus are of the time of Antoninus Pius.

In the months of September and October, 1877, the massive towers which had long disguised the external face of the Porta del Popolo, on the site of the Porta Flaminia, were destroyed, in order to make side-passages, which were much needed. It was found that the old building-material of which these towers had been built in the seventeenth century, consisted chiefly of old tombs, one of which was no doubt the one described by F. Vacca (Mem. 113) as standing in his time, and destroyed by Sixtus IV. This stood on the site of the present Piazza del Popolo, and was called by the people the Meta, probably from its form. It seems to have been very massive, and supplied a great deal of the materials used; but portions of several other tombstones, with inscriptions, were found<sup>n</sup>. One of them, given below, is that of LUCIUS ASPRENAS, Consul *suffectus*, which may be either the father, A.D. 6, or the son of the same name, A.D. 29. Another fragment was from the tomb of a military tribune of the sixth Macedonian legion, called GEMELLA. Another was part of the sepulchral inscription of a certain NVMMIA ZOE.

In the demolition of the bastions or side towers of the Porta del Popolo, which were built of old materials, chiefly tombs that had stood near that spot, and the inscriptions upon them were preserved by being built in, and now brought to light by this demolition (in which there was nothing to regret<sup>o</sup>). It was the custom to put important tombs at the gates, as was seen at the Porta Maggiore, the Porta Salaria, and others; in fact, all where they have not been destroyed. These towers were *additions* to the original design of Vignola in 1561 (attributed also to Michael Angelo). One of these fragments at the Porta Flaminia had the word REFRIGERI, and another

FILIA MEA INTER FIDELES FIDELIS FVIT INTER . .

ALIE NOS PAGANA FVIT.

<sup>n</sup> These are published in the official *Bullettino della Commissione Archaeologica Comunale*, for October and December, 1877. These are the most important inscriptions—

L . ASPRENATI . L . F COS . AVguri

This fragment was broken into two pieces.

Another inscription is a fragment of

Greek marble—

Numerii VALERII Publii Liberti NICIAE.

<sup>o</sup> An outcry has been raised by some persons against the demolition of these ugly towers, but they were no part of the original design of the gateway, which is at least a century earlier than the time when these towers were added.



This inscription seems to be Christian, with bad spelling, which is not unusual.

In the right-hand tower were found six or seven large fragments of a sculpture in bas-relief, of a chariot-race in the circus, with quadriga near the meta, and the lower part of the figure of the driver or *auriga*. There is good reason to believe that this sculpture was from the tomb which is mentioned in the Einsiedlin Itinerary as standing at the time of that pilgrimage in the Via Flaminia, and near the gate, with a triple inscription on three sides of the mausoleum of

PVBLIVS AELIVS GVTTA CALPVENIANVS,

who had been the conqueror in more than a thousand races in the circus<sup>p</sup>. That this tomb was destroyed and used as building-materials for the towers of the gate is evident, but that this was done in the time of Sixtus IV. (?), as is said, there is no evidence. It was Sixtus V. who made the Piazza del Popolo, as the entrance to his new city of Rome. Remains of the *brick* tower of Honorius for the Porta Flaminia were also found in this bastion; and as Anastasius mentions that the Porta Flaminia was inundated by the Tiber in the time of Gregory II., A.D. 715-31, and the present gate was again inundated in the great flood of 1870 (?), the old gate could not have been on the higher level, on the slope of the Pincian Hill, as had been supposed from a misunderstanding of a passage in Procopius<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Corpus Inscriptionum Lat., vi. 1, pag. xiii. n. 53, 55.

<sup>q</sup> Procopius, de Bello Gothico, i. c. 23.

1878-79.

The excavations in the Piazza di Pietra, mentioned in the previous year, were continued in the early part of the subsequent one, and Signor Lanciani has given an account of them in the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologico Comunale di Roma*, January, March, 1878, and in describing Plates IV. and V. of those excavations he imagines that the eleven columns which now form the front of the custom-house were a portico by the side of a temple, which he thought had existed on what is now the open place; but further excavations made in August, in adapting the building to its present use, demonstrated that this was only an imagination of the archæologist; they found the steps that went up to the cella of the temple, and remains of the cella itself, within and not outside of the colonnade of the temple of Antoninus.

In the same month of August, in demolishing an old house in the Via de' Cerchi, near one that is called the house of Cicero, they uncovered part of the wall of the Circus Maximus.

About the same time, in the Via Julia, a marble *cippus* was found, with its cornice, about two feet high, with an inscription<sup>r</sup>.

## VIA SACRA.

Between the Via Sacra and the Palace of the Cæsars a quantity of earth was removed, and an ancient brick edifice was brought to light, erected upon more ancient buildings; a statue of Esculapius of good style, but the head wanting, and another head supposed to be of Nero. Also remains of mosaic pavement, which do not agree in direction and orientation with the more recent building.

Within the walls of brick before mentioned, they found in one of the chambers the base of two columns of travertine covered with stucco, of the time of the Republic, on a mosaic pavement, in colours of the same period; and nearer to the Forum another mosaic, different from the previous one, and another base of a column of travertine; the first two are in one line, but the third is not, and not on the same level as the other two, nor of the same diameter.

r     D             M.

M . AVREL . SABINO EVOK .

QVI . VIXIT . ANN . LVI . M III .

D VIII . AVREL . CRISPINVS .

EVOK . FRATER . ET . M . AVREL .

SABINVS . FILIASTER . ET . AVREL

SABINIANVS . ET . CRISPINVS

NEPOTES . ET . AVREL . MARCIANVS

ALVMNVS . HEREDES

FECERVNT

Signor Pellegrini thinks that these columns belong to the Basilica Paulli of Regio IV., different from the Basilica Æmilia of Regio VIII. In an article in the "Times," the writer assumes that these columns belong to the Regia of King Numa, mentioned by Ovid<sup>s</sup>, to serve for a vestibule to the Temple of Vesta, but for reasons mentioned above this must be a mistake. The verses of Horace, lib. i. ode ii., prove that the Regia was below the Temple of Vesta, and nearly on the site of the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, as we have said before, because he mentions a great flood of the Tiber having reached that spot, and the great flood of 1871 did again reach to that church, but not farther up the hill. The three columns mentioned above as belonging to different buildings, are also on a higher level than the Temple of Vesta, and some distance from it.

On the western side of the Via Sacra a marble pedestal was found, with a dedication to the Emperor Vespasian, by the priests of all the colleges<sup>t</sup>.

Also a fragment of another inscription, in Greek, in honour of the Emperor M. Antonius Gordianus<sup>u</sup>. And a marble pedestal, with this inscription, to the Lares Augustales:—

LARIBVS AVG SACRVM

Between the Basilica of Constantine and the Temple of Romulus, on the left-hand side of the Via Sacra, they freed from earth a small mediæval portico.

On the outside of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, made out of the Temple of Romulus, Venus and of Roma, they also began to destroy the modern buildings, and brought to light again the doorway of the Temple of Roma, excavated by Mr. J. H. Parker some years since.

#### FARNESINA.

From the bottom of the Tiber the drags brought up a quantity of Pontifical money, and a fragment of an antique inscription in *peperino*.

<sup>s</sup> Fasti, lib. vi. v. 263.

<sup>t</sup> T. CAESARI . Aug  
VESPASIANO . IMP  
TRIB . POTEST . CON

CENSORI . DESIGNATO  
COLLEGIORVM  
OMNIVM . SACERDOTES

<sup>u</sup> ΑΥΤΟΧΡΑΤΟΡΑ . ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ . Μ . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΝ . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ

† . ΕΤΤΥΧΗ . CEB . ΤΗΑΤΟΝΗ . Η . ΤΟΝ ΕΥΘ

ΟΥΜΕΝΗC . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗCΕΟΥ ΗΠΙΛΥΝΗ

ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ

ΤΗ . ΚΑΙ . ΚΑΛΛΙCΤΗ . Μ . . .

CATPIN



On the western bank of the Tiber, in the excavations, were brought to light nine Doric columns of travertine, belonging to the portico of the *Cella Vinaria Nova et Arruntiana*; a small bust of an unknown marble.

In the same place they found some very large dolia on the mosaic pavement. In the northern angle of these gardens were found the remains of a fine house of the time of the end of the Republic, with the finest fresco paintings that have ever been found in Rome.

Another chamber with *opus reticulatum*, and beautiful fresco paintings; they were able to remove the paintings from the walls; the largest picture was of the dimensions of 8·65 in length, 2·03 in height. On one of the pictures they found a *graffito* of one Seleucus, who is supposed to have been one of the painters of these marvellous pictures<sup>x</sup>. They also found a mosaic pavement of 2 m. 50 c. square, on which is represented in the centre a bust of a Nereid, crowned with water-plants; in the circle to the east of this bust are three barks, distinguished by the heads of a tigress, a donkey, and a dog. In the interior of a small chamber they found very fine stucco ornaments fallen from the vault, with discs full of flowers, genii, &c.

Subsequently other pictures were found, one representing a naval combat with eight vessels; another, a masque of Satyrs and fauns; a third, a kind of forum or market-place, surrounded by a portico, and outside of the forum a fountain and a small temple, with a statue of Plenty. Before the temple is a basin, to which a woman is approaching with a hydria on her head, followed by a flock of sheep and goats.

#### DRAIN FROM COLOSSEUM.

The great drain that is being made to carry off the water from the Colosseum arrived as far as the eastern side of the arch of Constantine, and there came to the ancient drain from the Colosseum, built of brick, and at the great depth of 13 m. 62 c., or about 50 feet, the drain itself being 2·48 high, and 0·90 m. wide. This ancient drain is 48 c., or about 2 feet, above the level of the new one, which was here united to it with a sloping branch of 5 m. long, and by that means all the water in the substructions of the amphitheatre flowed off, and so drawing off 3162 cubic metres of water. This ancient drain had three wells descending into it, in which were found a quantity of small objects—pins and needles, and

<sup>x</sup> ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΣ | ΕΠΟΙΕΙ

daggers with lines of gold ; two marble heads of the size of life, one believed to be Gordianus II., the other Ariadne ; a large disc of glass ; twenty-four lamps of terra-cotta, of the factories of Lucius Fabricius, C. Oppius Restitutus, and P. Asius Augustalis, with effigies of gladiators in relief. It is proposed to make a sort of museum for these objects in one of the corridors that were restored by Gregory XVI.

#### VIA TIBURTINA.

In enlarging that part of the Via Tiburtina which goes to the public cemetery, they found tombs with inscriptions of C. Julius Himerus, of Flamma Cocceia, of Primus and Severina, of Minucia Rufa, of M. Antonius Diognetus, and of Ragonius Polytimus : also three great sepulchral *cippi* of marble, with the names of the freed-men of the families Junia, Marcia, and Decima, one after the other, and the inscription given below <sup>y</sup>.

On the site of the station for the tramway for Tivoli, outside of the Porta S. Lorenzo, they found two *cippi* of peperino, with inscriptions <sup>z</sup>; the pavement and the raised foot-path of the old Via Tiburtina ; and near to these were seven amphoræ, with the inscription <sup>a</sup>.

#### TEATRO NAZIONALE.

Signor Costanzi, in making the foundations of the Teatro Nazionale, between the Via Torino and the Via Firenze, found the remains of a fine private house of the time of Marcus Aurelius, with a peristyle and a *lararium*, having an altar fixed to the wall at the end, and terminated with steps, as in the one found in the Vigna Guidi : on the wall at the end is a painting of a sacrifice before the statue of Jupiter. In making these excavations a number of objects of ancient art were found, among them a statue of an *hermaphrodite*, of good size and of good sculpture, in the same *pose* as the one of the Borghese collection, now in the Louvre at Paris. A statue of a young man carrying water in the hydria for a fountain ; a child with grapes in his hand ; a Hermes of Ariadne ; a bust of a woman, the head wanting, with a peacock in high relief on the plinth ; a statue of

<sup>y</sup> CRVSTVMINVS . HORR . VIX . ANN . XXXIV

V . AVRVNCEIA . ARETHVSA

ARETVSA . CRVSTVMINO . CONIVGI . SVO . FECIT . ET . SIBI

<sup>z</sup> I.

TI . IVLIVS

FELIX

<sup>a</sup> D. M.

C COSONIO

POMPONIANO

MIL . COH . VIII PR

2.

C . IVLI

GABILI

MIL . ANNIS XI

FEC . COSSONIA

CYPARE . MATER



a river-god ; parts of two columns of *breccia corallina*, and a number of utensils in bronze and in iron, besides a quantity of marble, of coins, of lamps, and fragments of inscriptions, &c. The pavement of an ancient street was also found there, of 40 metres in length.

### PORTA MAGGIORE.

The Municipal Commission of Archæology made an excavation in the vineyard of the Compagnia Fondiaria Italiana, near the Porta Maggiore ; around a sepulchral chamber, previously stripped, they found four marble *cippi*, with the inscriptions given below <sup>b</sup>.

In front of the building for the Finance department, in the Via Venti Settembre, in the Villa of Spithoever, a remarkable reservoir for an aqueduct, built of brick, belonging to the gardens of Sallust, in perfect preservation ; it consists of two parallel galleries, at least 50 metres long, and 2·20 wide, divided by pillars 1·00 by 0·70. In the stone vault there are wells of the whole height of the building, measured to the vault 4·05 metres. In the lower part of the excavations towards the Via Goito, an urn was found, with an inscription <sup>c</sup>. Also two fine heads of marble statues, of the size of nature, believed to be of Julia Mammeia and Alexander Severus.

In the PIAZZA MANFREDI FANTI the *specus* of three aqueducts, near the *agger* of Servius Tullius, on three different levels, the lowest is the ANIO VETUS, 2·36 by 0·72 ; the construction is of tufa in the lower part and *opus reticulatum*, with a little *opus lateritium* above ; the interior of the *specus* was choked up with calcareous deposits. The middle aqueduct is 1·45 metres wide by 0·75, and faced with

<sup>b</sup> 1.  
DIS MANIBVS  
L . AELIO . FAVSTO  
VIX . ANN . VII  
L . AELIVS . HERMEROS . ET  
SAVFEIA . THREPTE  
FILIO . DVLCISSIMO  
FECERVNT

2.  
D M  
PERPERNAE  
CALLISTE . ET  
SEX . MANLIO  
IANVARIO FE  
CIT . SABINVS LI  
BERTVS . ET SIBI  
POSTERISQ . SVIS

<sup>c</sup> D . M  
M . SPVRIO . SE  
CVNDO . CAELI

3.  
D M  
IVNIAEHAGNES  
IVNIA COMIGE . ET  
P . STATIVS CHRYSANTHVS  
PATRONAE  
BENEMERENTI  
FECERVNT

4.  
D M  
EPIGONI . PVBL  
SODALIVM  
FLAVIALIVM  
CRESCENS . ET  
ABASCANTVS  
COLLEGAE . EIVS  
B M  
A . FESTA . F . C  
B . M



*opus reticulatum*; the highest 0·35 metres wide by 1·00, and filled with very fine white clay. The two lowest aqueducts have a slight inclination towards the Porta Viminalis, the upper one inclines the other way. In the same place the rampart of Servius Tullius is 4 metres thick, and after a bank of virgin earth, they excavated the foss to the depth of 18 metres filled with rubbish.

In the VIA MERULANA, near the painted chamber, they found fragments of some hundred more statues, columns, and bases of marble, employed as building-material for a square pillar. At the angle of this street the workmen destroyed a wall built of fragments of statues, amongst which were the following: A large statue of the size of life, believed to have been a copy of the Venus of Praxiteles, with the distinction of the Armilla on the left arm; a bust of Otacilia Severa; a Hermes of Bacchus, with a beard, and crowned with ivy, and the *globuli*; an imperial statue with the cuirass, larger than life, the head wanting; the upper third of a beautiful statue of the Empress Faustina, with the head covered by a veil.

Near the angle of the VIÆ NAPOLEON III. AND MAZZINI, they found part of the original *specus* of the aqueduct Anio Vetus, built of the stone called *sperone*, of the length of 18 m. 90 c.

In continuing the excavations in the hall at the south-west angle, they found a semi-circular basin of 7 metres in diameter, into which there was a descent by steps covered with marble. In the hot-air chamber they found the bases of two great pillars which supported the cupola, and descended by twenty-two steps into the subterranean chamber or chambers. On the wall of the staircase was an inscription in brick<sup>d</sup>. This shews that Theodoric, king of the Goths, had also restored this building.

The excavations were continued, and the arrangements of the baths, especially in the calidarium and the frigidarium, were made more visible. In the drain of the frigidarium a fine marble head was found.

#### THERMÆ OF CARACALLA.

In the GOVERNMENT EXCAVATIONS three great subterranean passages or galleries were found, nearly 800 metres long, and two staircases descending to them. Towards the north end, in making some excavations, they found some fragments of a mosaic pavement.

In making the new MUNICIPAL ROAD from Ostia to Fiumicino, between the castle of Ostia and the tower of Bovacciana, on the

<sup>d</sup> ✠ REGDN THEODE  
✠ RICO BONO ROME

side of the Via Severiana, they found sarcophagi, cippi, and sepulchral inscriptions, one of which, on a slab of travertine, is given below<sup>e</sup>.

IN THE TIBER, near the tower of Pierleoni, the drags brought up a block of travertine stone, 1.06 metres long, 0.57 wide, and 0.34 high, with the inscription<sup>f</sup>. With this stone was also found a very ancient altar of peperino, with a fragment of an inscription. The drags brought up from the bottom a torso of a small statue of a Diana as a huntress, 0.30 m. ; a similar one of Venus, and a head of Bacchus of 0.10 ; fragments of sepulchral inscriptions ; 125 imperial coins of Rome and of Pontiffs.

In the excavations in the PIAZZA DI PIETRA they found the stairs which went up to the cella of the temple, which has eleven columns of the lateral portico ; they collected a quantity of marble, and a piece of red Oriental granite. Behind the temple towards the Via de' Pastini, they found another inscription<sup>g</sup>, which relates to Ædituus of the Temple of Venus, which was in the gardens of Sallust, as is known by another inscription excavated in the time of Fulvius.

In making a new fort near the tomb of Cecilia Metella, five sepulchral inscriptions were found ; also another sepulchral inscription<sup>h</sup>.

At PRIMA PORTA the Cavaliere Piacentini excavated a fine round tomb ornamented with isolated marble columns, also a part of the Villa Liviae, with beautiful paintings, but much damaged by the peasants, and a beautiful mosaic pavement. Further on on this road, near the Via Tiberina, he also found tombs with inscriptions, one Greek, the other Latin.

In the PIAZZA MACCAO, near the Via Gaeta, they found in the foundations the *agger* and foss of Servius Tullius, in the same state

<sup>e</sup> ☉ L. CAECILIVS . I . L . L . ZABDA  
 ☉ CAECILIA . L . L . L . AMMIA  
 L. CAECILIVS . L . O . L . PINDARVS  
 ☉ CAECILIA . L . O . L . SALVIA  
 L. CAECILIVS . O . L . VICTOR  
 L. CAECILIVS . O . L . MACHIO  
 CAECILIA . L . O . L . AVGE  
 CAECILIA . L . O . L . LVSARIO  
 L. CAECILIVS . O . L . HELENVS  
 L. CAECILIVS . O . L . ISIO  
 INF . P . XX . IN . AGR . P . XXV.

<sup>f</sup> F . BARRONIVS . BARBA  
 AED . CVR . GRADOS . REFECIT

<sup>g</sup> D M AEDITVVS . VENERIS . HORTORVM  
 M . VLPIO AETHRIO SALLVSTIANORVM . FECIT SIBI  
 . . . RANIVS . CAESARIS N ET SVIS POSTERISQ . EORVM

<sup>h</sup> A . QVINCTILI . IVCVNDI



and the same measurements as those found in the Piazza Manfredi Fanti. It was observed that all the pits that had been dug for Pozzolana sand came to an end in that foss, which was too deep for the purpose. In the Piazza del Maccao they also found the pavement of the road that went round the Thermæ of Diocletian, on the north-east side.

Near the angle of the Via Macchiavelli and the Royal Palace, in the ruins of some Roman building, they found two heads of Venus, of the size of life, of a good style, and the hair painted red. In a wall near the south-west angle of the Piazza Dante, three heads of divinities, with the gilding well preserved; a torso of Venus, near the Via Merulana, of good sculpture; and a fragment of a cornice, full of ornament, of the time of Domitian.

Near the CASALE DELLA CAFFARELLA Prince Torlonia found tombs by the side of an ancient *diverticulum*, or cross-road, *cippi* with inscriptions, and remains of a rustic house, within which were found an iron balance, and a pipe for discharging water. At the Tor Fiscale, in removing the earth to dig a tomb, they found nearly 100 fragments of terra-cotta, with representations of sacrifices, victories, candelabra, &c.

In the VIA DELLA VITE, No. 30, near the new Post Office, formerly the monastery of S. Silvester, at the depth of five metres, they found columns of cipollino, of nearly 50 c. in diameter. Nardini and Canina thought that near this spot was the stadium of Domitian, mentioned by Suetonius, chap. v.

Outside of the PORTA S. PAOLO, in the last vineyard to the left, they found an inscription near a tomb, on a brick stamp of Trajan<sup>i</sup>; and another inscription in fine characters<sup>j</sup>.

Between the railway station and the VIALE PRINCIPESSA MARGHARITA, in destroying the foundations of a mediæval house, were several hundred fragments of sculpture and figures in marble; and out of these fragments they were able to reconstruct seven statues, several of them very good. Amongst these reproductions was a group of Bacchus with a panther, a faun with a basket on her shoulder, three female figures, and an unknown person dressed in a tunic with sleeves, boots, and a toga, and an emperor of the fourth century.

In front of the entry to the VILLA COLONNA, in a drain, two frag-

<sup>i</sup> IMP CAE TRA AVG  
EX FIGLI MARC DOLIA  
C . CALPETANI FAVORIS

<sup>j</sup> ZETHVS . OSTIA  
RIVS . HIC . SITVS EST



ments of a bronze candelabra, 1 m. 25 c. high, and 0·18 in diameter, ornamented in relief.

In the Place du Quirinal they destroyed with dynamite the platform of a temple, supposed to be that of the Sun.

In going on with the *hypogea*, or subterranean drain, on the left-hand side of the Colosseum, they excavated some large capitals, and parts of columns, and fragments of a large inscription<sup>k</sup>.

In continuing the line of the Via Nazionale, between the Place Magnanopoli and the Via degli Archi della Pilotta, a portico of a fine mosaic was found under the pavement of a road called in the Middle Ages Via Biberatica.

Near the Place Vittorio Emanuele and the Via Machiavelli, the Archæological Commission of the Municipality caused some houses to be excavated, which were paved with *opus signinum* and coarse mosaics. In one of these chambers they found a bed of metal, with ornaments of precious stones.

In restoring the aqueduct of the Aqua Felice, a number of ancient private houses were found, and a column of cipollino, four metres long, still fixed on its base.

In the Place du Pantheon, in the Via de Pastini, a piece of column of red granite, on the ancient area paved with large stones of travertine.

In the substructures of the Thermæ of Constantine, at the Via Mazarino, an ancient altar of peperino, but without any inscription.

The *castellum aquæ* at the Trophies of Marius was repaired.

<sup>k</sup> MOR REFECT ACIDIV VORVM NV ICTI

## EXCAVATIONS IN THE YEAR 1880.

In the month of March, near the church of S. Antonio on the Esquiline Hill, was found a head of Greek marble, representing a young charioteer, or *auriga*, with the hair below the gilt helmet<sup>1</sup>.

Near the arch of Septimius Severus, in the Via Sacra, in the same month of March, was found in its original place a great base of marble, with an inscription in honour of the faithful soldiers of the army of the Emperors Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius II., who vanquished the Goths of Alaric under the command of Stilicho, whose name was erased when that general was accused of felony<sup>m</sup>.

Signor Fiorelli, general director of the excavations, ordered the earth to be removed from the ancient entrances of the round Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, in the Via Sacra, and discovered two great lateral niches, which were adorned with four columns upon high basements<sup>n</sup>. The bronze gate has been replaced in its original situation on the wall of what was long used for the crypt of the mediæval church.

Near that temple they found the road that Mr. Parker had discovered, and that went to the Macellum Altum, or Editum, passing under a *crypto-porticus*, or arcade<sup>o</sup>. This chamber, 15 metres long and 4.20 metres large, in the Middle Ages was reduced or changed into the crypt of the mediæval church, as is shewn by a painting, and the *loculi* for tombs, as in the Catacombs. In a manuscript preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Ligorio describes that crypt, which was called the arch of the robbers, *arco latrone*. In that road was discovered the base of a statue, with an inscription of A.D. 135, in the time of Hadrian, who built the temples of Venus and Roma<sup>p</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See the Bullettino della Commiss. Archeol. Comun. di Roma, Luglio. Settembre, 1880, pp. 163—168, tav. xi.

<sup>m</sup> See the Archiv. Stor. Archeol., vol. iv. fasc. 4, where Prof. Gori demonstrates the error of the opinions of Mommsen and Henzen, who consider that the Gothic war was finished in the year 406 with the victory over Radagaisus. That general was not Gothic, but Suevian, and his soldiers were Vandali, Burgundi, and Alani. The Goths on that occasion were friends of Stilicho.

FIDEI VIRTVTIQ DEVOTISSIMORVM  
MILITVM DOMINORVM NOSTRORVM  
ARCADI HONORI ET THEODOSI  
PERENNIVM AVGVSTORVM  
POST CONFECTVM GOTHICVM  
BELLVM FELICITATE AETERNI  
PRINCIPIS DOMNI NOSTRI HONORI

CONSILIIS ET FORTITVDINE  
INLVSTRIS VIRI COMITIS ET

. . . . .  
. . . . .

S. P. Q. R.

CVRANTE PI SIDIO ROMVLO V. C  
PRAEF. VRBI VICE SACRA  
ITERVM IVDICANTE

<sup>n</sup> The drawing of Panvinus, given by De Rossi, Bullett. di Archeol. Crist., Settembre, Ottobre, 1867, fig. 1, by the Cod. Vatic. 3439, f. 40, is not exact.

<sup>o</sup> This road is mentioned by Dionys. Halic., Hist. Rom., lib. i. c. 68.

<sup>p</sup> DEDIC. VIII. K. FEB  
L. TVTILIO. LVPERCO  
PONTIANO  
P. CALPV RNIO  
ATILIANO COS

Mr. Waddington, in his last journey to Rome, observing the word ΤΑΡCEΩΝ engraved on a marble found near the Via Sacra, and comparing it with a fragment of a Greek inscription in honour of Gordianus found in the same place, has recomposed this inscription in the following manner:—

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ . ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ . Μ . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΝ . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ  
 ΕΥΣΕΒΗ . ΕΤΤΥΧΗ . CΕΒ . ΥΠΑΤΟΝ . Π . Π . ΤΟΝ . ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ  
 ΤΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗΣ . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΣ . CΕΟΥΗΡΙΑΝΗΣ Ἀλεξαν  
 δριανῆς ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗΣ . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗΣ Ταρσος ἡ ἀρίστη  
 καὶ μεγίστη . ΚΑΙ . ΚΑΛΛΙCΤΙ . ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ  
 ἑπαρκιῶν Κιλικίας ἸCΑΥΡΙΑC καὶ Λυκαονίας. . . .

On the 24th of April was found the columbarium of the Sulpicia family, under the wall of Aurelian, at the Farnesina, in the Via Longara in Trastevere. On the exterior this tomb was of *opus quadratum*, of travertine. In the interior were found eight *loculi*, with seven urns of marble and one of travertine. These urns are beautifully decorated with bas-reliefs representing flowers, birds, fruits, heads of oxen, and helmets. In three urns they found three rings of gold, with engraved stones. On one of these stones is represented the attack of three Cupids against a bear. An ossuary of the rectangular form; on the front are carved a tripod, two griffins, two dolphins, and two little columns; under the cover, on a shield, is the inscription<sup>q</sup>. Another ossuary is in the form of a smooth vase, and on this is carved the name of MINATIAE . POLLAE. Within the columbarium they found the head of the statue of a warrior, which is of the type of the Emperor Tiberius; the arm of a statue, with the hand which grasps the parazonium; and a statue of a matron covered with a large mantle.

The inscriptions below shew the persons there buried<sup>r</sup>. On the exterior of the front, towards the Tiber, is another inscription<sup>s</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> OSSA  
 A . CRISPINI  
 CAEPIONIS

<sup>r</sup> I.

. . . R . STL . IVD . TR . MIL . Q . TR . PL . PR  
 . . . I . CAESARIS . AVGVSTI . ET  
 . . . ESARIS . AVGVSTI  
 . . . NA . CAEPIONIS . F . VXOR  
 . . . ICIVS . Q . F . C . N . C . ET . GEMINI

2.

C . SVLPICIVS . M . F . VOT . PLATORINVS  
 SEVIR  
 X . VIR . STLITIBVS . IVDIC



A brick-stamp shews that this columbarium was erected in the time of Hadrian : PAETETAPRCOS.

In the month of May were found two other inscriptions at the Farnesina. On a small base is the inscription <sup>t</sup>.

Near Ponte Sisto a *cippus terminalis* of travertine was found, with the name of Valerius Macedo, who at the end of the second century was the guardian (*curator*) of the Tiber <sup>u</sup>.

In the month of August the Archæological Commission of the Municipality of Rome found other sepulchral inscriptions, in the demolition of the towers of the Porta del Popolo, or Porta Flaminia. One of Q. Trebellius Catulus <sup>x</sup>, of the Terentina tribe, Questor of the province of Narbonne, Tribune of the Plebeians, Legate of the deified Emperor Claudius in the sixteenth legion. Another inscription was of the Gallonia family <sup>y</sup>. Another monument found there is of three freedmen (*liberti*) of the Bennia family, whose busts are carved between Corinthian pilasters. The inscriptions shew that they were Bennius Bassus, Bennia Musa, and Bennius Anicetus <sup>z</sup>.

In the month of September was discovered a branch of a catacomb, a mile distant from the railway-station. It has not been explored. In the same month were found paintings on the wall of an ancient house, in the foundations of the office of the National Bank, in the Via Nazionale.

SVLPICIA . C . F . PLATORINA  
CORNELI PRISCI

On a little base      LARIBVS  
AVG

<sup>s</sup> ANTONIA . A . F . FVRNILLA Q . MARCI  
Q . F . C . N . C . ET . GEMINI . ARTORI  
PRO . NEPOTIS . BAREAE . SVRAE

<sup>t</sup> SILVANO	ARAM . AEDEM
SANCTO	MACERIAM
M . CVPIVS	D . D
ANITIVS	

<sup>u</sup> . . POT . VI . IMP . X . . .  
. . AVRELI . ANTONINI . CAES  
IMP      DESTINATI  
TERMINOS . VETVSTATE . DILAPSOS . EX  
ALTAVIT . ET . RESTITVIT . R . V  
. . . LIVS . VALERIVS . MACEDO . CVRAT . ALVEI  
TIBERIS . ET . RIPARVM . ET . CLOACAR . VRBIS

<sup>x</sup> Q . TREBELLIO *q. f.* TER . CATVLO  
QVAESTORI *provinciae* . NARBONENSIS  
TRIBVNO *plebis* . LEGATO *divi* . CLAVDII . LEG XVI

<sup>y</sup> C . GALLONIO . C . F . . .

Q . MARCIO . TVR . . .

C . GALLONIO . C . F . C . . .

TVRBONI . PR . . .

HER . . .

<sup>z</sup> See the Bullett. della Commiss.  
Archeol. Comm. di Roma, Luglio,  
Settembre, 1880, tav. xii., xiii.

A French Canon thought he had made a fresh discovery, in the month of December, of a new catacomb, supposed to be the catacomb of Julius I., different from the catacomb of S. Pancratius. The entry to that catacomb is in the cellar of a tavern opposite to the gate of the Villa Pamphili Doria. There are chapels which were painted; but that branch of a catacomb was well known to the Roman archæologists.

In November and December, 1880, the theatre at Ostia was found, in the excavations made at the expense of the Government. In the Thermæ of Caracalla they found a fragment of marble, of *giallo antico*, upon which are some words in *italics*, of the time of Alexander Severus. That discovery contradicts the idea that Italics were invented in the Middle Ages by the monks of Cluny<sup>a</sup>.

#### EXCAVATIONS IN THE YEAR 1881.

Signor P. Narducci, a municipal engineer, discovered an ancient *cloaca*, the construction of which is of very early character. This sewer began at the angle of the Via Paganica with the Piazza Mattei, continued in a right line under the Ghetto, and flowed into the Tiber near the mill of S. Bartolomeo. It is formed of large blocks of the Gabina stone, and is 1 m. 80 c. in height, and 0·70 in breadth. The pavement consists of great polygonal blocks of concrete<sup>b</sup>.

A singular tomb was discovered on the estate of Prince del Drago, at Acqua Bollicante, near the Via Prænestina. This tomb was excavated in the tufa, and had *loculi*, as in the Christian catacombs, but in a quadrangular chamber there was a fine monument with marble columns, and richly decorated. The sepulchre contained the skeleton of a man, with three walnuts and a medallion of baked clay; a dried fig and two small balls, all of baked clay, were by the side of the skeleton. Professor Bruzza mentioned this discovery at the meeting of the German Archæological Institute in December, 1881, and shewed that these objects were used as amulets to drive the evil spirits from the defunct. The learned speaker also explained the Greek inscriptions on the small bells, where good wishes for the defunct were expressed and victory predicted.

<sup>a</sup> See the Atti della R. Accad. de' Lucei, vol. v. fasc. 4, Transunti, Gennaio, 1881, p. 106.

<sup>b</sup> See the Bullettino dell' Instituto di Correspondenza Archæologica, 1881, pp. 209, 210.



In digging the foundations of new houses in the Via Pelligrino Rossi, part of a wall of Servius Tullius and other edifices were found. Remains of many edifices in brick were discovered in the Via Venti Settembre, in the garden of the Villa Spithœver, but were all destroyed.

The basement, in great blocks of tufa, of a temple, and many buildings in brick, since destroyed, were discovered in the foundations of the Ministry of War, in the church of S. Theresa on the Quirinal. Some edifices faced with *opus reticulatum*, which were situated in the valley of Quirinus, near the Via Nazionale, have been destroyed, and the cave of Mithras, discovered by Mr. Parker in 1871, in a part of the Viminal Hill, where a great subterranean labyrinth of drains and aqueducts had been visible.

The bath and the calidarium of the Thermæ Antoninianæ, or of Caracalla, were excavated by the Italian Government. The *hypocaust* is well preserved, and now brought to light.

But the principal discovery of the year is the complete isolation of the Pantheon, made by the energetic Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Baccalli. For this purpose, within the space of six months, the bakehouse (which had been a constant source of dread of fire for the Pantheon), and the Bianchi Palace, have been destroyed; 3,000 cubic metres of earth were excavated and carried away. Owing to these excavations the great exhedra, and the portico behind the temple, decorated with columns of *cipollino*, four niches, and all the architectural decorations of the great central exhedra, with the architraves, cornices, the marble pavement, and the *lacunaria* of the vault, have been excavated; tridents, dolphins, and sea-shells, all emblems of Neptune, were carved in the architrave in bas-relief: for that reason, and because the walls discovered had no sign of water-pipes, Professor Fabio Gori shewed in a lecture at the Roman University that the great exhedra, and the adjoining porticoes, did not belong to the Thermæ of Agrippa, but to the Basilica of Neptune, consecrated also by Agrippa in memory of his naval victories. The halls of the Thermæ were in the Via di Pie di Marmo, in the Via de' Certori, in the Piazza di San Chiara, where the Hotel of Minerva is situated, and in the Via Monterone. The *laconicum* of these Thermæ was mentioned by Canina in the Arco della Ciambella<sup>c</sup>.

For the discoveries made on the highest part of the Velia in 1882, see the account of the Via Sacra in this volume.

<sup>c</sup> See Canina, Gli edifizii di Roma Antica, vol. iv. Plate cc.



In laying the foundations of the palace of the Fine Arts, in the Via Nazionale, at the depth of 14 metres, under a mediæval pavement a marble slab was found, one metre long and nearly the same width, with an important inscription<sup>d</sup> of the Emperor Constantine, who renewed the conduit and the arches of the Aqua Virgo; this was not previously known.

In the villa of the Marquis Campanari, near the Scala Santa at the Lateran, three tombs were discovered. In the columbarium of the middle one were three inscriptions and six busts, one of the six (LVCINI) was a boy<sup>e</sup>.

Near the crossway which goes from the church of S. Lorenzo, in a vineyard outside the walls, to the Porta Maggiore, an ancient road has been found, and a sepulchral chamber with an inscription<sup>f</sup>.

Also in the public cemetery an ancient tomb, with the name of Q. ANCARENVS CORYDO.

A rectangular sepulchral chamber, discovered near the Villa Mellini, upon Monte Mario, in the construction of a fortress, has been described by H. Dressel, in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto*<sup>g</sup>. On a great marble *cinerarium* (or vase for human ashes) is an inscription<sup>h</sup>. And on a second *cinerarium* another inscription<sup>i</sup>.

On a great marble *cinerarium* or *cippus*, m. 1.30 long, is the inscription of Minicia Marcella, daughter of C. Minicius Fundanus,

<sup>d</sup> IMPERATOR . CAESAR .  
FL. CONSTANTIVS . MAXIMVS  
PIVS FELIX . INVICTVS . AVG.  
FILIVS DIVI CONSTANTI NEPOS  
DIVI . CLAVDI .  
FORMAM . AQVAE . VIRGINIS  
VETVSTATE CONLAPSAM .  
A FONTIBVS RENOVATAM  
ARQVATVRIS

EMINENTIBVS OMNIBVS DIRVTAM  
PECVNIA SVA  
POPVLII ROMANI NECESSARIO VSVI  
TRIBVIT EXHIBERI  
CURANTE CENTVLLIO VALERIANO  
VC CVR AQVARVM  
ET MINICIAE D. N. MQ EIVS.  
(Bullett. della Commiss. Munic. di  
Roma, 1881, tav. xiii.)

<sup>e</sup> 1.  
M. SERVILIUS .  
PHILARGVRVS . L.

2.  
M. SERVILIUS .  
PHILOSTRATVS . L.

3.  
SERVILIA  
ANATOLE . L.  
FRVGI

4.  
SERVILIA  
THAIS . L.

5.  
M. SERVILIUS  
MENOPHILVS . L.

6.  
LVCINI

<sup>f</sup> DIS MANIB  
SEX MARCIO HER  
MAE . PATRI SVO  
BENE . MERENTI  
AEGIALE FILIA.

<sup>g</sup> Bullett. dell' Inst. di Corrisp. Archeol., 1881, pp. 12—17.

<sup>h</sup> corona  
D . M  
STATORIAE  
urceus M. FIL patera

MARCELLAE  
<sup>i</sup> D . M  
SEX . CVRI  
EVSEBIS

consul for the year 107, mentioned in a letter of Pliny the Younger (v. 16) addressed to Marcellinus, in which that writer laments the premature death of the younger daughter of Fundanus, a lovely and intelligent child, who died a few days before reaching the age of fourteen; but in that inscription there is the difference of a year. The inscription has the accents<sup>k</sup>.

Another great *cippus* contained the bones of Statoria M. filia Marcella, probably the wife of C. Minicius Fundanus, and the mother of Minicia Marcella Fundani filia.

The middle of the three *arco-solia*, which are in the subterranean basilica of S. Lorenzo outside the walls, has been chosen for the tomb of Pope Pius IX. In the excavation of the floor a great *arca*, or vase, of fine marble was found; there was the impression of a corpse upon the white marble, m. 1.50 long, but it had been previously removed. These three *arco-solia* are near the tomb of S. Lorenzo, and for that reason Signor de Rossi<sup>1</sup> believes that Pope Sixtus III. was buried there in the year 440, as recorded in the Pontifical Register: *Sepultus est via Tiburtina in crypta iuxta corpus beati Laurentii martyris*. The same writer believes that in the other two *arco-solia* were buried the Popes Zosimus and Hilarus.

In the Catacomb of Domitilla a singular *cubiculum*, or burial-vault, was discovered; it is oblong, and originally had no *loculi* (places made in the walls for bodies laid horizontally), but two *arco-solia* (or stone coffins under arches) in the wall at the entrance. These *loculi* were made in the fourth century, and then the ancient painted rough-cast was broken through. This architectural decoration is in the fantastic style common at Pompeii. In the quadrangular spaces of the walls are doors placed in frames, in imitation of marble, and some little pictures of pretty pastoral scenes; in one of these, representing a flock, a naked boy is standing. The ornaments of the vault are imitations of the vine. An inscription has a peacock on each side; these are symbols of the immortality of the soul, which were common to both Pagan and Christian art. Signor de Rossi thinks that *cubiculum* to be Christian, but it is Pagan, and was barbarously treated, and converted into a catacomb in the fourth century<sup>m</sup>. A good inscription of the first century

<sup>k</sup> *aquila*  
D. M.  
MINICIAE  
*urceus* MARCELLAE *paterna*  
FUNDANI . F  
V. A. XII. M. XI. D. VII

<sup>1</sup> *Bullett. di Arch. Crist.*, Anno Sesto, N. ii., iii., 1881, p. 89.

<sup>m</sup> See the account of that *cubiculum* in the *Bullett. di Arch. Crist.*, Anno Sesto, N. ii., iii., tav. iii., iv., and vi.

has only the word *AMPLIATI*, indicating that Ampliatus was buried there. Another later inscription<sup>n</sup> is of the second century.

A fragment of an inscription<sup>o</sup> of the year 381 was discovered in the catacomb of Callixtus. Two other inscriptions<sup>p</sup>, in an earlier style than the fourth or fifth century, were also found there. From the name of Claudia Agrippina, De Rossi considers that this woman was a Christian of the family of Nero, and probably a martyr.

A crypt, restored in the sixth century, has been found in the catacomb of Hippolytus, in the Via Tiburtina.

*Cubiculi* and *arco-solia*, with pictures of the fourth century, have been found in the catacomb of SS. Peter and Marcellinus, in the Via Labicana, *ad duas lauros*.

Excavations were also made in the environs of Rome in the year 1881. At Ostia that of the theatre was continued; and in the Villa of Hadrian, or Adriana, at Tivoli, a magnificent portico and a broken statue were brought to light. This the sculptor Tadolini has restored; it is a figure of Hercules.

In making a new sewer, at the distance of 45 metres from the Arch of Constantine, a fragment of a ship in marble was found, with the prow adorned with two sea-horses, and with the cut-water representing a wild-boar's head<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> AVRELIAE . BONIFATIAE  
CONIVGI . INCOMPARABILI  
VERAE . CASTITATISSEMINAE  
QVAE . VIXIT . ANN. XXV. M. II.  
DIEB. IIII. HOR. VI.  
AVREL. AMPLIATVS . *Cum*  
GORDIANO . FILIO

<sup>o</sup> DVLCISSIMAE . . .  
QVI VIXIT ANN. PM. . . . .  
DP XVII. K. SEPT. FF. SYAGRIO *et*  
AERIO COSS. BM IN PACE.

<sup>p</sup> I.

AVITIAE FELICISSIMI H F *Coivgi*  
QVAE MECVM A VIRGINITATIS<sup>na</sup> *vixit*  
ANN VIII MENS IIII DIEB XVI V . . . . .  
REBVS IST HVMANIS SVBTRACTA  
AELIVS LIONTIVS OB PRAECIPVAM *erga se* . . .  
DVLCISSIMAE *fecit*

II.

. . . . *clau*(?)DIA . AGRIPPINA . REDD  
. . . . . CVIVS . DIES . INLVXIT  
*pridie*(?) *idus* . . . DEPOSITA . IDIBVS

<sup>q</sup> See the illustration by C. L. Visconti in the Bullett. della Commiss. Archeol. Com. di Roma.



## EXCAVATIONS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1882.

The niches of the Portico of Neptune, behind the Pantheon of Agrippa, have been restored, and were surrounded for a time with an iron bar for protection.

In the garden of the Villa of Sallust, near the street now called the Via Venti Settembre, the foundations of a great building have been discovered, the walls of which consist of concrete; it stood upon the rampart of Servius Tullius, at the north-east corner of Rome. Was that part of the wall of the city restored and fortified in the Republican times? or was it a building in the garden of Sallust upon the rampart of the city? This magnificent substructure was completely blown up to make room for new houses.

Near the Trophies of Marius, in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, the great substructure of the Villa of Mæcenæ was also destroyed.

Still more important excavations have been made near the Via Sacra, with remains of two buildings with columns, and mosaics in the pavements, enclosed at the back of the shops. Near the Temple of Vesta, on the 13th of April, an important fragment of the Marble Plans of Rome was discovered. It had been used in constructing a mediæval building, and seems to shew by the word *CASTORIS* that it was one of the two temples of Castor and Pollux; one in the Forum Romanum, the other in the Circus Flaminius (?).

Close to that place, in the month of May, was also found a piece of marble sculpture dedicated to the god Mercury, in the time of the Emperor Aurelian<sup>r</sup>. In the same place a *sacellum*, built of brick, but originally covered with marble, was discovered; the architrave and the frieze, in marble, with an inscription<sup>s</sup> in beautiful letters, was also found.

Excavations were also continued on the left side of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and there was found an area, with a brick *porticus*, the pavement formed of large slabs of marble. In the middle of that area is a reservoir of water, with a step; this was probably the *castellum aquæ* (or great cistern) of an aqueduct (?).

<sup>r</sup> DEO

MERCVRIO *sacrum*.

Under the marble a Greek artist has written in Greek and Latin—

ΔΕΔΙΚΑΤ.

A. N. AVRELIANO . AVG. III. *et*

MARCELLINO . COSS.

VII. KAL. MAI.

<sup>s</sup> *senatus populusque romanus*  
*pecunia . publica faciendam .*

CVRAVIT

On the site of what was part of the garden of Sallust, now the property of Mr. Spithœver (formerly the bookseller), near the fortifications of the Porta Collina, were the remains of the building which was a Nymphæum, and was known by the pseudo name of Venus Erycina; these were destroyed for building new houses.

Opposite the Flavian Amphitheatre the Municipality of Rome opened several roads communicating with the new quarters of the city on the Esquiline, and with the Via de' Serpenti. In making the excavations for these, near the Colosseum, they found a great bank of earth, which was carried away, and beyond that they destroyed the ruins of the Thermæ of Titus and Trajan.

In a Handbook for Rome of the year 1704, Pietro Rossini, the author, says that when the aqueduct of the Aqua Virgo for the Piazza Navona was repaired he saw one of the larger obelisks, with hieroglyphics, underground in the Via Giustiniani, near S. Luigi de' Francesi, across the road between the palaces Giustiniani and Patrizi<sup>†</sup>. Signor Costantino Maes obtained permission from the Minister of Public Instruction, and from the Municipality, to excavate that monument, but in the excavations commenced in the cellars of the Patrizi Palace all that has been found were an ancient broken wall and the pavement of a street. The investigations in the Via Giustiniani had not commenced, because the Municipality claimed the property of the obelisk, if it should be found.

Behind the new palace of the Fine Arts, in the Via Nazionale, a chamber has been found, with wall-paintings in the best Roman epoch. One of the figures has been detached by the Archæological Commission. In the pavement is a very magnificent mosaic work, which has around it a large band richly decorated with a rose in the middle, and vases in the angles, having handles with wreaths and ornamental foliage. That mosaic work will be moved to form the pavement of the Hall of the Council in the same palace.

The new roads in the Oppium(?), opposite to the Flavian Amphitheatre, have caused the destruction of the walls of the Thermæ of Trajan. Circular rooms, with baths of brick, have been demolished; fragments of marble columns have been found.

<sup>†</sup> Il Mercurio Errante delle Grandezze di Roma, tanto antiche, che moderne di Pietro Rossini, Seconda Edizione, Roma, per Ant. de Rossi, 1704, lib. iii. p. 79.

“Questa pavimente è una delle più grandi, ornata dei suddetti caratteri, è tutto sotto terra, ed è traverso della

strada trà il Palazzo del Principe Giustiniani, e quello dei Signori Patritii. Io la viddi in occasione, che si accomodavano i Condotti della Fontana di Piazza Navona, quali passaro per questo luogo.” (Della Guglia vicino à S. Luigi de' Francesi sotto terra.)



Signor Baccelli, the energetic Minister of Public Instruction, has removed the bank of earth between the Forum Romanum and the fourth and tenth Regiones, and has commenced the excavations of the Palace of Caligula (in 1882). There are different series of large porticoes of *opus reticulatum*, mixed with *lateritium*, with paintings of the best epoch, as in the Sallustian Gardens. In the central portico there is a pavement similar to that used in the streets; a colossal head of Juno has also been found. Two staircases are to preserve the communication between these porticoes.

Another great undertaking of Signor Baccelli is the demolition of the viaduct from the Roman Forum to the Capitol. All the Clivus Capitolinus, the Roman Forum, and the Via Sacra to the Arch of Titus, will be cleared from the modern walls<sup>u</sup>, and the eye will enjoy the prospect of the ancient monuments. Inscriptions are probably concealed in the platform opposite to the Arch of Septimius Severus, and on the west side of the Via Sacra.

In the Via di S. Stefano del Cacco a column of *porta santa*, more than a metre long and 60 centimetres in diameter, has been found.

The object of the ancient edifice near the north-east corner of the great rampart of Servius Tullius, and near the Porta Collina, which had long been disputed, was supposed to be found, and a plan and view of it were taken by Professor Cicconetti. Mr. Parker had said that this was a horn-work for the protection of the gate in continuation of the rampart, and on this the house of Sallust was built; Signor Rosa that it was the house of the Gens Flavia, made into a temple by Domitian<sup>v</sup>, but the colossal head, in marble, of the Emperor Titus was discovered in the year 1872, on the opposite side of the modern street now called Via Venti Settembre, formerly called Via di Porta Pia, near the Porta Collina, in the foundations of the Ministero delle Finanze<sup>x</sup>.

Professor Gori believes that this was the station of the third Cohors of the Vigili, in the sixth Regio, vainly sought for by Kellermann<sup>y</sup>, and by De Rossi<sup>z</sup>. Paulus says that before the time of Augustus the stations of the public guard were placed near the gates and the walls to prevent fire<sup>a</sup>; and De Rossi observed that the known stations were near the gates<sup>b</sup>. The edifice is of a square form, and opposite to the Porta Collina. It was perhaps surrounded by towers.

<sup>u</sup> That is on the western side of the Via and on the Palatine; all the buildings hitherto described are on the eastern side of the Via and on the Velia.

<sup>v</sup> Sueton. in Domit., c. 17.

<sup>x</sup> See Gori, Archiv. Stor., vol. i. fasc. 2, p. 140.

<sup>y</sup> Vigil.

<sup>z</sup> Annali dell' Inst. 1858, p. 285.

<sup>a</sup> Dig. i. 15, 1.

<sup>b</sup> Loc. cit., p. 296.



## EXCAVATIONS IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1882.

AN inscription of the fourth century was found in an angle of the garden of the Hospice of the Syrian-Maronites, near S. Pietro in Vincoli. It is interesting because it indicates a *tetrastegum*, or edifice of four storeys, intended for the *scrinia*, or papers of the Prefecture of the city (*Urbis*), placed *in Tellure*, or in the Temple of Tellus. Dr. Mommsen has filled up the words wanting in the inscription given below<sup>e</sup>.

Professor Jordan and Signor Lanciani had considered that the Prefecture of Rome was in the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, where we have placed the temples of Venus and Rome<sup>d</sup>, but this inscription shews that the Prefecture was near the Torre de' Conti, where the Temple of Tellus was situated.

A fragment of an inscription, given below<sup>e</sup>, was found built in a wall of the Middle Ages, near the Temple of Vesta, in the Roman Forum.

A cippus of travertine was found at the depth of four metres, in virgin ground, in the Via Magenta, near the Prætorian Camp, in the foundations of a new house, with another inscription<sup>f</sup>.

Professor Mommsen, who was at Rome, explains this as follows: "The formula of the fourth line, B(*onum*) F(*actum*), is solely in the prætorian edicts upon the good government of the external rampart (*ager terminatus*), or probably the space between the inner and outer rampart, which was the boundary or termination of the City; this space was called the Pomœrium." See Sueton., Cæs. 80, and Vitell. 14. The Prætor C. Sentius, perhaps the Consul of the year of Rome 735, prohibits in this edict the cremation of corpses and throwing ordures near the *agger* of Servius Tullius.

<sup>e</sup> (*salvis d*) D. NN. INCLYTIS SEMPER.

AVGG.

(*tetraste*) GVM SCRINIIS TELLVRENSIS

(*secreta*) RII TRIBVNA LIB. ADHERENTEM

(*Fl. uale*) RIVS BELLICIVS . VC. PRAEF.

VRB.

(*vice sacr*) A IVDICANS RESTITVTO

(*congruen*) TER VRBANA SEDIS HONORE

(*pe*) RFECIT

<sup>d</sup> Parker's Archæology of Rome, Part IV., Plate VI.

<sup>e</sup> IMP. CAESARI . . .

AVG. GERMA . . .

TRIBVNIC. POT . . .

LICTORES . . .

VRATORIBVS . . .

TI . CLAVDIO . AVG. L

<sup>f</sup> C. SENTIVS . C. F. PR

DE . SEN. SENT. LOCA

TERMINANDA . COER

B. F. NEIQVIS . INTRA

TERMINOS . PROPIVS

VRBEM . VSTRINAM

FECISSE . VELIT . NIVE

STERCVS . CADAVER

INIECISSE . VELIT

Signor Rufinoni has discovered in Via di S. Lucia in Selci, No. 84, a part of a leaden tube of an extraordinary size, 2·65 metres long, built into a concrete wall. The interior is full of incrustations made by the water of the Anio Novus; on the exterior of the tube the inscription given below is written<sup>g</sup>.

In the Via della Croce Bianca, No. 37, Signor Vitali found the inscription (IVNONI, &c., given below<sup>h</sup>).

Professor Achille Gennarelli proposed to excavate in front of Trajan's column, to find the cell where, in a golden urn, the ashes of that Emperor were deposited. Dion Cassius<sup>i</sup>, Aurelius Victor<sup>k</sup>, Eutropius<sup>l</sup>, and Cassiodorus<sup>m</sup>, say that after the death of that prince at Seleucia, in Cilicia, in the year 117, his ashes were removed to Rome, and were received in triumph, and placed under the column near his Forum. Nibby<sup>n</sup> conjectured that the ashes were placed in a species of cell existing on the left-hand side of the entrance, in the basement of the column. This opinion of Nibby agrees better with the text of Dion Cassius, who was a Roman senator under the Emperor Commodus. That historian also says that the ashes of Trajan were placed within the column. The opinion of Gennarelli is based upon the words of Aurelius Victor, of Eutropius, and of Cassiodorus, who say that the golden urn was placed *under* the column.

In September, 1882, the demolition of the viaduct in the Roman Forum was commenced near the church of S. Adriano, or Hadrian, at the foot of the Palatine Hill. The Minister of Public Instruction began to shew the buildings placed behind the enclosure made by Vignola, the architect for the Orti Farnesiani. When this is done, all the ancient monuments between the Via Sacra and the Palaces of the Cæsars will be visible.

In the works for the restoration of the ancient Via Valeria, between Tivoli and Vicovaro, in 1825, an inscription in Carrara

<sup>g</sup> *imp* DOMITIANI CAESARIS AVG GERM SVB CVR CAECILI(?)  
PAETI . ET . ARTICVLEI . PAETI . ET . NINI . HASTAE

On another side is written :—

. . . ERM SVB CVR CAECILI(?)  
. . . ET . NINI . HASTAE

T. CLAVDIVS . . . . VS FEC

<sup>h</sup> IVNONI  
CORNELIAE  
FELICVLAE  
C. VIBIVS  
LONGINVS  
CONIVGI

iani foro sub eius columna et imago  
superposita." (Aurel. Victor, Epitome.)

<sup>l</sup> "Ossa eius collocata in urna aurea  
in Foro, quod ædificavit, sub columna  
sita sunt." (Eutropius, lib. viii. c. 2.)

<sup>m</sup> "Cujus ossa in urna aurea conlo-  
cata sub columna Fori." (Cassiodorus  
in Chronic.)

<sup>i</sup> Dion Cass., lib. lxi. c. 2.

<sup>k</sup> "Huius (Traiani) exusti corporis  
cineres relati Romam humatique Tra-

<sup>n</sup> Nibby, Roma Antica, par. 2.



marble was found, recording that C. Mænius Bassus, of the gens Camillia, was Præfect of the Fabri (chief engineer) at Carthage, under Marcus Silanus, the father-in-law of Caligula<sup>o</sup>. In making the railway there the workmen found a tomb with the ashes of that famous general, director of the engines of war. The Italian Government directed Signor Rosa to repair the ancient tomb, which is large and of a square form. Two ornaments in marble, with two heads of Medusa, were found; the bones were not removed from the tomb.

Frontinus<sup>p</sup> says that the Emperor Trajan, in order to give a perennial limpidness to the water of the aqueduct called Anio Novus, ordered that the head of the aqueduct should commence from the lake at the Villa Neroniana Sublacensis, which was always limpid and clear. At the left-hand of the river Anio an aqueduct is excavated in the rock, but it is roughly cut, and on too high a level for the remainder of the conduit. The proprietor of the paper-mill at Subiaco, in making a new road, found four wells, which descended into a large and lofty *specus*, having the direction towards the Via della Pila, where the aqueduct of the Anio Novus passed. Professor Gori having made researches in the neighbourhood, has ascertained that the same aqueduct continues to the mouth of the third lake at the right-hand of the stream.

In the monastery of S. Scolastica, near Subiaco, D. Leone Allodi, a monk, found built into a wall under an arcade of the cloister of the Cosmati a great marble sarcophagus, which bears the singular inscription given below<sup>q</sup>. This M. Aurelius Antiochianus was a freedman, and a chamberlain of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Ammianus Marcellinus calls those chamberlains *Admissionum Magistri*<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Giorn. Arcad., 1825, p. 345; Sebastiani, Viag. a Tivoli, p. 376; Gori, Viag. a Tivoli e Subiaco, par 2, p. 21; Viola, Tivoli nel Decennio, p. 183.

C. MAENIO C. F. CAM

BASSO

ÆDILI . IIII. VIRO MAG

HERCVLANEO . AVGVSTALI

PRAEFECTO . FABRVM

M. SILANI . M. F. SEXTO

CARTHAGINIS

TR. MIL. LEG. III. AVGVSTAE

QVINQVENNALI

<sup>p</sup> Frontinus de aquæ ductu urbis Romæ (edit. Buecheler, Leipzig, 1858), lib. i. § 15, et lib. ii. §§ 90 et 93.

<sup>q</sup> D. M

M. AVRELIO . AVG

LIB. ANTIOCHIANO

MAGISTRO . AB AT (*sic*)

MISSIONE . ANTIO

CHIANVS . ET . ANTI

OCHIS . FILI . ERED ES (*sic*)

PATRIOPTIMO

<sup>r</sup> Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xv.; Gori, Monum. sive Columb. libert. Liviae Aug., p. 98, xxxiv.



## THE SALLUSTIAN GARDENS,

DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR FABIO GORI,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS MADE IN THEM IN 1882.

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS was born B.C. 86, at Amiternum, a city of the Sabines; he was the author of the histories of the Jugurthan and the Cataline wars. He is mentioned by Velleius Paterculus<sup>c</sup> as a competitor of Thucydides, and by Seneca the philosopher as superior to Thucydides<sup>d</sup>. Martial says that he is the first Roman historian<sup>e</sup>. Sallust in his books is a rigid moralist, but in private life followed a different course. In the year 707 of Rome he was elected by Julius Cæsar proprætor of Numidia. Sallust extorted an immense sum of money from the inhabitants, who accused him before Cæsar's tribunal. He was acquitted on the payment of 1,200,000 sesterces (£10,625): with the remaining money he purchased Cæsar's villa at Tivoli (of which there are considerable remains), and built another magnificent villa in Rome, which an orator called *Horti pretiosissimi*, because those gardens were full of precious objects of art, such as statues, columns, &c., and splendid apartments. At his death, in the year of Rome 719, Sallust left his immense riches to a nephew, the son of his sister, who assumed the same name, and made a great figure in the court of Augustus.

In the reign of Augustus there were two persons, Posio and Secundilla by name, who were ten feet high; their bodies were preserved as objects of curiosity in the cellars of the Sallustian family<sup>f</sup>. This Sallust also died without heirs, and his patrimony became part of the property of the Imperial domain, according to Ulpianus<sup>g</sup>. Tacitus incidentally mentions that Nero was living in the Sallustian gardens when the conspirators waited for him in the

<sup>c</sup> Velleii Paterculi Hist., i. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Seneca, Decl. i. lib. ix. et Contr. xxv. lib. v.

<sup>e</sup> "Hic erit, ut perhibent doctorum corda virorum, Crispus, romana primus in historia." (Martialis, lib. xiv. epigr. 191.)

<sup>f</sup> "Procerissimum hominem ætas nostra divo Claudio principe, Gabbaram nomine, ex Arabia advectum ix. pedum, et totidem unciarum vidit.

Fuere sub divo Augusto semipede addito; quorum corpora eius miraculi gratia, in conditorio Sallustianorum asservebantur hortorum; Posioni et Secundillæ erant nomina." (Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. vii. c. xvi. § 75, edit. Sillig.)

<sup>g</sup> "Si vero Sallustianos hortos, qui sunt Augusti," &c. (Digestor., lib. xxx. c. 29, §§ 7 et 8.)

Via Flaminia, expecting him to return by that road from the Milvian Bridge, but he returned to those gardens by a different way<sup>h</sup>.

In the year 70 of the Christian era, Antony, a general under Vespasian, approached Rome with an army in three divisions. One column advanced straight along the Via Flaminia, another along the bank of the Tiber, and a third moved on the Porta Collina. Only that division suffered which had wound its way to the gardens of Sallust. The Vitellians, taking their stand on the garden walls (that is, on the old earthen rampart of the time of the Kings), kept off the assailants with javelins and stones till late in the day, when they were taken in the rear by the cavalry, which had then forced an entrance by the Porta Collina, and compelled the enemy to surrender<sup>i</sup>. This is valuable for topographic studies, because it demonstrates that the Sallustian gardens were near the Porta Collina, and in a position to protect that gate.

The Emperor Vespasian fixed his residence there, and received the visits of the senators and the citizens in that villa without a guard<sup>k</sup>.

The Emperor Nerva died in that delicious abode<sup>l</sup>.

Aurelian also loved those gardens, and enriched them by the Porticus Milliariensis, so called because it was 1,000 paces long. He daily rode there, because he was not in good health<sup>m</sup>. This porticus (or arcade) extended along both sides of the great bank of earth, or rampart, of the horn-work of Servius Tullius, which protected the north-east corner of the city on the seven hills; there are considerable remains of this porticus on the north side of this bank, although much overgrown with trees and shrubs, and some remains also on the south side, but for the most part these have been buried by the mediæval gardeners, because that was the sunny side. It was 500 passus from the south-west corner to the tower

<sup>h</sup> "Pons Mulvius in eo tempore celebris nocturnis illecebris erat; ventitabatque illuc Nero quo solutius Urbem extra lasciviret. Igitur regredienti per viam Flaminiam compositas insidias fatoque evitatas, quoniam diverso itinere Sallustianos in hortos remeaverit." (Tacitus, *Annal.*, lib. xiii. 47, edit. Nipperdeii—Berolini, apud Weidmannos, 1871, p. 69.)

<sup>i</sup> "Ii tantum conflictati sunt qui in partem sinistram Urbis ad Sallustianos hortos per angusta et lubrica viarum flexerant. Superstantes maceriis horum Vitelliani ad serum usque diem saxis pilisque subeuntes arcebant, donec ab equitibus qui Porta Collina inruerant, circumvenirentur." (Tacitus, *Hist.*,

lib. iii. c. 82.)

<sup>k</sup> Dion Cass., lib. lxvi. c. 10.

<sup>l</sup> Anonym. Eccard, Eusebius in Chron.

<sup>m</sup> "Milliariensem denique porticum in hortis Sallusti ornavit, in qua quotidie et equos et se defatigabat quamvis esset non bonæ valetudinis." (Vopiscus in Aureliano, c. xlix.)

He rode in what had been part of the great foss of the Kings, round the city on the seven hills, and had then been made into a Circus. The Porticus Milliariensis was an arcade built against both sides of the great earthen horn-work at the north end of the rampart of Servius Tullius.



at the east end, and again 500 passus back on the other side, with some allowance for the curve at the end.

That Emperor enclosed the Sallustian gardens within the new wall of Rome, but in A.D. 409, Alaric, king of the Goths, entered the city, and burned the house and damaged the gardens of Sallust<sup>n</sup>.

In the Acts of the Martyrs, which, although not authentic, were written at a time when the buildings preserved their ancient names, there is mention of the Palace of Sallust near the Porta Salaria<sup>o</sup>. Ciriacus, Largus, and Smeraldus were beheaded in the Via Salaria, near the Thermæ of Sallust, outside the walls of Rome<sup>p</sup>. The house of Gabinius was near the arches of the Porta Salaria and the Palace of Sallust<sup>q</sup>. The houses of Caius, of Susanna, and Gabinius were in the sixth Regio, near the Vicus of Mamurrus, before arriving at the Forum of Sallust<sup>r</sup>.

In the sixteenth century Pirro Ligori saw some ruins in those gardens demolished to plant vineyards. He called them by the name of the temples of Venus, of Apollo, and of Proserpine. He describes the discovery there of figures in mezzo-relievo, of full size, which represented the fable of Niobe. He says that in the vineyards of Muti (now Massimo) were found statues of Bacchus, of a Faun, and of Nymphs, for fountains, that is, the famous group of Silenus, with Bacchus as a child. That group, with a Bacchanalian vase, was transferred from the Villa Borghese, in the year 1808, to the Museum of Paris.

The same discoveries were described by Flaminius Vacca, whose father discovered in his vineyard a great oval building, with a portico adorned with yellow columns, and with four entries decorated by eight columns of oriental transparent alabaster. Under that building were discovered lofty corridors, built of slabs of Greek marble, and two conduits of lead, with the inscription NERONIS CLAUDIVS (*Aqæductus*). There were also discovered a great number of coins of Gordianus, in metal and silver, and many works in mosaic<sup>s</sup>.

Marlianus says that between the Egyptian obelisk in the Villa Ludovisi and the Porta Collina, in the district called Girlo, were

<sup>n</sup> Procopius, De Bello Vandalico, lib. i. c. 2. — 1882) by Spithœver.

<sup>o</sup> In Palatio Sallustii ad Portam Salariam. They extended from the Porta Salaria to the Porta Collina, and included what are now the gardens of the Villa Ludovisi, as well as those called of Sallust, now occupied (in

<sup>p</sup> Decollati Via Salaria ante Thermas Sallustii extra muros Urbis.

<sup>q</sup> Ad arcus Portæ Salaris juxta ædes Sallustii.

<sup>r</sup> In Regione sexta apud Vicum Mamurri ante Forum Sallustii.

<sup>s</sup> Vacca, Memorie, 58 and 59.



excavated many corpses and a gigantic skull, which was attributed to Pusio or to Secundilla, mentioned by Pliny. A marble slab, with an inscription<sup>t</sup>, was found in the country called Sallustrico, from the house of Sallust. Nardini saw numerous reservoirs in the vineyard Verospi, in the hill near the Porta Salaria<sup>u</sup>. Ficoroni says that in the year 1714 four Egyptian statues were discovered in those gardens<sup>x</sup>. Piranesi says that the Villa Verospi, near the wall of Aurelian, was partly excavated in the year 1745, and some statues, bas-reliefs, and many capitals, with other rarities, were found<sup>y</sup>. In the year 1765 other excavations were made in those gardens. Then was also found, according to Winckelmann, a sculpture of two girls playing the astragals, which was purchased by General Walmoden<sup>z</sup>.

Mr. Spithœver, proprietor of the Villa Barberini, in the year 1875 made some excavations in the valley between the Quirinal and Pincian hills, where the antiquaries have put a Circus of Sallust, which is not mentioned by ancient writers<sup>a</sup>. He found in the middle a place paved with *opus signinum*. In the excavations he made in 1882, in the building called the Temple of Venus (probably the house of Sallust?), he brought to light some chambers adorned with fresco-paintings, two staircases of marble, massive stones belonging to fountains, and two Greek statues; one represents a Faun, carved like the Faun of the Vatican Museum, which is attributed to Praxiteles; the other representing Endymion, lying down, with her right hand upon her head. The head of the Faun has not been found. Two other statues were found in the month of June in the Villa Spithœver,—the statues of Hercules and of Leda, with the swan, and a young she-goat of *rosso antico*; but those sculptures have

<sup>t</sup> M . AVRELIVS . PACORVS  
ET . M . COCCEIVS . STRATOCLES  
AEDITVI . VENERIS . HORTORVM  
SALLVSTIANORVM . BASEM CVM  
PAIMENTO MARMORATO  
DEANAE  
D . D

Urbis Romæ Topographia—Romæ, M.D.XLIII, p. 89. Dr. Gori, in his Archivio Stor. Archeol., vol. iii. fasc. 6, p. 367, gives another inscription of M. Ulpius Æthrius, AEDITVVS . VENERIS . HORTORVM—SALLVSTIANORVM, discovered in the Piazza di Pietra.

<sup>u</sup> Roma Antica, lib. iv. cap. 7, p. 194.

<sup>x</sup> Memorie, n. 15.

<sup>y</sup> Antichità di Roma, tom. i. p. 15, n. 115.

<sup>z</sup> Storia delle Arti, lib. ii. c. 3.

<sup>a</sup> It is however evident that a part of the great foss of Servius Tullius, outside the rampart, where it passes through this garden, was made into a place for exercising horses, used by the Emperor Aurelian for his health, and which might therefore be called a circus. The Porticus Milliariensis is built against the ancient earthen rampart on the south side of this circus, and there are considerable remains of it, though much overgrown with shrubs and trees. In the year 1876, in that foss were discovered three pieces of pipes, with this inscription:—

ORTORVMSALLVSTIANOR  
IMPSEVALEXANDRIAVG  
NAEVIVSMANESFECIT

been found outside of the Sallustian gardens, near the Via di Porta Pia (now Via Venti Settembre), within the walls of Servius Tullius.

By examining the existing ruins we find that the plans and the restorations of Canina are imaginary<sup>b</sup>. The Forum of Sallust, mentioned in the Acts of the Martyrs, was in the valley surrounded by porticoes. This valley is toward the house, now the church of S. Susanna.

The Circus is anterior to Sallust, it existed in the year 550 of Rome, and was near the Temple of Venus Erycina<sup>c</sup>. The Egyptian obelisk, which is now at the Trinità de' Monti, was broken to pieces in the Villa Ludovisi, as is said by Marliano<sup>d</sup>, Fulvio<sup>e</sup>, and by Leonardo Bufalini in his Plan of Rome (1551). That obelisk was on the spina of the Circus, and was not a statue or an inscription which could have been easily moved. The Circus, or the Hippodromus, is so called in the Acts of the Martyrs, and there was a temple of Venus Erycina on the spot, dedicated in the year of Rome 571<sup>f</sup>, before the time of Sallust.

Besides the four statues discovered in Spithœver's property in the month of June, there was a Nymphæum with four niches adorned with mosaic work, and three small statues of Fauns were also found near the Porta S. Lorenzo. In the modern Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the reservoir of an aqueduct called the Trophies of Marius, the torso of a great statue has been found.

Near the Auditorium of Mæcenas, in the modern Via Leopardi, a great wall of the *agger* (rampart), with the stones with letters and numbers engraved on them, have been destroyed<sup>g</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Edifizi di Roma Antica, vol. iv. tav. clxxxviii.

<sup>c</sup> Livii Hist., lib. xxx. c. 38.

<sup>d</sup> Loc. cit., p. 88.

<sup>e</sup> De Urbis Antiquitatibus, lib. iv. p. 288, Romæ, 1545.

<sup>f</sup> Livii Hist., lib. xl. c. 34.

<sup>g</sup> They have been illustrated by Prof. Luigi Bruzza in the Annali dell' Istituto di Corrisp. Archeol., 1870, tavv. d'agg. 1. K. L.



## APPENDIX.

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THE following account of the remains of the Regia found in the excavations of 1882, is from a letter of Rodolfo Lanciani, in the *Athenæum* of June 17, 1882.

“*The Fornix Fabianus*.—It is doubtful whether this venerable relic was actually found standing in 1543. The statements of contemporary writers are so contradictory that it seems impossible to make out the truth. Some assert that the stones inscribed with the name of the famous conqueror of Savoy, Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, were found built in the vault of the Cloaca Maxima; others describe not only the exact spot where the arch stood, but also its decorations, trophies, victories, &c. At any rate, the thirty or more huge blocks of travertine undoubtedly belonging to it which have been discovered lay scattered over an area of several hundred square feet, on the west side of the imperial Sacra Via, and nearly opposite the street which divides the Temple of Faustina from the Heroon of Romulus. No trace of foundation, not a stone standing on its genuine site, was found. Judging from the style of the fragments, the arch was a simple structure indeed, worthy of the austerity of republican times, and resembling pretty closely the arch represented on the bas-reliefs or sculptured *plutei* of Trajan, found in 1872 near the column of Phocas. The diameter of the archway measures 3.94 metres. It was built of travertine on the outside surface only, the nucleus being of tufa and *peperino*.

“*The Regia*.—Between the Sacra and the Nova Via, at the foot of the Orti Farnesiani, lay the remains of a noble building, handsomely decorated with columns, and paintings, and pavements of various kinds. On the north side a large court or *atrium* can be traced, surrounded by columns and half-columns of travertine, coated with painted stucco. At the foot of the colonnade runs a gutter for draining off the rain-water falling from the roof of the portico. The inner building, south of the *atrium*, contains several apartments, one of which resembles a small basilica; another, very large indeed, opens towards the Sacra Via through a portico of two columns only, of plastered stone; then follows the cistern, with the *puteal* on the same level as the floor. The walls are built with different kinds of



materials, from the granular, soft yellowish tufa of the kingly period, to the hard red tufa of later republican times. Here and there are still later restorations of reticulated and brick work. The same process of restoration appears in the pavements, which originally were of a kind of rubble-work, covered afterwards with *opus spicatum* (or herring-bone work) and mosaics in *chiar-oscuro*.

“Archæologists and topographers agree in identifying these remains with the famous Regia, the official residence of the ‘Pontifices Maximi,’ a large establishment connected with Vesta’s temple and the adjoining nunnery, and stretching south along the Sacra Via towards the summit of the ridge or watershed between the basin of the Forum and that of the Coliseum. In the first century of our era the Regia had lost much of its former consideration, as the emperors, who lived on the Palatine, had absorbed also the dignity of Pontifex Maximus. It seems that after the great fire of Nero the Regia was never rebuilt, and that its site was occupied by new buildings of a character altogether different. The level of these new buildings being between four and five feet higher, the remains of the Regia were not obliterated; they were cut down as far as it was absolutely necessary to lay down the new floors. This explains how we are able to survey the plan of the Regia underneath the imperial stratum of ruins. A small section of the building seems, however, to have been preserved, the *sacrarium*, in which the *hastæ Martis* were kept.

“*The Porticus Margaritaria.*—The catalogues of the fourteen regions of Rome describe among the monuments of the eighth a Porticus Margaritaria, the site of which was altogether unknown. On the left, or western edge of the Sacra Via, and parallel to it, we have found the remains of a portico, 201 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, originally built of travertine. The pilasters, fourteen in number on each row, rest on two parallel foundation-walls of rubble-work, which are not horizontal, but follow the incline of the Sacra Via. The difference of level between the two extreme points is not less than 8 ft. One may compare it with the inclined wings of Bernini’s portico at the end of the Piazza of St. Peter. In the fourth century of our era the portico on the Sacra Via was strengthened with pilasters of brickwork, which alone have been preserved; the travertines were stolen, very likely under Alexander VII. Ancient writers and tombstones mention very frequently tradesmen ‘margaritarii de Sacra Via.’ The portico built in front of their shops must have been named from them, and consequently the Porticus Margaritaria of the catalogues must be identified with the one just found on the

border of the eighth region, and on the edge of the Sacra Via, connected with shops and private dwellings which occupy the whole space between the street and the foot of the Palatine.

“RODOLFO LANCIANI.”

Professor Fabio Gori, who is perhaps as good an authority for the architectural history of Rome as Rodolfo Lanciani, has sent the following remarks on the above letter :—

“The building that Lanciani calls the Sacrarium is a Sacellum of the Imperial era. In that part there are remains of two distinct buildings, with columns ; one is probably the Regia, another the Basilica Julia (?). The *porticus* that Lanciani calls Margaritaria is of the Middle Ages, as is demonstrated by the construction in bad brickwork ; it is simply a mediæval portico for the passage of the people <sup>a</sup>.”

Signor Lanciani is mentioned in the Preface to the first edition of this part of my work, in 1876, he is still in the employ of the Municipality of Rome, who are in general very papistical and old-fashioned in their ideas, and entirely ignorant of archæology. This has caused or enabled Lanciani on many occasions to hinder me from seeing interesting objects when first discovered while I was in Rome, because he *intended* to make drawings and then publish them himself, which he has not yet done, but still *intends* to do. Some of these objects were destroyed by the Railway Company, who in their ignorance of archæology *insisted* on making the station in part of the Thermæ of Diocletian, and *within* the wall of Servius Tullius, instead of outside of it, as Baron Visconti, acting for the Pope, in vain endeavoured to make them do. (At that time there was plenty of waste ground between the inner and outer walls of the Kings.) By that means they threw away at least a hundred thousand pounds sterling of the money of the Company, to save about three minutes to the carriages coming up from the English quarter, and did irreparable injury to the history of the city, by crossing the line *obliquely* almost parallel to the great eastern rampart and foss of Servius Tullius, which they would otherwise have avoided. Upon this part of the ancient rampart was a row of houses of the time of Augustus, shewing that even in his time the ancient earthworks of the Kings, the ramparts and fossæ, were considered only as natural banks and valleys.

<sup>a</sup> For the plan of this excavation, see Plate IV.



SIGNOR RODOLFO LANCIANI'S "NOTES FROM ROME,"  
FROM THE "ATHENÆUM," OCT. 7, 1882.

"A NEW quarter of handsome villas is being built in that portion of the gardens of Sallust which formerly belonged to the Barberinis, and now belongs to Spithöver the librarian. Many works of art and remains of buildings have been found in cutting and levelling the new streets. Near the junction of the Via Venti Settembre and the Via Salaria the Temple of Venus Erycina, otherwise called 'Venus hortorum Sallustianorum,' has been found, an imposing structure, some 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. Only the foundations remain, made of rubble-work, so hard and strong that dynamite has been used to blow them up. The walls are 8 feet thick, and are sunk to a depth of 45 feet. Such an excess of solidity is not out of place, as the temple stood on the embankment or agger of Servius, made of loose earth. Of the thirty-two columns of the peristyle, and of the marble cella, steps, and entablature, not a trace, not an atom, has been discovered, an example almost unique of wholesale destruction.

"Sixty-four feet below the platform of the temple, at the bottom of the fosse or moat which protected the agger from the outside, a statue was found, representing Endymion dozing on the rocks of Mount Latmos. It is of natural size, of good if not perfect workmanship, and in a wonderful state of preservation. The attitude of the wearied huntsman is graceful, and must have pleased Diana, whose figure, however, is still missing. It pleased also the masons who had discovered the youth—they, too, stole Endymion in the darkness of night; and as in their hurry they found the trench at the bottom of which the statue had been lying too narrow, they broke the legs and one arm. Each of the scattered members was picked up by the detectives a few hours after the mutilation.

"A few steps from this place another statue came out of the same Sallustian grounds. It represents Leda and the swan, a good copy of a better original. Then came a dog, finely cut in *rosso antico*, a funny colour for such a creature. As regards the remains of buildings (fountains, nymphæa, reservoirs, &c.), they could not be properly described without reference to a plan.

"From the Esquiline we have two more instances of the peculiar practice, so thoroughly appreciated by our ancestors, of building foundation walls with statues and works of art. It seems that as soon as the trench was opened men were sent round the district to



pick up as many statues as they could secure among the ruins of private and public buildings. The statues having been brought to the edge of the trench, the wholesale slaughter was accomplished. Small figures were hurled down entire, big ones were smashed and hammered, and split into fragments. Between 1872 and 1882 not less than two hundred statues and busts have been found on the Esquiline alone, buried in this way. As a rule every portion of them is recovered.

“The Hercules and the horse, one of the beauties of the Rotunda in the Conservatoire Palace, have been recalled to life out of seventy-two pieces. It happens sometimes that the torso is found in one place, the head many hundred feet apart. The head of the Polymnia, in the same hall, was discovered in 1872, the body in 1874. The torso of the Farnese Hercules was found in the Baths of Caracalla, the head at the bottom of a well in the Trastevere, the legs at Bovillæ (le Frattocchie), ten miles from Rome.

“On the west side of the Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele, where large houses are being built by Signor Marotti & Co., one of these peculiar walls has been found. It gave us some two hundred pieces of marble bodies. As far as I can judge, they belong to four statues, but a great many fragments have not yet been classified. One of the statues, of colossal size, seems to represent an athlete of the Greek-Roman school, brought to such perfection under Hadrian. Another represents a female figure, perhaps a Faustina. There are, besides, lovely busts of Hadrian, of Antinous, and others. It is difficult to state at what period these works of art were turned into building materials. Perhaps they met with their fate in the Middle Ages, although I should not wonder if such things had happened before the fall of the Empire. Here is an example of statues walled up under Aurelian. A new gate is being bored through the walls of the city to afford a direct communication between the Esquiline and S. Lorenzo fuori le Muri. Between the third and the fourth towers south of the old gate, the walls, ten feet thick, are patched up in the following way. The outside face is of brickwork of the time of Aurelian, the inside face belongs to an earlier building, of which Aurelian took advantage, as it fell exactly on the line of his projected ramparts<sup>b</sup>. It is an enclosure or foundation wall of a garden, handsomely ornamented with a rustic kind of mosaic made of

<sup>b</sup> This earlier building was probably part of the wall of Tarquinius II., as Aurelian followed that line throughout, and completed the plan begun by Tar-

quin and left unfinished in consequence of the successful rebellion under Brutus, which ended in the Republic.—I. H. P.

shells, coloured stones, and pieces of enamel, such as are often seen in Roman nymphæa and fountains. The wall had rows of niches for statues. Three niches have been found in cutting the new gate, and in front of each one the corresponding statue lay embedded in the nucleus of the wall. One represents a sitting Venus, of no artistic merit; the second and the third represent fighting fauns, bright and spirited in their attitude, well chiselled, and beautifully preserved.

“The Forum Transitorium, commenced by Domitian and completed by Nerva, was a long and narrow enclosure, resembling more a street magnificently decorated than a square. The street ran between two walls, 125 feet apart, decorated with fluted columns, and with a rich entablature, of which walls one piece only has escaped destruction, the one known to tourists and scholars as the Colonnacce. Another piece has been found underneath the house Via della Croce Bianca, No. 37, on the north side of the Forum, facing the Colonnacce. That house may be truly said to rest on a mountain of marble, made up with broken columns, capitals, friezes, pedestals, &c. The pavement of the Forum has been found 17 feet below the level of the modern street<sup>c</sup>. There are also two fragments of a female colossal statue, finely draped, resembling to a certain degree the Thusuelda in the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence. At the east end of the Forum stood the Temple of Minerva, demolished by Paul V. Its easement has just been discovered at the junction of the Via Alessandrina and Torre di Conti, during the execution of some repairs to the corner house, which is built on it.

“The high ground between the Coliseum and the Baths of Titus, which formerly belonged to the Massimo family, and which may be remembered by former visitors to Rome on account of its lovely groves of pomegranate trees, is being built on by private enterprise, like every other available space of ground within the walls. In the maps of ancient Rome this land was marked as a blank spot, as no clue had yet been obtained as to how it was formerly occupied. The actual excavations have shewn that the space was covered by a large square, 180 feet long, 120 wide, paved with a rough kind of mosaic in black and white. The level of this square is much higher than that of the arena of the Coliseum, which building is not very far off. The steep gradient was turned into a magnificent staircase with marble steps, divided into flights by landing-places paved with mosaic. On the east side of the square there are re-

<sup>c</sup> It was one of the ancient fossways outside of the wall of the city on the so often mentioned, made in the foss two hills.



mains of a large public building, the character of which has not yet been ascertained.

“From the Forum Romanum comes rather exciting news. The front of the Farnese Gardens, designed and built by Vignola, with the two corner coffee-houses, painted, according to some authorities, by Raffaellino dal Colle, have been demolished, or are in course of demolition, in order that the excavations of the Palatine may be connected with those of the Sacra Via and of the Roman Forum. Science is sometimes very brutal in its requirements, and many friends of my native town will hear with sorrow of this disappearance of Vignola’s masterly work on the Palatine. The Farnese Gardens were, if not unique, certainly a very rare specimen of a Cinquecento Roman villa, and of the taste which prevailed at that period in laying out pleasure grounds, in which very little work was left to nature itself, and nearly everything to the mason and the plasterer. Still the Farnese Gardens were born with a heavy original sin—that of concealing, of disfiguring, and of cutting piecemeal the magnificent ruins of the imperial palace. The scheme of creating a Pompeii in the very centre of ancient Rome (a Pompeii far more interesting and precious than the Campanian original), in which every inch of excavated space brings forth discoveries of the utmost importance, justifies, I dare say, the removal of obstructions, however respectable. At any rate, the great portal of Vignola will only be removed to the north side of the hill on the Via di S. Teodoro, and rebuilt as the main entrance to the excavations of the palace of the Cæsars. I hope and trust that the correspondents of some leading English papers will not take advantage of the removal of the gate to send a score of abusive telegrams about the Italian Government, and what they are pleased to call the ‘land of brigands.’

“The space between S. Maria Liberatrice and the north corner of Vignola’s frontage wall has already been excavated. The explorations were attended with splendid success. The Nova Via—that famous lane, the name of which is so closely connected with the most stirring events of the kingly period, and about which so much has been speculated and written by topographers—has been found, and traced for 120 feet. It runs at the foot of Caligula’s house, along the north-east spur of the Palatine, midway between the Sacra Via and the Clivus Victoriæ, some 30 feet above the level of the Forum. It is lined with rows of shops of reticulated work on the west side. The east side had not yet been excavated when I left Rome.



“Near the Exhibition Palace, on the Via Nazionale, a portion of a statue of grey basalt has been found buried in a garden wall. It is of pure Egyptian workmanship, and represents a *Pastophorus*, or priest carrying an *ædicula* or *naos* in his hands. In the hieroglyphic label is noticeable the cartouche of Ramases II., the third ‘great’ king of the thirteenth dynasty. Near the same spot another work of art connected with Egypt has been dug up—a mosaic polychrome picture, representing the overflowing of the Nile on the rich fields of the Delta. One cannot deny that the genius of antiquities in Rome keeps up with the times, and that it possesses in high degree the spirit of *à propos*.

“R. LANCIANI.”

Some observations upon these “Notes from Rome,” from the *Athenæum* of Oct. 7, 1882, by Professor F. Gori.

Signor Lanciani believes that the imposing substructure in the Villa Spithöver belonged to the Temple of Venus Erycina, but the evidence that this was not a temple has been shewn by the fact mentioned by Lanciani himself, “that not a trace, not an atom, has been discovered of the thirty-two columns of the peristyle, and of the marble cella, steps, and entablature.” This is a decisive proof that the Temple of Venus Erycina did not stand on the embankment or *agger* of Servius Tullius, that is, within the city. Livy places that temple outside the Porta Collina<sup>d</sup>. It is then more probable that the station of the third cohort of the Vigili was on the embankment of Servius Tullius, near the Porta Collina.

Signor Lanciani confuses the statue found within the wall of Servius with those outside Rome, in the gardens of Sallust. Near the station of the Vigili the statue of Hercules, as a military divinity, and one of Leda, have been found. The statue of a Faun and of Endymion were found outside the wall of Servius, that is, in the gardens and in the house of Sallust. The statue in *rosso antico* is not of a dog, but of a young she-goat, and has not been found outside the Porta Pia.

Signor Lanciani should have known that the Egyptian king, Rameses II., was of the nineteenth, not of the thirteenth, dynasty.

<sup>d</sup> “Nam ita abundavit Tiberis, ut Veneris parati sint.” (Livii Hist., lib. ludi Apollinares, circo inundato, extra xxx. 38.) portam Collinam ad ædem Erycinæ

## NOTES FROM ROME, DEC. 16, 1882.

“I HAVE to announce this time a discovery of the first importance, connected as it is with the earliest traditions of Roman history, the discovery of the walls of Antemnæ. This small township, the ‘turrigeræ Antemnæ’ of Virgil, whose daughters fell the prey of the Roman youths at the feast of Neptunus Equestris, together with the virgins of Cænina and Crustumium, was stormed by Romulus a few years after the foundation of Rome. Its site has never been a matter of dispute. Gell, Nibby, and Canina agree in placing Antemnæ on the top of that lofty hill which rises abruptly from the valleys of the Anio and the Tiber, at their junction between the second and the third milestones of the Via Salaria, in the grounds formerly belonging to King Victor Emmanuel, and now to Count Telfener (Villa Ada). Nibby and Gell have traced the site of several gates and roads leading from Antemnæ towards Fidenæ and towards the Roman settlement on the Palatine, and they justly observe how interesting a fact it is that a city destroyed at a period so remote from historical times should preserve indications of its former existence without even one stone remaining *in situ*. These ‘stones’ have been found.

“The site of Antemnæ, commanding far around the approach to Rome from the upper valley of the Tiber, has been selected by the military authorities as the seat of fortress No. xv., midway between fortress No. i. (Monte Mario) and fortress No. xiv. (Prata Lata). In opening the road which connects the Via Salaria with the hill remains of a wall have been found, eight feet thick, and built with irregular blocks of local stone called cappellaccio. The wall rests on an artificial cutting, some sixty-five feet above the plain and as many below the top of the hill. It does not run in a straight line, but follows the ‘horizontal curve’ of the slope. The portion already discovered is thirty feet long and nine feet high. Some of the stones were removed, however, at the moment of the discovery, before my arrival on the spot. The remaining portion will be carefully preserved as one of the most precious relics of our traditional history. I have never felt much sympathy with the hypercritical disposition of that German school which considers Roman history previous to the first Punic war not worthy of confidence and faith. The wonderful discoveries made since 1870 in the lower strata of our territory, within and outside the town, bear magnificent testimony to



the solidity and correctness of primitive tradition. Take, for instance, the temple of Jupiter Opt. Max. on the Capitol, when Pliny, and Dionysius, and Livy describe every particular of its foundations and substructions, which they could not see. They evidently speak on the authority of written or oral tradition. This tradition was accurate beyond belief, as we saw ourselves when those foundations and those substructions were, for the first time since the kingly period, brought to light in 1865 and 1874.

“The excavations within the walls of Antemnæ have just begun. We can already state that the site of the old venerable ‘Oppidum’ had been occupied in imperial times by a private villa, the walls and the porticoes of which are built of reticulated work. This upper stratum is strewn with fragments of dolia and amphoræ of Roman manufacture. Below the level of the villa some walls have already appeared, built exactly like the town walls, with blocks of local stone badly squared, and joined together without cement. The ground contains what it was expected to contain, fragments of Etruscan black iridated ware, and of local pottery made by hand and baked in the sun.

“R. LANCIANI.”

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NOTE ON THE VARIATIONS OF SPELLING IN THE TIME  
OF SYLLA AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

SOME scholars have ridiculed my work, and stigmatized me as ignorant, for not distinguishing the difference between the names of Verus and Varius, nor between Pomerium, Pomœrium, Pomarium. It appears to me that the variations of spelling on Roman tombstones of that period are quite as great as any of these; they resemble very much the writings of the sixteenth century in England, when we sometimes find a man spelling his name differently in different parts of the same charter, and there is no end of the ways in which the same name is spelt by others. Let any one compare the Latin of Varro with that of Cicero; although they were contemporary writers, Varro always uses the old-fashioned mode of spelling and Cicero the new fashion, which was then coming in, and which he greatly helped to establish. His writings are now considered as the standard of pure Latin, but no such standard was established before his time.





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